

A Qualitative Exploration of the Absence of Sport Psychologists in Sport Clubs: The Coaches' Perspective

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ABSTRACT:

Objectives

The purpose of this qualitative study was to confirm the effects of the absence of sport psychologists in sport clubs from the perspective of the coaches. Furthermore, to investigate the effects of this absence on athlete performance, as well as the reasons for eliminating this specialty at sport clubs.

Methods

The researcher used a descriptive approach with an inductive method to identify the participants' visions and interpretations. Thematic Analysis, a qualitative data analysis method in descriptive research (Braun & Clarke, 2006), were used to analyze data in this study. NVivo coding, a computer software package for analyzing qualitative data, was used by the researcher to analyze all of the interview texts.

Results

Once the data collection is complete, all interviews were thematically identified and categorized into four themes. The following topics were identified as themes: 1) The professional system at sports clubs, 2) The economic component, 3) The prevalent social culture, and 4) The lack of application of governance principles in sports federations and clubs. These were the most prominent themes that emerged from coaches' visions and interpretations based on their experiences in sports clubs.

Conclusions

Due to a lack of psychological preparation in pre and post-sport competitions, there is a gap in the training process. This results in a decline in both physical and psychological aspects in athletes, as well as the possibility of psychological distress. A lack of psychological preparation may also be an impediment for sports clubs.

Keywords: Applied Sport Psychology, Sport Psychologist, Qualitative Investigation and Sport Clubs

Introduction

Since the second half of the twentieth century, there has been significant growth in sports psychology and physical activity as an applied branch of general psychology. It is possible to notice that this development can be released through professional associations, scientific journals, and conferences held around the world throughout the year, as well as exchanging experiences about new theories, research findings, and practical solutions, and working on the future of sports psychology. The International Society of Sports Psychology, the Association for Applied Sports Psychology, the American Psychology Association, the International Society for Mental Training and Excellence, and continental organizations such as the European Federation of Sports Psychology and Physical Activity are among those that play an important role in the development of sport psychology (Piepiora, et al., 2021).

Sport psychology, as defined by the European Federation of Sports Psychology and Physical Activity, is a field that deals with the fundamentals, applications, and psychological effects of sports-related activities. Notably, sports activities include competition, entertainment, education, and improving health aspects; thus, sport psychology is concerned with the various aspects of physical activity. People who work in this field, such

as coaches, teachers, players, spectators, judges, activists, and physiotherapists, are also affected. From this perspective, sport psychology is the study of the behavior of athletes and those who work in this field. This is accomplished through an examination of cognitive, emotional, sensory, and motivational processes (Wylleman, 2019 & Piepiora, et al., 2021). Barker and Winter (2014) discovered that the importance of sport psychology has grown over time in tandem with the continuous growth in both research and applied fields.

To overcome the psychological obstacles that most athletes face, whether during sport competitions or during training sessions, it is necessary to employ sports psychology strategies and to activate the role of the psychologist within teams. This is due to the fact that sport psychology will produce the best results, whether during physical training or competition (Rafik, 2012). Since the 1976 Olympics in Montreal, Canada, sports psychology has taken a prominent place among the concerns of the training staff. Especially during the preparation for the new season, which coaches and players cannot afford to waste. This expansion of sport psychology followed a significant amount of work in academic research that supported the use of psychological aspects alongside physical aspects, because decision making is not only dependent on the muscles but also on the brain. As a result, focusing on developing players'

attentiveness and mental training will assist them in making appropriate decisions that are not influenced by the numerous negative stimuli that exist in competitive sports environments (Rafiq, 2012).

According to Williams and Straub (2006), the field of sport psychology has grown significantly over the last 35 years. Clearly, athletes, coaches, and sport organizations were seeking psychological services from professionals in the fields of sports psychology and mental training during this time period. On the other hand, the number of people who offer psychological counseling to athletes has grown in order to help them overcome personal obstacles and get fully prepared for competition. Another dimension that has grown and expanded is the number of psychological interventions and programs available as a result of scientific research in applied sport psychology (Burke et al., 2004).

Furthermore, sport psychologists play an important role in providing emotional support to athletes prior to and after competitions. Sport psychologists can also manage the team's environment and foster positive interactions between players and coaches (Piepiora, et al., 2021). In this vein, Krawczycki (1998 & 2010) and Johnson (2020) emphasized the importance of sport psychologists in sports. This could be seen; for example, during long team trips and temporal and climatic changes to reduce the effects and negative pressures, as well as physical and mental effects. As a result, offering psychological support to athletes has a significant impact because it benefits both the players and the team. Furthermore, psychological support from a sport psychologist and a coach will undoubtedly boost an athlete's self-esteem (Piepiora, et al., 2021).

It should be noted that sport psychology has clearly grown in its ability to observe and evaluate psychological obstacles that athletes may face. Furthermore, to recommend appropriate psychological solutions to assist athletes in dealing with psychological conditions. Besides, to achieve optimal

performance in sport competitions. On the other hand, athletes suffered from an absence of psychological preparation and psychological support in sport clubs. Similarly, coaches focus on the physical, skills, techniques, and planning aspects while ignoring the psychological aspect.

The significance of this study was to investigate the current state of football clubs in Dohuk governorate, specifically the absence of a sport psychologist on the training staff. In other words, psychological intervention is not a priority for coaches and is completely ignored by sports clubs and training staff. In addition, in some clubs, coaches serve as sport psychologists, a task not theirs. According to our best knowledge, this is the first study to investigate the effects of sport psychologists' absence roles in sports clubs. As a result, the purpose of this qualitative study was to validate the effects of the absence of sport psychologists in sports clubs from the perspective of coaches. Moreover, to comprehend the effects of this absence on athletes' performance as well as the reasons for eliminating this specialty at sports clubs.

Methods

Participants

The research sample was purposefully chosen from the coaches in Duhok Governorate clubs (2020-2021), with a total of (20) coaches. Ten participants were excluded because they refused to complete the research and interview. Only eleven participants signed the consent form and completed the interview. The research sample obtained (55 %) of the total sample. It is worth noting that all participants were given a participant information sheet before the semi-structured interview in order for them to be completely familiar with the research procedure. Following that, participants who agreed to take part in the study were given a consent form to sign and keep on file.

Table 1: Demographic information and details of each coach in terms of age, gender, years of experience, county-city and country.

Coaches	Sport	Age	Gender	Name of Clubs	Years of Experience	Country/City
1	Football	52	Male	Zerevani	9	Iraq/Duhok
2	Football	50	Male	Duhok	6	Iraq/Duhok
3	Football	38	Male	Sumail	6	Iraq/Duhok
4	Football	40	Male	Gare	7	Iraq/Duhok
5	Football	45	Male	Sumail – Youth Center	8	Iraq/Duhok
6	Football	50	Male	Akre	10	Iraq/Duhok
7	Football	42	Male	Zakho	6	Iraq/Duhok
8	Football	39	Male	Barderash	6	Iraq/Duhok
9	Football	38	Male	Tanahi	7	Iraq/Duhok
10	Football	40	Male	Tanhai Women	8	Iraq/Duhok
11	Football	42	Male	Zanko	6	Iraq/Duhok

Data Analysis

The researcher used the descriptive approach, inductively, to identify the participants' visions and interpretations. Thematic Analysis, a qualitative data analysis method in descriptive research (Braun & Clarke, 2006), was used to analyse data in this study. The researcher used NVivo coding to analyse all of the interview texts. NVivo is a computer software package for analyzing qualitative data. This method assists descriptive researchers in organizing, analyzing, and discovering insights from unstructured or qualitative data such as interviews and open questionnaires, and it produces more objective results. This program reduces the number of manual tasks, giving the

researcher more time to discover trends, identify themes, and reach a conclusion. Hilal and Alabri (2013) and McNiff (2016). The quotations that emerged from the interviews were encoded descriptively for all themes that emerged from the interviews, as well as the primary symbols, which were classified into main thematic dimensions and they were thoroughly examined. It is worth noting that the researcher analysed the detailed analytical notes generated by the interviews and compared them to themes in order to further scrutinize the data.

Procedure

The Scientific Committee of the College of Physical Education and Sport Sciences, University of Duhok, has approved this

study. All participants received a Participants' Information Sheet, which contained all pertinent information about the study's procedures and objectives. Then when they agreed to participate in the study, they were given a consent form to sign. Individual interviews were conducted with all coaches in Dohuk governorate football clubs in order to understand their perspectives on the absence of sport psychologists in sport clubs. The researcher conducted semi-structured interviews with each participant that lasted 30 minutes. Notably, all interviews were recorded on audio tape, and the researcher then converted the audio interviews into words, which was followed by the coding process and assigning a unique code to each participant to avoid any side effects that could lead to bias in the data analysis.

Results

Once the data collection is completed, all interviews are thematically identified and categorized into four categories. The following themes were discovered: 1) The professional system at sport clubs; 2) The economic component; 3) The prevalent social culture; and 4) Sports federations and clubs do not adhere to governance principles. These are the most prominent themes that emerged from coaches' visions and interpretations of their experiences in sports clubs. It is important to note that the coaches' perspectives enriched our research in terms of knowledge background and this provided a significant guide for future directions in sport psychology.

The Professional System at Sport Clubs

The results of the interviews with all participants revealed that the Professional System at Sport Clubs was one of the most important themes on which all interviewees agreed. One of the main reasons for the deactivation of sport psychologists within training staff, according to interviewees, is a lack of a professional system at sport clubs. In this context, one of the participants stated that....

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"There are no regulations that can be followed in sports clubs because there is no Professional System. It is worth noting that a Professional System requires sport clubs to adhere to the instructions and guidelines established by the Continental Federations in order to have a fully functional team. The significance of sport psychologists has been overlooked as a result of the lack of a Professional System in sport organizations. I believe that having a Professional System in place in sports clubs will help clubs implement sports psychology." Participant (1)

In a similar vein, another participant stated that the lack of a Professional System at Sport Clubs led to the negligence of key aspects in the training process, and he added that....

"Sport clubs are required by the Professional System at Sport Clubs to follow instructions and rules regarding administrative, economic, technical, and health issues at sport clubs. Clearly, we are on the verge of a Professional System, so there is no one directing or guiding club and federation. As a result, I believe that having a Professional System within the sport clubs will encourage clubs to hire sport psychologists." Participant (2)

Moreover, he mentioned that....

"The Professional System at Sport Clubs leads to the development of mental training that sport psychologists can provide, as well as improving sport performance, which is primarily due to the practice of exercise psychology." Participant (2)

According to participant (6), having the Professional System at Sport Clubs will help clubs identify what is the new trend in administrative and training fields. According to one of the

participants, this will improve training and technical levels in sports clubs.

"The professional system allows clubs to rely on future developments and implement new strategies that can provide numerous benefits to clubs, such as having sport psychologists on staff." Participant (6).

In addition, the participant stated...

"Sport clubs must recognize that sport psychologists are just as important as technical coaches, if not more. Besides, Olympic Federations and Sport Organizations must require clubs to hire sport psychologists as part of their training staff." Participant (6)

The Economic Component

The economic component was the second theme identified by the interviewees, with some respondents indicating that the economic component has a significant impact on sport clubs due to the lack of sport psychologists and other specialists such as physical therapists. The financial crises in both clubs and sports federations prevented them from considering hiring sport psychologists at sport clubs, despite their convictions about the importance of their presence in training and administrative staff within teams. It is worth noting that one of the participants stated that...

"The lower income at Sport Organization has a direct impact on club strategies. As a result, any plan to overcome the obstacles will force sport clubs to return to their financial situation, whether it is applicable or not." Participant (4).

Another participant in the same context stated that logistical issues play a role in the club's inability to provide a suitable location and a separate budget for the sport psychologist. Notably, sport psychologists require a separate workspace with tools and equipment to work as part of the training staff, which clubs do not provide. Participant (10) indicated that....

□

"Sport psychologists require a special place to work within the club, as well as their own room to store important equipment for their work. Determine a comfortable hall, for example, that includes requirements for psychological intervention and programs.

In addition, a service staff that can assist sport psychologists needs to be prepared. In fact, this is extremely difficult to implement in our clubs because at clubs, the priority is for technical staff and players, not for sport psychologists." (10)

Another participant stated that the financial crises in clubs caused the focus to be solely on what really matters, such as the salaries of players, coaches, and administrative staff. Since training has become a broad process in which many specialists participate, there are noticeable differences in sport performance levels between developed countries and the Middle East. This is due to the lack of significant components in the development of applied psychology in clubs. The participant (8) mentioned...

"I believe that there are no strategies at sports clubs to employ specialists such as sport psychologists, psychiatrists, and physical therapists; therefore, all that matters is the wages of coaches and players, whether clubs can afford them or not. As a result, managers and coaches are not paying enough attention to the role that these specialists can play, especially during times of psychological distress and financial crisis. Thus, I believe that if club finances are in good shape, it may be possible for clubs to change their strategies and hire a sports psychologist." Participant (8)

One participant mentioned that managers' lack of experience at sports clubs leads to decreased efficiency in both teams and clubs.

"Sport club presidents and administrative staff are unable to devise financial strategies that allow them to provide financial income to the club while avoiding exposure to economic problems. When you discuss the importance of having a sport psychologist in the team with the president or any member of the administrative staff, they will argue that there is not enough budget for employing a psychologist with a monthly salary and a legal contract with the club."

Participant (11)

Another participant raised an important point that...

"The federations and clubs must provide funding for the sports psychologist, such as the technical trainer, as well as all logistical needs that he will require in his work."

Participant (9)

The Prevalent Social Culture

Another major issue that arose was the prevalent social culture; interviewees paid close attention to this issue because it is a very sensitive topic among people, whether they are athletes or normal people. During their interviews, participants stated that seeing a psychologist is not something they want to do because they believe it indicates that they have a mental illness. As a result, people are hesitant to see psychologists and deal with them. Furthermore, this affected sports clubs not paying enough attention to having a sport psychologist within their plans. According to one of the interviewees...

"I believe that the prevailing culture in society has become a flaw, which has resulted in the decline of this profession despite the need for it. Hence, athletes are a part of society; thus, this attitude exists among athletes as well." Participant (3)

Another participant in this context emphasized that having sport psychologists with the team is beneficial for a variety of reasons. This is due to lack of understanding about the significance of psychological issues and the extent to which psychologists can help athletes and clubs. Furthermore, coaches do not allow sport psychologists to work with their teams because they interfere with their role, exacerbating the situation. He also stated...

"Coaches play a passive role when it comes to the presence of sport psychologists in clubs because they are performing their duties. This has a significant impact on athletes' psychological distress. I'll also add that they don't really care about psychological intervention; they only care about the fitness and wins. As a result, you won't be able to find any coaches who will notify the club that they require a psychologist for their team." Participant (11).

According to one of the interviewees...

"I think that the Olympic Committee and Sport Federations should provide coaches with workshops and psychological courses so that they are aware of the important role that sport psychologists can play in a team and understand that the role of a sport psychologist is not less important than those other specialties such as technical trainers, physiotherapists, physicians, etc." Participant (4)

"I believe that social culture has an impact on people's attitudes toward psychology in such a way that it has created misunderstandings about psychologists. Thus, when you talk to coaches and clubs about the importance of sport psychologists in clubs, they argue that our players are not

mentally ill to bring a psychiatrist or psychologist and pay his/her salary." Participant (2)

Sport Federations and Clubs do not adhere to Governance Principles

The final theme that has been come up with was the role of governance principles in sport federations and clubs. The absence of governance principles, according to the interviewees, led to lack of a clear vision in clubs, particularly in terms of applied sport psychology. Furthermore, the absence of a role sport psychologists in clubs is due to the lack of transparency in administrative issues among technical staff. This theme, according to the interviewee, is the main impediment to having sport psychologists on the team. The interviewees emphasized that there is no doubt that sport clubs do not have any strategies in regard to applied sport psychology, which is evident during psychological crises. In relation to this topic, one of the interviewees stated.....

"Sport Federations have clearly ignored the issue of sport psychologists, and their focus is solely on the technical coach, despite the fact that there are also no physical therapists on the team. Because of this oversight, the clubs decided to avoid any concerns about having psychologists. As a result, I believe that Sport Federations play an important role in the absence of a sport psychologist on the team." Participant (1). Participant No. (7) Indicated that.....

"I believe there is no clear strategy in the clubs. In terms of contracts, there are no specific criteria for selecting technical coaches; for example, other than whether or not the coach's reputation has been widely publicized. Sport psychologists are also not on the club's agenda. As a result, this has become one of the primary reasons for dismissing the role of sport psychology." Interviewee (7).

"In my opinion, local Sport Federations do not have either long or short-term strategies. People who work in sport federations do not have an academic background, and their only strategy is their opinion and attitudes. Actually, they do not take this issue seriously; to back up my point, there is no club in our area that has a sport psychologist. This clearly demonstrates their lack of understanding of sport psychologists." Participant (7).

Another interviewee confirmed that...

"I confirm that academics do not have their own point of view on this issue. As a result, the issue of the psychologist in clubs has been neglected and removed from club agendas".

Participant (10).

Regarding the issue of decision-making in sport federations and the role of academics in those federations, one participant stated that academics are few in the clubs and their role in decision-making is ineffective....

"I clearly observed that academics do not have power in clubs decision-making processes. They do not have a say in whether or not sport psychologists are hired by clubs. On the other hand, people who are not specialized have more decision-making authority." Participant (3).

"Sport Federations have no influence on clubs. In turn, there are no regulations governing the use of sport psychologists or even physical therapists". Participant (5).

One of the participants mentioned the Olympic Committee's role and emphasized that...

"The Olympic Committee has no role in encouraging clubs to hire psychologists or physical therapists, and it has no well-thought-out plans to address this issue. As a result, Federations and clubs have suffered as a result of not paying

attention to this issue and making it as a technical coach authority." Participant (6).

In the same vein, participant (2) indicated that...

"The Olympic Committee should publicize the strict guidelines for having sport psychologists in the team." Participant (2).

Discussion

This study sheds new light on how the lack of sport psychologists in clubs affects players and sport performance. This influence is most apparent during crises that have a negative impact on the entire team. The findings also revealed that there were numerous reasons for the scarcity of sport psychologists in sports clubs. Furthermore, several themes emerged from the interviews. 1) The Professional System at Sport Clubs, 2) The Economic Component, 3) The Prevalent Social Culture, and 4) Sport Federations and Clubs do not adhere to governance principles. The lack of a professional system in the clubs, according to the interviewees, created too many obstacles for both the clubs and the staff. Participants' attitudes indicate that having a type of specialty in clubs, such as sport psychologists, physical therapists, and medical doctors, in addition to a technical coach, is a priority in the professional system. Thus, implementing a professional system in clubs has a positive effect on raising players' technical and mental levels, and it is the first step toward applied sport psychology.

Kremer and Marchant (2002) emphasize that the role of sport psychologists in clubs will provide great services for both clubs and players such as mental training, psychological rehabilitation, providing a healthy lifestyle, assisting players in developing both sport performance and his/her personality, and other aspects that sport psychologists can support the team. Greenleaf et al., (2001) discovered through personal interviews with Olympic athletes and sports psychologists that there are positive effects on the athlete as a result of athletes' contacts with the psychological coach, such as self-confidence and good relationships with the coach and colleagues, and also this positively affects sport performance.

Another interesting finding is the impact of the economic factor on sport club plans and strategies, which are heavily reliant on financial resources. Notably, the economic factor has a significant impact on the selection of training staff, beginning with the technical trainer and ending with the physical therapist. Our interviewee stressed that sport clubs rely on certain specialties within their training staff while ignoring others, such as sport psychologists and physical therapists. It should be noted that, whenever there are financial crises and economic downturns, this has a negative impact on the plans and strategies of teams. Another viewpoint that emerged in relation to the economic factor was the inability of some specialists with diverse academic backgrounds to work in sports clubs due to financial constraints. This finding is consistent with that of Petkovic et al., (2016), who stated that during financial crises, spending in all sectors would decrease, resulting in less spending in sports clubs. Thus, sport clubs frequently employ a small number of employees and specialists, and executive managers must be concerned not only with the strategy devised in those clubs, but also with the current economic state. Consequently, the implementation of strategic planning appears to be hampered as a result of the economic crises to which sport clubs are subjected.

The most striking finding from the data was that the prevailing social culture in society has a direct impact on both clubs and staff in terms of bringing in sport psychologists and integrating them into the training staff. In other words, athletes try to avoid consulting psychologists or contacting them. This is due to what people think about the person who presents himself or rather his psychological condition to sport psychologists or even

psychiatrists, if necessary. According to coaches' attitudes, athletes are not accepting dealing with psychologists because their colleagues will believe that the player is complaining about mental health and behavioral distress, making communication and dealing with psychologists a real dilemma in the sports field.

These findings are consistent with Satcher's (2001), who discovered that culture influences how people deal with daily problems and the types of adversities they face. Some population groups, for example, Asian-Americans, believe that letting go is preferable to expressing their thoughts and problems to others, whether to psychologists or relatives. Previous research has shown that other groups, such as African Americans, tend to follow a structured approach to sharing their problems rather than avoiding it, which is consistent with the current findings. They prefer to rely on themselves to deal with stressors. This could be accomplished through spiritual practice in order to overcome adversity and psychological disorder symptoms (Cooper-Patrick et al., 1997; Broman, 1996; Neighbors et al., 1998). According to the current findings, which are consistent with previous research, social culture and people's belief systems have a significant impact on how specialists deal with psychological aspects in their work.

Another finding from this qualitative study was a failure to apply sports governance principles in sports clubs. The majority of sports coaches emphasized that a lack of transparency, integrity, and participation in decision-making prevents sport clubs from bringing in sport psychologists in addition to other specialties such as technical coaches, fitness coaches, and medical doctors, among others. This was the source of the team's weakness in the early season preparation process. Thus, our findings demonstrated that lack of psychological strategies causes a decrease in mood, motivation, morale, and physical abilities in players. These findings are consistent with Abdul Hamid's (2016) findings, which revealed that a large percentage of coaches believe that negative results, as well as psychological disasters that occur to the team, are caused by a lack of psychological preparation for the team.

All interviewees agreed on the importance of applied sport psychology with athletes and how it is the primary reason for achieving high levels of sport performance, whether at the individual or team level, especially during sports competitions in addition to the positive energy generated by team members through the application of sport psychology and the team's harmony. These findings are consistent with the findings of other studies, which confirmed the importance of sport psychology as an integrative component in competitive sports, not only during competition, but also to promote effective communication among team members and to improve the positive environment in sports clubs (Isberg, 1989; Lindwall et al., 2002; Hanin & Stambulova, 2004 and Johnson, 2006).

Based on these findings, it is possible to conclude that the absence of a sport psychologist leads to flaws in the training process as well as a lack of psychological preparation prior to and after sporting events. Furthermore, the lack of sport psychologists in clubs makes dealing with the psychological disasters to which athletes are subjected more difficult. It is also difficult to deal with the players' negative moods and self-confidence. It should be noted that the issues raised above are fundamental to psychologists' work and cannot be addressed by technical trainers. As a result, it appears that barring psychologists from participating would exacerbate the training process and reduce sport performance.

These findings imply that the Ministry of Youth and Sports, as well as the Olympic Committees, can provide financial assistance to local clubs and federations in order for them to hire a sport psychologist. Furthermore, provide workshops and course trainings on the importance of sport psychologists in clubs. Determine special financial budgets for sport psychologists in sports clubs and federations as well. Similarly,

the findings should aid in the development and cultivation of governance principles in sports clubs and federations.

It is also suggested that Sport Federations enforce sport clubs that the technical coach has no right to perform the duties of a sport psychologist because it is not his responsibility. Another suggestion made by an interviewee was to develop a strategy for implementing the professional system in sports clubs, because it forces clubs to pay more attention to other specialties, such as psychologists and physical therapists. Finally, raise awareness among those who work in sport clubs, whether as training staff or administrative staff, that sport psychology can help clubs achieve greater success and be more beneficial to players. Besides, coaches' participation in academic courses to ensure how to psychologically prepare players when developing training curricula, as well as periodic tests to evaluate the psychological factors that affects football players. Furthermore, sport psychologists can supervise modern psychological preparation methods.

Conclusions

Due to a lack of psychological preparation in pre and post-sport competitions, there is a gap in the training process. This results in a decline in both physical and psychological aspects in athletes, as well as the possibility of psychological disasters. A lack of psychological preparation may also be an impediment for sports clubs. As a result, having a sport psychologist on hand is crucial in overcoming many dilemmas associated with psychological distress. It is reasonable to conclude that sport psychologists can assist athletes in improving their physical performance as well as their overall well-being. Finally, it is strongly recommended that sport clubs prioritize bringing psychologists to the team because they play an important role in improving athletes' abilities not only in terms of physical and psychological abilities, but also in social interaction within the team.

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Conflict of Interest

The author report no declarations of interest.

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Appendix 1. Semi-Structured Interview Questions

1. What do you believe is causing the scarcity of psychologists in sports clubs?
Can you tell me more about that?
2. Do you believe that the lack of psychologists within training staffs in sport clubs have an impact on the declines in physical and psychological levels of players?
3. Do you believe that the social considerations and sensitivity that exist in society when dealing with psychologists is one of the reasons for the absence of psychologists in clubs and sports institutions?
Can you tell me more about that?
4. Are there financial reasons for not bringing psychologists to sports clubs?
Can you tell me more about that?
5. Is the lack of interest of the sports administrations in the clubs in the psychological aspect of the athletes considered a reason behind the absence of psychologists in the clubs?
6. Do you think that poor management in sports clubs contributes to a lack of focus on having psychologists on the team?
7. What are your recommendations for activating and emphasizing the role of psychologists in sports clubs, as well as giving more space to this important segment by sport organizations?

دراسة تحليلية عن تأثير غياب الاخصائيين النفسانيين في الاندية الرياضية : وجهة نظر المدربين

الملخص

هدف البحث

كان الغرض من هذه الدراسة النوعية هو التأكيد على آثار غياب اخصائي علم النفس الرياضي في الأندية الرياضية من وجهة نظر المدربين. علاوة على ذلك ، للتحقق من آثار هذا الغياب على الأداء الرياضي ، وكذلك أسباب عدم الاهتمام بهذا التخصص في الأندية الرياضية.

اجراءات البحث

استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي بالاسلوب الاستقرائي للتعرف على رؤى المشاركين وتفسيراتهم. تم استخدام التحليل الموضوعي ، وهو أسلوب تحليل بيانات نوعي في البحث الوصفي (Braun & Clarke, 2006) ، لتحليل جميع نصوص المقابلة. تم استخدام ترميز NVivo ، وهو حزمة برامج كمبيوتر لتحليل البيانات النوعية ، من قبل الباحث لتحليل جميع نصوص المقابلة.

نتائج البحث

بعد الانتهاء من عملية جمع البيانات، تمخضت عن المقابلات التي اجريت مع المدربين اربع محاور او (themes) وهي على التوالي المحورالاول: النظام الاحترافي في الأندية الرياضية ، المحور الثاني: العامل الاقتصادي ، المحور الثالث: الثقافة الاجتماعية السائدة ، المحورالرابع: عدم تطبيق مبادئ الحكمة في الاتحادات والأندية الرياضية. كانت هذه أبرز المحاور التي انبثقت عن رؤى المدربين وتفسيراتهم بناءً على تجاربهم في الأندية الرياضية.

الاستنتاجات

بسبب نقص الإعداد النفسي قبل وبعد المسابقات الرياضية ، هناك فجوة في عملية التدريب الرياضي في الأندية الرياضية. وقد نتج عن ذلك النقص انخفاض في كل من الجوانب البدنية وال نفسية لدى الرياضيين، فضلاً عن احتمال حدوث مشكلات نفسية عند الرياضيين. ان عدم وجود الاعداد النفسي قد يكون أيضاً عقبة أمام الأندية الرياضية في عملية التدريب الرياضي وكذلك العملية الادارية.

الكلمات المفتاحية : علم النفس الرياضي التطبيقي ، الاخصائيون النفسيون ، البحوث النوعية، الاندية الرياضية

قەكۆلینەكا شروقه كارى دەربارەى كارتیکرنا نەبوونا بسپۆرین دەروونی دناڤ یانەیین وەرزشیدا : دیتنا پراهیئەران

پوخته یا قەكۆلینى

ئارمانجا قەكۆلینى :

مەرەم ژ فێ قەكۆلینا جۆرەى دووپاتیکرنا ل سەر كارتیکرنا نەبوونا بسپۆرین زانستى دەروونیا وەرزشى د یانەیین وەرزشیدا ژلایى بۆ جونا پراهیئەرانقە. زیدەبارى فێ چەندى ژبو دياركرنا كارتیکرنا فێ نەبوونى ل سەر ئەنجامدانا وەرزشى ، هەرەسا ئەگەرین گرنگینەدانى بقی بسپۆرییى د یانەیین وەرزشیدا.

پیرا بوونین قەكۆلینى :

قەكۆلەرى ریکا وەسفكرنى ب شیوازى خویندبارى بكارنیاپه ژبو زانینا بۆ جۆنن پشكداران و رافەكرنن وان. شیکاریا بابەتى هاتیپه بكارنیاپه ئەوزى شیوازى شیکاركرنا داتایانە ب جۆرەى د قەكۆلینا وەسفكرنیدا (Braun & Clarke, 2006) بۆ شروقه كرنا هەمى نقيسینن دیدارى ، هەرەسا هیمايى (Nvivo) هاتیپه بكارنیاپه ، ئەوزى كۆمەكا پرۆگرامین كۆمپیوتەریپه بۆ شروقه كرنا داتایین جۆرەى ژلایى قەكۆلەریپه ژبو شروقه كرنا هەمى نقيسینن دیدارى.

ئەنجامین قەكۆلینى :

پشتى ب دووماهیك هاتنا كریارا كۆمقەكرنا داتایان ، ئەو دیدارین دگەل پراهیئەراندا هاتیپه ئەنجامدان جوار تەوهر یان (themes) ژى دەرکەفتن ئەوزى ل دۆیف نیکدانە ، تەوهرى نیکى : سیستەمى پروفیشینال د یانەیین وەرزشیدا ، تەوهرى دووى : هوکارى ئابوورى ، تەوهرى سینى : رەشەنبیریا جفاكى یا زال ، تەوهرى جوارى : نە په سه نكرنا بنه ماين دادفانین دناڤ نیکەتى و یانەیین وەرزشیدا. ئەقە دیارترین ئەو تەوهریوون كۆ ژ بۆ جۆنن پراهیئەران و رافەكرنن وان دەرکەفتن ل سەر بنه ماين ئەزموونن وان د یانەیین وەرزشیدا.

دەرئەنجام :

ژ ئەگەرى كیمبوونا بەرههقییا دەروونی ل بەرى و پشتى بەریكناهیین وەرزشى. فالاهیپهكا هەى د كریارا مەشكرنا وەرزشیدا د یانەیین وەرزشیدا. ژ ئەگەرى فێ كیمبوونى لاوازی پەیدا بوویه ل هەردو لایەنن لەشى و دەروونیدا ل دەف وەرزشفانان ، زیدەبارى ئەگەرى پەیدا بوونا ئاریشین دەروونی ل دەف وەرزشفانان. نەبوونا بەرههقییا دەروونی دبیت ببیتە ناستەنگەك ل پشیاپه یانەیین وەرزشى د كریارا مەشكرنا وەرزشیدا و هەرەسا د كریارا كارگیریدا.

پەیفین دەستپیکى : زانستى دەروونیا وەرزشى یا كریارى ، بسپۆرین دەروونی ، قەكۆلینن جۆرەى ، یانەیین وەرزشى.