

**SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO LEGISLATIVE
CULTURELEGAL FOR 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. HusseinAbdulqader Maroof (University of Basrah)**Hussein.abdulqadeer@uobasrah.adu.iq**ABSTRACT**

The importance of research lies inThe sociology of sports sought to solve the social problems that confront sports, and to study the relationship between sports as a social phenomenon and between sports as a fact that overlaps in the structure and construction of society, especially for the disabled. As for the research problem, the researchers conducted a surveyMthrough his contactsMWith disabled athletes playing volleyball – sitting around their information with their knowledge of the provisions, paragraphs, and legislative and legal laws that guarantee them the right to achieve their belonging within the team and society. The research aims to build and codify three measures (a measure of social integration and a measure of a statement of legal legislative rights and laws in the Iraqi constitution) for players of clubs and sports committees in the southern and middle Euphrates regions for the disabled in Iraq, as well as eDrThe research aimed to identify the correlation between social integration on the one hand and legal legislative rights, and the researchers assumed the emergence of different levels in the results of both measures.

key words : social integration,Constitutional rights, Disabled .

Introduction

A person is social by nature, he lives and spends most of his time among the members of society, practicing and not being activeHSocial, including sports activity, 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 (Muhammad Abd al-Ridha and Firas Hassan Abd al-Hussein: 2:2021).

And the organization of all these relations with the legal legislation that regulates them in accordance with the legislation of the state and the human rights conventions to which Iraq was a party, which is keen to regulate everything by a law that guarantees the functioning of these relations in addition to the work charter in the sports field.

Iraq has joined eight human rights conventions, and the Republic of Iraq is persistently seeking to build and support human rights institutions in the country, whether independent,

governmental or non-governmental, especially After the social system within Iraqi society was affected by many eras and factors It led to an increase in the number of individuals in this segment, so it became necessary to increase attention to the disabled, care for them, rehabilitate them, achieve their belonging to society and integrate them with the rest of the society.

Disabled sport or what is called special needs that the disabled They are individuals who have deficiencies as a result of a muscular, mental, motor, or sensory disease. This may be due to acquired genetic causes. It may also occur as a result of occupations or accidents, which incapacitates the individual to perform his basic requirements, which affects his natural growth, ability to learn, practice work, or social adaptation. (Hazem Jassem Khazal: 6:2014).

And disability is "The inability of the individual to obtain self-sufficiency and make him in constant need to support others, and consequently to a special education that overcomes his disability" (Loay Kazem Muhammad: 4:2018).

It is one of the sports that began to achieve high sporting achievements because of its high-level sports talents, in addition to the training used, which relied on other related sciences, including sports psychology (Hazem Jassem Khazal and others:7:2021).

From this, it is clear to us the importance of research in studying and analyzing the problems of this important segment of society and standing on the reality of constitutional rights and Iraqi laws approved by the Iraqi parliament, whether in the Iraqi constitution, the Paralympic law, or the law for the protection of people with disabilities and special needs, and the extent to which these laws are achieved on the ground. 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 lack of survey studies to know The reality of constitutional rights in Iraqi laws has made researchers face a problem that pushes them to delve into such social problems, as they do not have any information about the clauses, paragraphs, and laws that guarantee their integration into society.

The objective of the study:

-Building and codifying a measure of social integration and a measure of legal legislative rights and laws in the Iraqi constitution and the rights guaranteed by the Paralympic Federation law for players of clubs and sports committees in the two regions in Iraq

-Finding a correlation between social integration and its fields with the legal legislative rights of the research sample.

Methods and structure of the study

The researchers used the descriptive survey method and correlational relations because it is the most appropriate in knowing the aspects of the study and solving the research problem and the most appropriate method to reach the achievement of the research objectives. (Wajih Mahjoub: 263: 2001).

The research community and its sample The research sample was determined by the intentional method, where the research community reached (118) players, who are handicapped players in volleyball - seating 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, and the main purpose of defining the research sample was to represent the results of this research on the overall community chosen by the researchers according to the research objectives, and according to the following groups:

First / Exploratory Experiment Sample: It included (10) players in the Basra Club for the Handicapped in volleyball - sitting, and their percentage was (8.47%) of the research sample.

Second / construction and rationing sample: It included a number of players of the committees and clubs of the governorates of the southern region and the Middle Euphrates, and their number was (118) players, and their percentage reached (100%) of the research sample.

Third: The application sample: It included (118) players of committees and clubs in the governorates of the southern region and the Middle Euphrates, as indicated in Appendix (1), 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	Wasit	
8.47%	10	Wasit Committee		
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 areas of legal legislative culture scale,Accordingly, the researchers identified (4) domains 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

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 score (Ca2)	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

The researchers also identified two areas to measure the legal legislative culture, namely:

1. Public rights for people with special needs.
2. The rights of players with special needs by the Iraqi Paralympic Federation.

Schedule (3)

It shows the percentages and chi-squared score (Ka2) of expert agreement on the domains of the measure of legal legislative culture

degree (Ca2) tabular	Ca2 degree calculated	The number of disagreeing experts	percentage	The number of agreed experts	domains	T
3.84	12	0	100%	12	Public rights for people with special needs	1
	12	0	100%	12	Rights of players with special needs by the Iraqi Paralympic Federation	2

The scale was shown to the experts where 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 a table (5) to measure the legal legislative culture.

Schedule (4)

Shows the percentage and chi-square score calculated for the experts' answer on vertebrameasure 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%	11	8.33	91.66%	11	5.33	83.33%	11	12	100%	11
12	100%	12	12	100%	12				100%	12	
8.33	91.66%	13	5.33	83.33%	13				1.33	66.66%	13

eCountries (5)

Shows the percentage and chi-square score (Ka2) calculated for the answers of experts and specialists who agree on the items of the legal legislative culture scale

Ca2 degree	percent age	T	Ca2 degree	percent age	T	Ca2 degree	percent age	T	Ca2 degree	percent age	T
12	100%	2	12	100%	15	12	100%	7	Public rights for people with special needs		
12	100%	3	12	100%	16	12	100%	8			
12	100%	4	12	100%	17	12	100%	9	12	100%	1
12	100%	5	12	100%	18	12	100%	10	12	100%	2
12	100%	6	12	100%	19	12	100%	11	12	100%	3
12	100%	7	Rights of players with special needs by the Iraqi Paralympic Federation			12	100%	12	12	100%	4
12	100%	8				12	100%	13	12	100%	5
12	100%	9				12	100%	14	12	100%	6

Thus, the number of items that were excluded from the social completeness scale (4) povertyatAnd 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 (7)

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 legal legislative culture scale after it is 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
19	0	0	19	Public rights for people with special needs	1
9	0	0	9	Rights of players with special needs by the Iraqi Paralympic Federation	2
28	-	0	28	the total	

Paragraph correction methodYasin:

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

Schedule (8)

It shows the weights of the alternatives to the items of the positive social integration scale

Scarcely	sometimes	always	Appreciation given	
1	2	3	positive	Paragraph direction

- Paragraphs of the legal legislative culture scale were identified interrogative, Paragraph weights were determined from (21) Grades for each of the paragraphs the scale, and table (9) shows that.

Schedule (9)

Shows the weights of the alternatives to the paragraphs of the interrogative legal-legal culture scale

both	Yes	Appreciation given
1	2	Paragraph direction

Statistical analysis of the standards: The standards were applied to a building sample consisting of (118) players from the research sample, Table (1), and this was done on 7/20/2022, where the questionnaire forms were distributed to the sample members and they were asked to read

the instructions related to the process of answering the Then, the answers of the sample were collected and checked to ensure the correctness of the answers to all items.

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

table (10)

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					calculated							calculated	
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	0.33	2.73	moral	15.4	5	0.56	1.84	0.09	2.91	moral	18.4	5
0.24	1.54	0.34	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	2.98	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	157	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	mora	18.42	1	0.29	1.59	0.29	2.71	mora	15.5	1
0.44	1.74	0.14	2.86	mora	17	2	0.49	1.79	0.09	2.91	mora	17.5	2
0.5	1.8	0.06	2.94	mora	17.8	3	0.51	1.81	0.04	2.96	mora	18	3
0.38	1.68	0.2	2.8	mora	16.4	4	0.56	1.84	0.01	2.99	mora	18.4	4
0.47	1.77	0.11	2.89	mora	17.3	5	0.34	1.64	0.24	2.76	mora	16	5
0.53	1.83	0.02	2.98	mora	18.2	6	0.48	1.78	0.1	2.9	mora	17.4	6
0.4	1.7	0.18	2.82	mora	16.6	7	0.26	1.56	0.32	2.68	mora	15.2	7
0.46	1.76	0.12	2.88	mora	17.2	8	0.43	1.73	0.15	2.85	mora	16.9	8
0.33	1.63	0.25	2.75	mora	15.9	9	0.21	1.51	0.37	2.63	mora	14.7	9
0.28	1.58	0.3	2.7	mora	15.4	10	0.39	1.69	0.19	2.81	mora	16.5	10
0.37	1.67	0.21	2.79	mora	16.3	11	0.41	1.71	0.17	2.83	mora	16.7	11
0.51	1.81	0.04	2.96	mora	18	12	0.5	1.8	0.06	2.94	mora	17.8	12

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 Table 10).

The discriminatory power of a measure of legal legislative culture

The discriminatory power of the items of a measure of the legal legislative culture of the upper and lower groups was calculated using the law(t-test), as shown in Table (11).

table (11)

shows the values of (T) computed for the discriminatory power of the vertebrae of the legislative culture

the group		senior group		Sig	valueT	T	lower group		senior group		Sig	valueT	T
The world					calculated								
p	s	p	s				p	s	p	s			

Rights of players with special needs by the Iraqi Paralympic Federation							Public rights for people with special needs						
0.13	1.17	0.9	1.91	moral	8.2	1	0.06	1.34	0.4	1.6	moral	11.3	1
0.09	1.31	0.34	1.66	moral	10.8	2	0.16	1.16	0.37	1.63	moral	8	2
0.11	1.19	0.17	1.87	moral	8.6	3	0.12	1.18	0.11	1.89	moral	8.4	3
0.07	1.33	0.38	1.62	moral	11.1	4	0.01	1.32	0.32	1.68	moral	10.6	4
0.04	1.26	0.25	1.75	moral	9.9	5	0.08	1.32	0.36	1.64	moral	10.9	5
0.15	1.15	0.35	1.65	moral	7.9	6	0.11	1.19	0.17	1.87	moral	8.6	6
0.06	1.24	0.21	1.79	moral	9.5	7	0.02	1.28	0.29	1.71	moral	10.2	7
0.05	1.25	0.27	1.77	moral	9.7	8	0.15	1.15	0.35	1.65	moral	7.9	8
0.09	1.21	0.16	1.84	moral	8.9	9	0.06	1.34	0.4	1.6	moral	11.3	9
							0.13	1.17	0.9	1.91	moral	8.2	10
							0.07	1.23	0.2	1.8	moral	9.3	11
							0.01	1.32	0.32	1.68	moral	10.6	12
							0.15	1.25	0.15	1.85	moral	8.8	13
							0.03	1.27	0.27	1.73	moral	10	14
							0.06	1.24	0.21	1.79	moral	9.5	15
							0.07	1.33	0.38	1.62	moral	11.1	16
							0.08	1.22	0.18	1.82	moral	9.1	17
							0.01	1.29	0.3	1.7	moral	10.4	18
							0.07	1.23	0.2	1.8	moral	9.3	19

When comparing the values of (calculated t) with the (tabular t) value of (1.66) at the level of significance (0.05) and at a degree of freedom (117). in both areas, as shown in Table 11). Thus, the number of items that were excluded from the measure of social integration through statistical analysis (discriminatory power and internal consistency) reached (4) items, and the number of items after exclusion became (42) items, distributed among the areas of the scale 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)..
- No paragraph was excluded from the paragraphs of the legal legislative culture scale through statistical analysis (discriminatory power and internal consistency), as the number of paragraphs remained (28) paragraphs distributed over the areas of the scale as follows:
- 1) public rights for people with special needs, The number of paragraphs is (19) paragraphs.
 - 2) rights of players with special needs, Number of paragraphs (9).

Psychometric properties of scales:

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. (Faryal Awad and Muhammad Kar Nofal: 187: 2012) And there are several types of honesty, so the researchers extracted the apparent honesty and the honesty of the construction, 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. (Faryal Awwad and Muhammad Kar Nofal: 188: 2012) Apparent validity is one of the types of validity that is evident through the contents of the scales and through the paragraphs in measuring the phenomenon to be measured by presenting these paragraphs to experts and specialists. This type of validity has been achieved by presenting each of the scales to experts.

Second: the validity of the construction

First: the method of the two end groups.

The discriminatory power of the items of the scales was extracted in the subject of statistical analysis of the items, in the light of which the items capable of distinguishing between individuals with high scores and those with low scores were identified, and using the t-test, we find that the distinguished items were extracted and the non-distinguished items were excluded, Tables (10)- 11) Shows the discriminatory power of the measures (social integration and legal legislative culture).

Second: the coefficient of internal consistency:

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

The researchers used the internal consistency coefficient in analyzing the paragraphs of each scale, i.e. calculating the validity of the paragraphs of the scale using the internal test (the total score of the scale) by finding the correlation between the degree of each paragraph and the degree of the domain to which the paragraph belongs, as well as between the degree of each

paragraph and the total score of the scale. Authenticity through the use of the simple correlation law (Pearson).

The stability of the two scales

First: the half-partition method:

For the purpose of finding the stability coefficient of the scale, the half-partition method was adopted because it is a method that does not require a long time and is consistent with the requirements of the scale. Which carries odd numbers and by (21) items, and the second includes degrees of items that carry even numbers and by (21) items, as the Pearson simple correlation coefficient was calculated, which reached (0.721) for the scale, but this value represents the stability coefficient of half of the test, so it must The value of the stability coefficient is corrected. The researchers used the Spearman-Brown equation in order to correct the correlation coefficient the stability (0.874 Thus, the scale can be adopted as a research tool (Amira Hanna Mark: 78:2001)

As for the measure of legal legislative culture It was based on the data obtained by the researchers related to the scores of the scale that included (28) items, as the scale was divided into two parts, the first includes the scores of the paragraphs that carry odd numbers, by (14) items, and the second includes the scores of the items that carry even numbers, by (14). Paragraph, as the simple Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated, which reached the scale (0.801), but this value represents the stability coefficient of half of the test so the value of the stability coefficient must be corrected, as the researchers used the Spearman-Brown equation in order to correct the correlation coefficient and thus the stability of the scale became (0.875).

Objectivity: The data was emptied from the scales and returned. It became clear that all the paragraphs were clear to the sample. It is also characterized by the fact that the alternatives are a multiple choice, and the answer is not accepted for more than one alternative.) Munther Al-Daman: 120:20098)

- Finding scores and standard levels for the social integration scale:

The researchers thought that there would be (5) levels of the measure of social integration, as shown in the table (12 The standard levels of the social integration scale.

Schedule (12)

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

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

Schedule (13)

Shows statistical parameters and standard levels To measure the legal legislative culture

Class	levels	measure of legislative culture	Statistical parameters	T
24.17 - 19.75	very good	13.12	Arithmetic mean	1
19.53 - 15.33	good	0.221	fixed amount	2
15.11 - 10.91	middle	2.21	standard deviation	3
10.69 - 6.49	acceptable	118	Rationing, construction and application sample	4
6.27 - 2.29	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 that The highest score for the field is (126), the lowest (42), and the hypothetical mean (84).

The final description of the scale Legal legislative culture: scale is formed Legal legislative culture In its final form, it consisted of (28) items distributed over two domains. The scale also included a number of alternatives (yes, no) with a binary rating scale between (1-2), and that The highest score is (56) and the lowest score is (28).

The final application of the two scales:

After the researchers completed all the procedures for building and codifying the two scales for disabled athletes in volleyball - sitting, these scales became ready for application, and the scales were finally applied to players of committees and clubs for the southern and central Euphrates regions in Iraq in volleyball - sitting for the 2021-2022 sports season, who are actually registered with Lists of the Iraqi Central Paralympic Federation, which numbered (118) players Schedule(1) For the period from 8/15/2022 to 8/17/2022

Analyses

The researchers used the statistical bag (SPSS 16) and Excel program.

Results

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

Schedule (14)

Shows the number of paragraphs, the arithmetic and hypothetical mean, the standard deviation, the raw scores, the levels, the number, and the percentage of the social integration scale and its 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 (15)

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

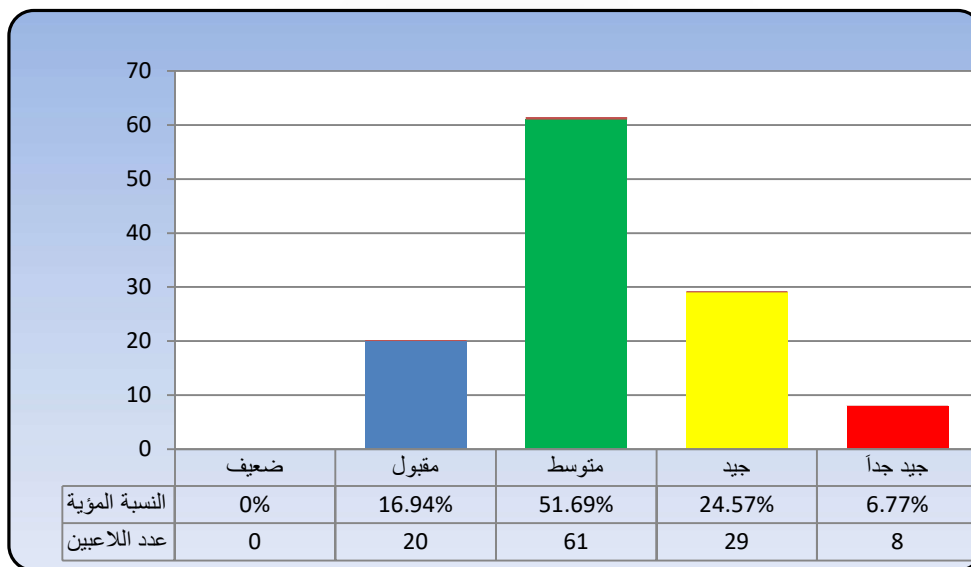


Figure (1)

The histogram shows the levels of the Social Integration Scale

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

The researchers find that overcoming the difficulties and societal obstacles and psychological barriers and what they carry with them from the negative view towards this group of society (the disabled), which caused a decline in their ability to engage and integrate with society and curtail their abilities, motives and desires to overcome disability and enter into the joints of public social life and sports alike. With healthy other athletes who represent sports clubs with their various activities.

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

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

Marwan Abdel-Maguid (2000) 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, developing morale and a sense of responsibility among its members, not only this, but the continued integration of the disabled into society achieves great goals in promoting and developing Social, economic and cultural status in society (Marwan Abdul Majeed: 127:200).

Ihsan Al-Hassan (2005) also indicates that sports institutions and clubs are an essential part of the cultural, educational and social institutions in society. They are the provisions and laws that determine the behavior and relations of athletes and their integration into clubs, centers and sports teams. (Ihsan Muhammad Al-Hassan: 33: 2005).

And he believes (Muhammad Rahim Fail: 2021) that athletic excellence depends on the extent to which the player benefits from his motivational characteristics in a way that is no less than benefiting from his physical, skillful and tactical abilities (Muhammad Rahim Fail: 7:2021).

Presenting, analyzing and discussing the results of the levels of the legal legislative culture measure among the research sample

Schedule (16)

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 legal legislative culture scale and its fields.

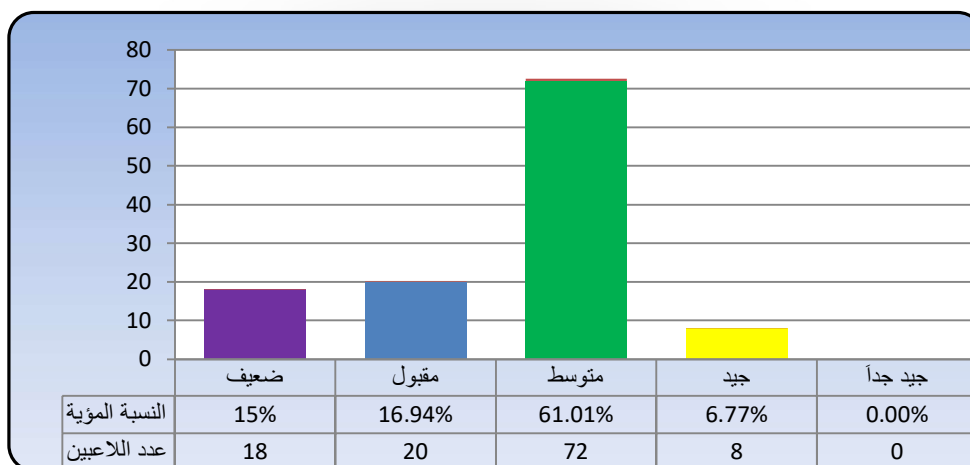
STANDARD DEVIATION	HYPOTHETICAL MEAN	ARITHMETIC MEAN	THE NUMBER OF PARAGRAPHS	THE SCALE	T
2.21	14	13.12	28	Legal legislative culture	1
1.53	8.5	9.55	19	Public rights for people with special needs	2
0.90	4.5	4.72	9	Rights of players with special needs by the Iraqi Paralympic Federation	3

Schedule (17)

Shows the results of the levels of the measure of legal legislative culture among the

PERCENTAGE	THE NUMBER	RAW DEGREE	LEVELS
0%	0	24.17 - 19.97	very good
6.77%	8	19.75 - 15.55	good
61.01%	72	15.33 - 11.13	middle
16.94%	20	10.91 - 6.71	acceptable
15.25%	18	6.49 - 2.29	weak
100%	118		the total

research sample



the shape (2)

The histogram shows the results of the levels of the legal legislative culture measure among the research sample

It is clear from the table (17Results: The measure of the legal legislative culture and its fields for the members of the research sample, where the scores of the sample members were concentrated at the level (average) and then the level (acceptable). In the research, the opinions of the respondents were about some of the questions that the researchers asked them about their knowledge of their rights stipulated in the Iraqi law to ensure the completion of their lives and their integration into society and not make them feel that they are an undesirable group, and the legal texts were clear in determining the extent of the actual need provided by those texts. In some of its texts, it is more fulfilling the desires of people with special needs than normal people. In the text of the Iraqi Constitution of 2005, it stipulates that Iraqis are equal before the law without any distinction between one and the other. Then it is not permissible Discrimination or exclusion of someone because he has special needs or restriction of freedoms and deprivation of the exercise of the rights approved by those texts and laws, although this is not explicitly justified, and despite that, we find that the impact of these legal texts, whether in the Iraqi constitution of 2005 or the players' rights law Those with special needs by the Iraqi Paralympic Federation are legal texts written and not applied to this category, what added to that is that the difficulties of life and societal problems for people with special needs did not allow them to search in these texts for their rights and duties that take care of them and end their suffering.

She indicated (Al-Saeed: 2011) that the field of people with disabilities has received great attention in recent years, and this interest is due to the growing conviction in the world that people with disabilities, like other members of society, have the right to life and development to the fullest extent that their capabilities and energies enable them, as they are part of human wealth. Which necessitates the development of this wealth, and benefit from it to the maximum extent possible (Hala Al-Saeed: 253: 2011).

As the principles of freedom and equality between human beings must be translated into mechanisms, and then realistic, practical practices on the ground so that everyone feels social

security, and tastes the fruits of this security within a framework of justice and impartiality, and perhaps the United Nations when it called for justice in education, called for providing equal opportunities for all Community members, who are of the age of rights with special needs; To receive a fair entitlement, consistent with their willingness and commitment according to the society's philosophy and ideology, and training and free education - in the opinion of the United Nations - are part of the starting point towards achieving equal opportunities, and that the spread of democracy, social justice and equal opportunities may be accompanied by an increase in social demand for training and education.

Presenting, analyzing and discussing the results of the social integration relationship, its fields, and the measure of legal legislative culture :

Schedule (18)

Yepncorrelation coefficientThe results of the measure of social integration and its fields with the measure of legal legislative culture

LEGAL LEGISLATIVE CULTURE			SCALE AND ITS DOMAINS	T
indication	Sig	link value		
moral	0.000	0.712	social integration	1
moral	0.000	0.902	Self-esteem and athletic identity	2
moral	0.000	0.862	Family integration and socialization	3
moral	0.000	0.884	Integration of societal values and standards	4
moral	0.000	0.9001	Institutional integration and social protection	5

The table shows (18), the results of the measure of social integration and its fields with the measure of legal legislative culture, where the researchers used the simple correlation coefficient (Pearson) in order to find out the correlation, where the correlation value of the measure of social integration appeared with the measure of legal legislative culture, which is(0.712), where this value indicates the existence of a statistically significant correlation.

The link value for a domain is shownSelf-esteem and athletic identitywithLegal legislative cultureIt is (0.902), where this value indicates the existence of a statistically significant correlation.

The value of correlation appeared in the field of family integration and socialization with scaleLegal legislative cultureIt is (0.862), where this value indicates that there is a statistically significant correlation.

The value of the correlation for the integration of societal values and norms appeared with a scaleLegal legislative cultureWhich(0.884), where this value indicates the existence of a statistically significant correlation.

The value of correlation also appeared in the field of institutional integration and social protection with Legal legislative culture It is (0.9001), where this value indicates the existence of a statistically significant correlation.

Table (69) shows the correlation values of the results of the measure of social integration and its domains with the results of the measure of legal legislative culture. 196) It is of moral significance, confirming the existence of a moral relationship between all the two measures, and these results do not deviate from the reality of the connection of the life of the disabled to the extent that he is recognized in terms of rights in the Iraqi constitution and public and private laws for people with special needs, for example, how can we be certain that achieving equality and non-discrimination between the normal And the disabled has nothing to do with the interaction and integration of the disabled into society, and we see that the Iraqi National Paralympic Committee does not achieve the most basic financial rights for the players in terms of their salaries, equipment, transportation and hotels when participating in tournaments, so how does the disabled player exert his efforts in physical and sports activity when most of him has been absent What the law stipulated in terms of financial entitlements for them, as the results of the culture of legal legislation were weak and he could not defend them effectively. The characteristic of the integration of his life and the fulfillment of desires is weak. The connection came from the moral of the fact that all the two features are weak, and on the other hand, how do we expect that his life and the relationship of the socially disabled person will be integrated And his dignity that text It is not protected by the law, and it is exposed to harm, psychological torture, shortcomings, financial disability, and the absence of care and rehabilitation from the government institution, as it is not subject to supervision and follow-up in accordance with the provisions and laws in force. .

These visions show us the extent of the suffering that people with disabilities are subjected to in various parts of the world, past and present, and confirm that the time has come to rehabilitate people with disabilities, empower them with their rights, and support equal opportunities for education and training, especially women and girls with disabilities who face barriers and obstacles that hinder their opportunities for growth and deprive them. From their rights and their submission to isolation and their dependence on their families (**Human Rights Watch::2007**)

The researchers closely note that health services and social care have also been largely absent from the disabled. Disabled athletes are exposed from time to time to sports injuries because of their direct contact with the ground, due to the nature of the game of volleyball – sitting. They are more than normal people need care and health care, but the researcher they asked As a result, the result was negative and does not live up to what the law and the Iraqi legislature stipulated in terms of health care for the disabled. From time to time, they want to retire because of the health damage they are exposed to, but their love and motivation for sports activity prevents them from doing so. Applied in health institutions and hospitals.

On the other hand, the researchers focused, in his meeting with the sample, on what are the texts of work and employment that the state mentioned to them in government institutions. The right to employment in government departments of the state, as the job achieves a decent life for the disabled and also helps to meet most of his needs and thus achieves for him a high integration with society, even if this right is neglected for them.

He emphasized (Alaa Al-Kafafy: 2009). The basic needs for integrating people with disabilities include the need for psychological security, the need for appreciation, the need for affiliation, the need for success and excellence, the need for self-affirmation, and the need for guidance. (Aladdin Kafafi and others: 96:2009).

CONCLUSIONS

1- **that** two scales (Social integration and legal legislative culture) is able to measure what it was set for.

2- The emergence of different levels in the degrees of the legal legislative culture measure 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 She did not possess a high legal culture, and all of this negatively affected those results.

3- The researchers concluded that practicing sports activities for the research sample members 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.

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