

The Training Productivity of the Technical Staff of the Iraqi Premier League Football Clubs and its Relationship to the Anxiety of the Training Age

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ABSTRACT

The current research aims to identify the training productivity of the technical staff in the Iraqi Premier League in football, as well as to identify the anxiety of aging among the coaches of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs. And to identify the statistical differences in the training productivity of the technical staff, according to the concern of the progress of the training age of the Premier League football coaches. The research community has been identified and they are the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs, whose number is (188) players, representing (63%) of the research community. The researcher used the scale (Al-Shammari, 2021) to measure productivity after adapting it from the general educational field to the sports field, specifically the technical staff of Iraqi Premier League football club coaches. Football varies from one indicator to another in the training process and modern training methods, and that there is a consensual follow-up to the classification and qualification of the coaches of Premier League football clubs in the sports training aspect, cognitively and behaviorally, according to their level of training. The excellent footballers are worried about their training age, according to their training levels.

Keywords: *training productivity; coaching staff; premier league; training age concern*

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE RESEARCH AND ITS IMPORTANCE:

The training productivity and the anxiety of the training age of the football technical staff represent important aspects of the sports personality and they have a great impact on the training field in its different form, especially the coaches of Premier League clubs because of their significant role in the development and upgrading of the training side and its members, the young coaches among them, as the coach is the one who works in the field of sports training, advisory, educational, and exploration of the talents of the players in their exact field of specialization, in an effective and vital manner in influencing the extent of the coach's success with his players, and thus creating a training organizational atmosphere between the various coaches, and such different and integrated roles are conclusive evidence of the importance of training productivity in their field of play and its necessity in the community and the sports community, and the main task of the technical staff lies in preparing the training productivity of the team in an integrated manner in terms of proper planning based on modern scientific foundations, as the personality of the coaches is likely to be affected by concerns related to the progression of the athletic training age and the entry into the aging phase, and the various training problems and difficulties associated with it are clarified. Such a description also applies to the coaches, as the coaches in the exercise of their training profession need the most aligned classes in the field of sports training because of the psychological and training capabilities that this sector of sports training needs at this stage to face the tensions related to the anxiety of the training age because of their friction in the sports training community. And the readiness and capabilities necessary for this community to form cooperative training circles and mix with the category of young coaches, the various training methods and the broad aspirations in the curricula of modern training methods in football, and because the coach feels that he is a raw material in the survival of the training coaches and the advanced science in the modern training curricula. He enjoys by virtue of his age, location and administrative capabilities. And the technical ability to advance towards advanced training sites in all areas that pertain

to the joints of modern training science in football, as it is the basis for success in achieving positive results for the team in the match and for this reason the athletic training productivity has a positive link and an indicator of training success in old age and the lack of a sense of anxiety of advancing training age in a harmful way. The sense of productive coaches with this kind of anxiety awakens in them hard work and diligence in training and the inclusion of care and attention at all levels of sports, including in the field of training modern football. The successful age and leaving a beneficial imprint benefiting the sports community and specialists in the field of the game and the impact of their personality traits on the possibilities of training success in old age and achieving benefit for the players who are achieving the prestigious sporting achievement.

Research Problem :

The training productivity of the technical staff in football is one of the desirable and even required needs, especially in the first years of training for the coach according to its classifications, as the training productivity is an important concept of the science of sports training for the numbers of the team, which is a basic topic in the training life of coaches for the years (35-50) years. For this reason, no one denies the role played by the coach in his overall planning of the training work in a difficult season that represents the application of the training curricula, its methods and units in full. He is considered the backbone of the sports training process in all its aspects, as he tries to plan and implement the best training programs that suit the players to improve their physical, skill, tactical and psychological level. Since the coach often spends long time with football training, which has a great impact on each player because his personality is a positive role model for the players and is influential in the training process and matches in their own way, and this is what achieves the coach's potential for his goals in the advanced success of the training work, and this is what we see that the coaching midlife crisis is a psychological state dominated by doubt and anxiety, during which the coach feels uncomfortable when he knows that the middle of the training life has passed, so the coach overcomes his anxiety about his remaining life, and he has many fears, in addition to that it is a stage full of psychological pressures in the world of modern football training, as it contains reflections and a correction of what has been done from Achievements in the process of training sports teams, as well as concerns related to physical and mental health and the expected sports training lifestyle during the aging stage, such as memory loss, loss of independence, community burdens, the pressures of the sports environment, and the lack of pleasure in sports training, which was the cause of a sense of achievement to win earlier matches with loss Hope and aspiration for the rest of the time that it is not enough to accomplish the sporting endeavors and the previously envisaged goals in the training maturity, which in turn is the source of the coach's frustration in drawing up the training goals that can be accomplished based on the available capabilities and the time prepared for training and the desire to keep the productive and continuous training bid without the difficulties that he is expected to face. The coach during the process of advancing the training age, and for this we find that the coach who fails in the midst of the training age to achieve the achievement of training productivity in terms of the various joints of modern sports training science and commitment to the work of training modern football such as this coach will enter a state of stagnation and a sense of disappointment and futility and economy of training effectiveness on the football field

Research Aims :

- 1- Identifying the training productivity of the technical staff in the Iraqi Premier League in football
- 2- Identifying the anxiety of aging among coaches of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs.
- 3- Identifying the statistical differences in the training productivity of the technical staff according to the concern of the training age of the Premier League soccer coaches.

Search Limits :

Human Frontiers: Players of Iraqi Premier League Football Clubs.

Spatial boundaries: arenas, halls and stadiums of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs.

Temporal borders: the football season of the Iraqi Premier League 22-23

THE MAIN RESEARCH PROCEDURES:

First: The Research Community and its Sample:

The current research community is determined by the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs for the season, whose number is (300) players. The sample was selected in a stratified random way, as it was chosen in a proportional manner (188) players. (36%) of the research community from the research sample. This size is also considered appropriate in light of the opinion of Nunnaly (1978), who indicates that the number of the sample for the purpose of statistical analysis is appropriate from the size of the community. (Nunnaly, 1978:179).

Second: Search Tools:

In order to measure the variables of the current induction of the productivity of training in the technical staff and the concern of advancing the training age in football, steps were taken to prepare a measure to measure the research variables and the following presentation shows the following.

1- The measure of productivity of the technical staff and the concern of aging in football in the Iraqi Premier League:

Aiming to prepare a measure of training productivity and age anxiety for soccer coaches, the researcher conducted the following steps:

- Determining the variable of training productivity of the technical staff in football, and for scientific integrity, the (productivity) scale was prepared for the researcher (Al-Shammari, 2021) after its adaptation from the general educational field to the sports field, specifically the coaches of the technical staff in football.

Gather Scale Paragraphs:

The (likert) method was adopted in setting the answer allowance for the paragraphs of the training productivity scale in order to adopt this method in many studies and psychological measures and the personality scale, in addition to that it does not require much effort in calculating the paragraphs and their weights and is often of a high degree of stability. (Jalal, 1985, 253) Therefore, the following alternatives were tested: (applies to me completely, applies to me, neutral, does not apply to me, does not apply to me completely), which gives the following weights in the case of positive paragraphs (1,2,3,4,5) on Relay weights (5,4,3,2,1) in succession in the reverse paragraphs.

The opinions of the referees in the training productivity of the football technical staff:

The scale was presented in its initial form with paragraphs to (20) arbitrators specialized in the field of educational and sports psychology and sports training, including the aim of the research, and the approved theoretical definition for the purpose of expressing their opinions regarding the validity of the scale paragraphs and depending on the opinions and observations of experts, as the acceptance rate ranged between (85% - 100% or more, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the paragraph, all prepared paragraphs have been retained, as

They agreed to the scale instructions and answer alternatives, as shown in Table (1).

Schedule (1)

It shows the opinions of the arbitrators on the validity of the paragraphs of the training productivity measure of the football technical staff

paragraph sequence	No. of referee	Approval percentage	chi-square value Non-approvers	Statistical significance at the level (0.05)
All scale paragraphs	20	100%	20	Admitted

Analysis of the paragraphs to measure the training productivity of the football technical staff: The aim of conducting the analysis of the paragraphs is to extract the discriminatory power of the paragraphs, to keep the distinct paragraphs in the scale, and to exclude the non-distinctive paragraphs. (Abdul-Rahman, 1983: 85) After distinguishing the paragraphs, an important aspect of the statistical analysis of the scale items, through which we make sure of the efficiency of the psychological scale items. Paragraph analysis, noting that it was used for this purpose, and to calculate the discriminatory power of each paragraph of the training productivity paragraphs for the trainers, a random sample was drawn using the stratified method with a proportional distribution. The scores were arranged in descending order, starting from the highest score and ending with the lowest score. (27%) of the questionnaires with the highest scores were selected for the future tense perspective scale, and they were called the upper group, with (51) scores, and (27%) of the questionnaires with the lowest scores were chosen and named In the lower group, by (51) questionnaires. And if (Al-Zubaie 1981) considers that the percentage of (27%), the upper and lower grades, represents the best percentage that can be taken in the analysis of the paragraphs, because it provides us with two groups with the maximum possible size and differentiation, then the distribution of grades on the scale is in the form of the moderation distribution curve. (Al-Zobaie et al., 1981: 74) and after extracting the arithmetic mean and variance for both the upper and lower groups on the future tense perspective scale, the t-test was applied to two independent samples to test the significance of the differences between the two groups, because the calculated t-value represents the discriminatory power of the paragraph between The two groups. (Myers, 1990: 35) The calculated t-value was considered an index to distinguish each paragraph by comparing it with the tabular value of (1.98) at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom (98). As shown in Table (2).

Schedule (2) Shows the discriminatory power of the items of the training productivity scale

Sequence	senior group		lower group		Calculated T-value(*)	Function
	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation		
F1	3.206967	0.950972	0.998714	0.627219	6.285629	Moral
F2	3.153893	0.886722	0.927286	0.627219	6.574203	Moral
F3	2.978707	1.029031	1.355857	1.055918	3.141537	Moral
F4	3.128856	0.997697	0.927286	0.627219	5.958722	Moral
F5	3.413152	0.740767	0.998714	0.734439	7.474262	Moral
F6	3.385152	0.695039	1.463	1.377748	3.942732	Moral
F7	3.376115	0.710561	1.105857	0.770013	7.000116	Moral
P8	3.19093	0.882482	1.320143	0.83825	4.822278	Moral
P9	3.193567	0.914549	1.070143	0.775926	5.786553	Moral
P10	3.314554	0.869652	1.605857	1.726598	2.258235	Moral
F11	3.265004	0.869652	0.891571	0.780122	6.60171	Moral
P12	3.304504	0.979762	1.284429	1.23878	3.872936	Moral
P13	3.417152	0.695039	1.320143	1.498325	3.996334	Moral
P14	3.094967	0.8768	0.891571	1.059016	5.554464	Moral
P15	3.184263	0.71567	1.105857	1.243537	4.667141	Moral
P16	2.23677	1.206924	1.034429	0.780122	2.619239	Moral
P17	2.305041	1.165586	0.891571	0.780122	2.707508	Moral
P18	2.093893	1.155599	0.820143	0.668438	2.643133	Moral
P19	2.326041	1.072709	1.284429	1.045944	2.288339	Moral
P20	2.524263	1.036425	0.998714	0.912212	3.140403	Moral
P21	2.45619	1.157825	1.213	1.099692	2.380689	Moral
P22	2.153893	1.18533	1.284429	1.080454	2.344791	Moral
P23	2.29908	1.064342	1.105857	0.816131	2.930461	Moral
P24	2.265004	1.172201	1.213	1.13258	2.344791	Moral
P25	2.413152	1.13878	1.177286	0.799962	2.808807	Moral

P26	2.635374	0.983629	1.427286	1.251426	2.320317	Moral
P27	2.487226	1.114848	1.105857	1.301297	2.565943	Moral
P28	2.728611	0.997697	1.677286	1.631044	2.325698	Moral
P29	2.5613	0.950972	1.391571	1.375841	2.070935	Moral
P30	2.348618	1.0963	1.070143	0.618861	3.264634	Moral
P31	3.124756	0.889539	2.213	1.164547	2.344791	Moral
P32	3.153893	0.765155	1.320143	1.258224	4.445415	Moral
P33	3.335004	0.78889	2.034429	1.698958	2.344791	Moral
P34	3.153893	0.765155	1.748714	1.452013	2.804091	Moral
P35	3.089819	0.852283	1.677286	1.585268	2.485755	Moral
P36	2.524263	1.036425	0.998714	0.912212	3.140403	Moral
P37	2.45619	1.157825	1.213	1.099692	2.380689	Moral
P38	2.153893	1.18533	1.284429	1.080454	2.344791	Moral
P39	2.29908	1.064342	1.105857	0.816131	2.930461	Moral

The internal consistency of the paragraphs of the training productivity measure of the football technical staff:

This indicator was used to ensure that the paragraphs of the scale follow the same path as the domain, and the correlation between the score of each paragraph and the total score of the domain has been extracted, and to achieve this according to the total score of the respondents according to the four domains of the scale, and then the correlation coefficient was extracted Pearson showed the scores of the sample members according to each paragraph of each field and their total scores in that field. It appeared that the correlation coefficients are all statistically significant when compared to the critical value of the correlation coefficient of (0.19), the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (98) as shown in Schedule (3)

Table (3) shows the consistency coefficients of the training productivity measure of the football technical staff

T	correlation coefficient	FUNCTION	T	correlation coefficient	FUNCTION
	F1	0.459318	Moral	P21	0.249238
F2	0.370949	Moral	P22	0.285246	Moral
F3	0.276455	Moral	F23	0.299246	Moral
F4	0.255965	Moral	P24	0.258999	Moral
F5	0.307755	Moral	P25	0.253576	Moral
F6	0.307562	Moral	P26	0.351038	Moral
F7	0.253409	Moral	P27	0.238144	Moral
P8	0.402376	Moral	P28	0.362056	Moral
P9	0.415628	Moral	P29	0.286442	Moral
P10	0.301541	Moral	P30	0.314003	Moral
F11	0.552724	Moral	P31	0.295389	Moral
P12	0.339428	Moral	P32	0.213133	Moral
P13	0.409627	Moral	P33	0.351169	Moral
P14	0.431299	Moral	P34	0.24586	Moral
P15	0.244763	Moral	P35	0.243124	Moral
P16	0.230628	Moral	P36	0.430387	Moral
P17	0.214908	Moral	P37	0.394946	Moral
P18	0.258345	Moral	P38	0.25114	Moral

P19	0.552724	Moral	P39	0.249238	Moral
P20	0.459318	Moral			Moral

(**) D at the level of (0.05) (*) D at the level of 0.01

Scale stability:

First: Re-testing: The training productivity scale was applied to extract stability in this way on a sample of (30) trainers. Two weeks after the first application of the scale, the same scale was re-applied again on the same sample, and after using the Pearson correlation coefficient to identify the nature of the relationship. Between the degrees of the first and second application, it appeared that the value of the stability coefficient for the scale was (0.873).

Second: the half segmentation:

This method relies on fragmentation of the test after applying it to the second exploratory sample group into two equal parts and calculating the correlation between them, as the value of the correlation coefficient appeared to be (0.745).

Age anxiety measure for the football technical staff:

The scale numbers aim to follow the following steps:

1- Determining the variable of age anxiety: this variable was adapted from the general educational field to the sports field, specifically the technical staff in football.

3- They were built in cultural environments that differ from the environment of the current research, and they are the coaches of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs, and Table (4) shows that

4- The sports library, as far as the researcher is aware, did not have a scale to measure the anxiety of the training age progression among the technical staff in football for the Premier League. Of the four areas to measure the variable of anxiety of the progression of training age in football, they are answered according to a five-fold gradient, and Table (4) shows that.

Table (4) shows the opinions of experts about the validity of the items of the training age anxiety scale

paragraph sequence	The number of arbitrators	percentage	chi-square value	Statistical function
All scale paragraphs	total	approvers		
	20	100%	20	Admitted

Analysis of the training age anxiety measure for the football technical staff:

The method of the two end groups and the relationship of the degree of the paragraph with the total score of the scale, the relationship of the domain with the total score, and the relationship of each domain with the other domains are appropriate methods in the process of analyzing the paragraphs, and they have been used for this purpose by following the steps that the researcher made on the scale of the training age anxiety in terms of exposure to experts and specialists As all paragraphs reached an approval rate ranging between (80%-100%).

After that, the scale was applied to the same sample of 188 players with the help of the assistant work team, if the discriminatory power of the paragraphs was extracted using the T law for two independent samples, if the results of all the paragraphs showed significant, and when comparing their calculated values with the tabular value of 1.98 at the level of significance 0.05 and the degree of freedom 98.

Then the researcher resorted to extracting the consistency of the paragraph with the total score using the simple correlation coefficient (Pearson), as all the paragraphs were significant and the values of their coefficients ranged

between (0.273 - 0.644) and when compared with the tabular value of 0.19 and a degree of freedom of 98, it was found that all items of the self-measurement have a coefficient of consistency with The overall grade is appropriate and good. Table (5) shows that.

Table (5) shows the discriminatory power of the aging anxiety scale

Sequence	senior group		lower group		Calculated T-value(*)	Function
	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation		
F1	3.619367	1.048572	1.535714	0.637248	6.017629	Moral
F2	3.566293	0.984322	1.464286	0.637248	6.306203	Moral
F3	3.391107	1.126631	1.892857	1.065947	2.873537	Moral
F4	3.541256	1.095297	1.464286	0.637248	5.690722	Moral
F5	3.825552	0.838367	1.535714	0.744468	7.206262	Moral
F6	3.797552	0.792639	2	1.387777	3.674732	Moral
F7	3.788515	0.808161	1.642857	0.780042	6.732116	Moral
P8	3.60333	0.980082	1.857143	0.848279	4.554278	Moral
P9	3.605967	1.012149	1.607143	0.785955	5.518553	Moral
P10	3.726954	0.967252	2.142857	1.736627	2.990235	Moral
F11	3.677404	0.967252	1.428571	0.790151	6.33371	Moral
P12	3.716904	1.077362	1.821429	1.248809	3.604936	Moral
P13	3.829552	0.792639	1.857143	1.508354	3.728334	Moral
P14	3.507367	0.9744	1.428571	1.069045	5.286464	Moral
P15	3.596663	0.81327	1.642857	1.253566	4.399141	Moral
P16	2.64917	1.304524	1.571429	0.790151	2.676239	Moral

The stability of the training age anxiety scale for the football technical staff:

First: Re-test: The results of the second survey application were relied upon by re-testing a sample of 50 players two weeks after the initial application. After unpacking the results and using the correlation coefficient (Pearson) for the objective items, the stability ratio was 0.847

Second - Mid-term segmentation: This method relies on segmenting the test after applying it to the second exploratory sample group into two equal parts and calculating the correlation between them, as the value of the correlation coefficient appeared to be (0.7218). It is 0.838, and thus the two scales became final and without deleting any of their paragraphs, only modifying the wording of the paragraphs in accordance with the nature of the sample, so the results of the survey application were relied upon to analyze and interpret the final results.

Table (6) shows that

T		Function	T	correlation coefficient	Function
F1	0.607198	Moral	P9	0.563508	Moral
F2	0.518829	Moral	P10	0.449421	Moral
F3	0.424335	Moral	F11	0.700604	Moral
F4	0.403845	Moral	P12	0.487308	Moral
F5	0.455635	Moral	P13	0.557507	Moral
F6	0.455442	Moral	P14	0.579179	Moral
F7	0.401289	Moral	P15	0.392643	Moral

Analysis and interpretation of research results:

To answer the objectives of the current research, the results of the statistical analysis of the survey sample, which numbered 100 players, were relied upon to answer the objectives of the research, which are as follows:

The first objective: to identify the training productivity of the technical staff of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs:

The arithmetic mean of the players' responses on the training productivity perspective scale was (138.67) degrees and the standard deviation was (7.843) degrees, while the hypothetical average was (97.5) degrees. 19.665) degrees, which is greater than the tabular value (1.96) degrees, and this result indicates that there is a statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (99), and Table (4) shows that.

Table (4) shows the arithmetic mean and the hypothetical mean of the research sample's responses to the training productivity measure

Variable	No. of sample	Arithmetic mean	Strand deviation	hypothetical mean	T value calculated	T value tubular	Function
Training production	75	138.67	7.843	97.5	19.96	1.96	Moral

From the above table, it is clear that the coaches of the Premier League clubs are characterized by training productivity, as the technical staff enjoy training productivity, and the reason is that the coaches in the middle of the training age were on a high degree of training productivity, which is a real problem that is identical, and that one of the justifications for productivity in training as a psychological training issue is the fact that the sports center The coaches are required to assume the responsibility of the next generation of coaches in their performance as the coach (leader), meaning that the coaches are productive in many methods of professional training and the transfer of knowledge and training experiences to future generations of coaches. Therefore, we see that the productivity of sports training is a kind of psychological attachment or communication construction with Other coaches that take into account the special relationship between the coach and the sports community, which is the connection that connects the coach with the outside world of sports training, especially since coaches at this age have reached the stage of training maturity and giving in the field of playing football because of the training responsibility they have towards other coaches and the middle The athlete also has ambition in the training contributions that leave them a prestigious sporting legacy. As "the training process is a constructive process that works to develop and develop the physical capabilities in order to achieve the best performance" (Mofti: 1998, 200) and this is what the trainers withdraw to in order to improve the productive aspect of the training process compared to the concern of their advanced age.

The second objective: to identify the level of age anxiety among the technical staff of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs:

For the purpose of identifying the significance of the differences between the mean scores of the players on the training age anxiety scale, the two-way analysis of variance was used at the level of significance (0.05), as shown in Table (8).

Table (8) shows Differences in the responses of the research sample with a variable measure of training age anxiety

Variable	No. of sample	Arithmetic mean	Strand deviation	hypothetical mean	T value calculated	T value tubular	Function
Worry aging	75	69.653	5.634	48	17.375	1.96	Moral

In the light of the above results, it is clear that the coaches of Premier League soccer clubs do not suffer from anxiety about aging in training. Psychological, social and economic that all trainers of all training levels can suffer from, and for this "when the physical and mental capabilities of the individual decline, the process of personal and social compatibility is affected, and the resulting reactions in contact with him range from pity and sarcasm to generate in the individual a feeling of psychological pain or these are the most important Personal changes in the emergence of mental health problems by dependence, aggressiveness and poor self-confidence. However, the coaches have higher training levels and their training work and their contact with age groups with young players younger than them generates a spirit of youth and looks at the training age in a positive way as long as they enjoy health and wellness. The characteristics of this stage of the training age that help them to deal with the anxiety of the training age. The effect of the physical and psychological changes on the process of social adjustment is evidence of the mutual influence and the close relationship between these various changes, which are processes related to the process of aging. (Khalifa, 1997, 27)The third objective: to identify the relationship between the level of anxiety of advanced age and the training productivity of the technical staff of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs:

The arithmetic mean of the responses of the players on the two measures of training productivity was (138.67) degrees and a standard deviation of (7.843) degrees, while the arithmetic mean of the age anxiety was (69.653) for the scale with a standard deviation of (5.634). Using the t-test for one sample, it appeared that the calculated t-value was (38.995). degrees, which is greater than the tabular value (1.98) degrees, and this result indicates that there is a statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.05), with a degree of freedom (98), and Table (9)

Table (9) shows the arithmetic mean and the hypothetical mean of the research sample's responses to the training productivity scale

variants	The arithmetic mean	the standard deviation,	R coefficient,	the square of R coefficient	Function
Training productivity	138.67	7.843	0.543	0.294	Moral
Aging anxiety	69.653	5.634			

Based on the findings of the results in the first and second goals, the result is logical and the relationships are inverse, that is, every increase in the first variable is matched by a decrease in the second variable, and vice versa. Training in the field of modern football. Therefore, "if the training comes at the right time, which is the time when the individual is ready in terms of maturity to benefit and receive it as useful and successful and contributes to the motor development of the individual." (Shafiq, 1989, 185), then the trainers are exposed to a similar circumstance in the anxiety of advanced age and in Bearing it aside from her confrontation with future changes in training productivity from age, which made her share the fears and psychological pressures that occur to the coach, the pressure of matches, and the anxiety of advancing age among coaches, as they live within one environment, which is the environment of the Premier League for football, which is dominated by the same pressures, experiences, and justifications that drive anxiety about ageing.

CONCLUSIONS:

- 1- The level of training productivity of Premier League soccer coaches varies from one indicator to another in the training process and modern training methods.
- 2- There is a consensual follow-up to classify and qualify the coaches of Premier League football clubs in the sports training aspect, cognitively and behaviorally, according to their level of training.
- 3- There is a slowdown in the process of psychological and cognitive preparation and knowledge of what Premier League football coaches have reached in terms of anxiety due to the progress of their training age according to their training levels.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1- The possibility of benefiting from the training productivity measure in identifying coaches who have the strength of training productivity in order to develop and benefit from it to serve the training process in the future of modern football.
- 2- Educational awareness about the progression of the training age through sports media and sports television programs that enhance the training aging stage and make it a successful training aging.
- 3- Using appropriate strategies to deal with the difficulties of the sports training stage, represented by the strategies of negotiation, acceptance, delegation, and the search for sports support.

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APPENDICES:

Appendix (1) shows (items of the training productivity scale of the technical staff of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs)

(in its final form)

No.	Paragraphs	apply to always	apply to often	apply to sometimes	apply to always
1	I help players improve their technical level in training				
2	Players come to me for coaching advice, for advice				
3	My work in the field of modern sports training makes me more generous to the young sports generations				

4	I believe in the value of the sporting life, including the pleasant and painful experiences and events in the match				
5	I feel proud and privileged to have such a bright coaching history				
6	I may not be able to live up to the athletic and coaching community's expectations of me				
7	I enjoy guiding the players in the coaching work of the game				
8	I believe in the sanctity of training life first and everything else comes later				
9	I am very happy when I hear about the achievements of the players under my coaching				
10	I'm not the type of coach who volunteers for free coaching				
11	I did things that had a positive effect on the other players in the match				
12	I agree that sponsoring the training of the players' athletic talent is more important than the training work outside the club				
13	I feel that the fine players are more than happy in the long run				
14	I feel athletic achievement and distinction when I review my sports resume and compare it with other coaches				
15	I have a deep interest in leading and mentoring the next generation of coaches				
16	As an elite coach, I work to elevate him				
17	I narrate my experience in the field of training to other				

	trainers, so that they may benefit from it				
18	I think nurturing young coaches is a waste of time in the current circumstances				
19	I believe that respecting the coach's dignity is a right for all coaches and the sports community				
20	I feel that it is better to remain free to train than to be bound by the application of the vocabulary of sports training				
21	Invest all training opportunities in order to achieve the sporting achievement of the team				
22	I list for those around me in the field of sports training experiences of training abroad so that it can be lessons for them				
23	I think coaches have a lot of credit for achieving positive results for their teams				
24	I avoid taking personal matters to train my players				
25	Future generations of players have the right over current generations of players to spread information about football training				
26	Stick to the coaching work I do so I can get it done with the team				
27	I find it difficult to complete my training work and tend to postpone it				
28	I feel that whoever coaches them in the match needs me to advise and guide them in the training process				
29	He sees my players as responsible for improving their knowledge, technical and training skills in the match				

30	If I could not train the buds, I would adopt their training in specialized football schools				
31	I feel pessimistic about the future of football coaching				
32	I make sure to fulfill my coaching obligations with the players				
33	I get so excited when I watch sports movies that tell the biographies of sports celebrities				
34	I visualize my coaching life when I watch sports movies that tell the personal bios of famous athletes				
35	I feel that the younger generations in sports are unfair to the elderly				
36	I feel like I made a big difference in training for a lot of coaches				
37	I make a lot of commitments and coaching activities towards many players				
38	I believe a player can contain their coaching problems in a match				
39	I feel that my coaching actions do not have a positive effect on the other players				

Appendix (2) shows (items of the age anxiety scale for coaches of Iraqi Premier League football clubs)

(in its final form)

No.	Paragraphs	apply to always	apply to often	apply to sometimes	apply to always
1	I enjoy being surrounded by older coaches				
2	I have never skimmed on training information in order to show that I am younger than I am				
3	I'm afraid all my coaching friends will leave when I'm old enough to coach				

4	I listen to the help of older coaches				
5	Looking in the mirror and seeing my gray hair doesn't make me feel old				
6	I have a feeling that a life of coaching will do me justice as I grow up in the world of coaching				
7	I love visiting my old coach friends				
8	The older I get into coaching the more concerned I become about my health in coaching football				
9	I enjoy talking about athletic training with top coaches				
10	I think I'll be able to do most things myself when I'm older in the coaching job				
11	It doesn't bother me at all to imagine myself in training as old as my coaching age				
12	I feel comfortable training when I am in the company of a great coach				
13	I expect to feel good about coaching myself as I get older				
14	Training age is inevitable and I am not afraid of the training process				
15	I worry about the fact that the coaches will ignore me when I'm old enough to coach				
16	I will have plenty of time for training which I can use when I am old				