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The effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees in palestine from the point of view of players and coaches

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Abstract

This article aims at analyzing Effectiveness of the Performance of Basketball Referees in Palestine from the Point of View of Players and Coaches. The researchers used a questionnaire that was distributed to the judges and players directly and was filled out and analyzed through using SSPS. Based on the results of the research and in the light of the research objectives, problem and questions and in the light of the sample and the methodology used and data collection tools the researchers concluded the following. The total score of basketball referees from the point of view of coaches was (75.4% in the field of physical abilities, 78.6% in the field of technical abilities, 80% in the field of social and personal skills). The total score of basketball referees from the players' point of view was (72% in the field of physical abilities, 72.6% in the field of technical abilities, 72.6% in the field of social and personal skills).

Keywords: Chronic low back pain, Interferential current electrotherapy, physiotherapy, rehabilitation

Introduction

Today, the world is witnessing a very important transitional phase that includes international, political and economic transformations that have been reflected in all areas of life, including sport. Sport is a measure of peoples' progress and a mirror of their civilization. States have allocated huge sums to develop the level of sports activities and championships. Sports are a means of developing and improving the economy of these countries.

Basketball is one of the most popular and popular games in the world for the young and old. The Basketball Association supervises the development of these games and sets its own rules and regulations, and organizes its tournaments. Alqami *et al* (2012) point out that professionalism has become a necessity for the development of any sports sector in the world as it is the only window through which the manager, the players, the coach or the whole sports organization incorporate the latest developments of modern sports science, especially the developments of management, training and organizing sports competitions and tournament and how to deal with the professional process output being the purpose and goal.

Al-Saeed (2010) ^[5] points out that sport has become one of the most attractive areas for investment and the interest of economic forces, as it has transformed from an activity practiced by amateurs and enjoyed by the masses of spectators to an industry based on scientific bases specialized in media promotion, and professional sports that generate hundreds of billions of dollars on clubs. As a technique, it is a momentum to develop the skills of players and develop the status of clubs.

Darwish and Saadani (2006) ^[6] emphasize that the steady increase in sports participation in a large number of countries and the popularity and propaganda gained by great athletes were among the most important factors that changed the concept of hobby and gradually turned to professionalism, although traditionally it was not usual for athletes to receive any payment in order to demonstrate. Their athletic abilities and talents, contemporary sport has shown a tendency towards professionalism in its relentless pursuit of excellence and consolidation as a profession like all other professions.

Al-Alqami *et al.* (2012) adds that access to the professional stage requires that the responsibility of professional management be assigned to a specialized management group, in order to reach the highest level of professionalism. The set of experts include law, business, media, and quality control in information systems people to run such projects.

Darwish and Saadani (2006) ^[6] define professionalism as a person's activity as a craft by undertaking it regularly and continuously for the purpose of achieving a material and reliable return as a means of livelihood. Al-Alqami *et al.* (2012) define sports professionalism as practicing sports activity as a profession or trade practiced by the player on a regular basis in order to achieve a financial return according to contracts to be agreed upon in advance. Shafi'i and Sayyar (2009) also define the professional player as a player who takes the game as a basic profession that does not allow him to practice any other profession beside it.

Al-Barawi (2012) adds that to call a player a professional require three conditions; the first is the existence of a contract between the player and the club, and the second must put all the physical capacities to serve club, and finally requires the player to be paid for what he does.

Al-Sa'eed (2010) ^[7] asserts that professionalism has its pros and cons. Ways and means such as the use of drugs and internationally prohibited drugs in order to achieve a better result. Darwish and Al-Saadani (2006) ^[6] emphasize that there are many advantages of professionalism. Professionalism has become a source of livelihood in many countries such as Brazil, Nigeria and others.

Dulancy (2001) ^[8]

¹ also asserts that doing anything you love, not for the sake of money, has a higher and better sense of human value. Avoiding hobby means not only abolishing sport, but society as a whole.

Statement of the Problem

Palestinian sports have witnessed many changes over the past years, especially the Palestinian basketball, which is the most popular game among the games and is practiced everywhere. This game attracts a share of the attention of the Olympic Committee, in addition to the need for Palestinian society to prove itself and its presence through external participation in activities and competitions. There is a desire to develop this game in Palestine. Refereeing is considered one of the main things that contribute to raising the level of the game in general because the authority of the referee is derived from the law of the game that seeks justice during the game. The referee's decisions will increase the enthusiasm of the players and encourage them to do more to develop their level and get better results, which contributes effectively to the pleasure of the audience, and on the contrary happens, if the referee is not good and accurate in his performance (Alkhankai, 2005: p. 2) Through the work of the researchers in the academic and training fields, they noted the attempts that seek to develop Palestinian basketball in the last three years have addressed many elements forming the game, including players, coaches, infrastructure and media, but there is a significant shortage of scientific research conducted on the basketball referees. Thus, an influential element that influences the level of basketball is the referee, which has always been overlooked. He is always blamed and accused of unfairness and injustice to a team at the expense of another as a result of mistakes made by referees in the games. Researches help referees to progress and develop.

The researchers believe that basketball is one of the most popular games and is one of the most important sports activities that have been influenced by the development of

various sciences in order to raise the level of performance for athletes and prepare them physically, skillfully, strategically and technically to participate in their games. The higher the technical and physical situation of the referee raises the level of audience enjoyment and the level of the game.

The researchers also believe that this study is an attempt to contribute to the assessment of the levels of referees and identify weaknesses and strengths to reach appropriate solutions to contribute to the development of this important element. This can happen through the adoption and implementation of a model prepared for the evaluation of the Palestinian basketball referees based on the outcome of evaluating the performance of the referees. Therefore, the problem of the study lies in the recognition of the effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees in Palestine from the point of view of players and coaches.

Questions of the Study

In light of the above, the problem of the study emerged among the researchers, specifically can be summarized in the answer to the following questions:

Question 1: How effective is the performance of basketball referees in Palestine from the perspective of the players?

Question 2: How effective is the performance of basketball referees in Palestine from the point of view of coaches?

Question 3: Is there a difference in the effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees in Palestine due to the variable character (player / coach)?

Question 4: Is there a difference in the effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees in Palestine due to the variables of the study: (status, degree of club classification, educational qualification)?

Objectives of the Study

- This study seeks to achieve the following objectives:
- To identify the effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees in Palestine from the viewpoint of the players.
- To identify the effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees in Palestine from the point of view of coaches.
- Identify the differences between the viewpoint of players and coaches towards the effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees in Palestine.
- Identify the effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees in Palestine attributed to the variables of the study: (status, degree of classification of the club, scientific qualification).

Methods and Procedures

Methodology: The descriptive method was used to study the effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees in Palestine from the viewpoint of players and coaches.

Population: The study population consists of (150) players and trainers, of which (120) players and (30) trainers.

Sample: The researchers selected a random stratified sample, which was representative of the characteristics of the community.

Research Tools: The researchers prepared a questionnaire to collect the data necessary to achieve the objectives of the study, based on educational literature and research related to the subject of study and the experience of researchers, will be based on a questionnaire court built by the researchers.

Part I: General information about the respondent,

representing the independent study variables.

Part II: It will include the fields of study and paragraphs, as it included (27) paragraphs divided into 3 areas are:

The first area: the physical abilities of the referees.

The second area: technical capabilities.

The third area: social and personal skills.

The answer to the questionnaire will be five (5) often (4), sometimes (3), slightly (2), and rarely (1).

The reliability of the tool: The reliability of the tool was verified by presenting it to a number of academics with graduate degrees in physical education and experts in the field.

Stability of the tool: To ensure the stability of the tool, the researchers used the Cronbach Alpha equation.

Variables of the Study

The independent variables are:

Variable attribute: It has two levels namely: player / coach

-Variable classification of the club: It has 3 levels namely: first / second / third

-Educational qualification: It has 3 levels, namely: General secondary and less / Intermediate Diploma / Bachelor and above

The dependent variable

Effectiveness of Basketball Referees in Palestine.

Statistical treatments: The researchers used the statistical packages program (SPSS)

The study identified the following limits: Human Limitation: The study was determined by the players and coaches of basketball clubs registered in the sports season 2017/18 and coaches in Palestine .Time Limitation: This study was conducted in the period between 1/6 - 1/8/2018 Spatial Limitation: Basketball League in Palestine.

Previous Studies

Jaber (2008) ^[3] conducted a study aimed at identifying the levels of psychological burning in the referees of collective games in Palestine. The researcher used the descriptive method, using a sample of the study which consisted of 68 referees of football, basket, volley, hand, and the researcher used the burning scale for sports judgment designed by Weinberg. Richardson and quotation of Mohammed Hassan Allawi, the most important results that the degree of psychological burning was high among the referees of collective games in Palestine, where the percentage of their response to (69.3%). Tahainah (2007) conducted a study aimed at identifying the level of psychological burning in the referees of sports in Jordan and its relationship to some variables, the researcher used the descriptive method, and the sample of the study consisted of (120) judgments, the most

important results were that the referees of sports suffer from psychological burn. It also showed that there were no statistically significant differences in the level of psychological combustion in the referees due to age and experience variable, while there were no statistically significant differences in the level of psychological combustion between the referees of the individual games and the referees of the collective games.

Alkhankani (2005) conducted a study aimed at identifying the efficiency, physical, personal characteristics and anxiety of the first-class referees in football and their relationship with performance level. The researcher used the descriptive method. Cattle's personality test and performance evaluation form for referees. The most important results were poor physical competence and some personality traits. They are the most intelligent, controlling and confident in others. Physical and performance cent and inverse relationship between state anxiety and the level of performance.

Ibrahim (2002) ^[2] conducted a study aimed at identifying the differences and the relationship between the control center and some personality traits and aspects of attention to the handball referees "first - second - third", and the researcher used the descriptive method. The sample of the study consisted of 825 referees of first and second referees Accredited by the Egyptian Handball Federation for the season 1999-2000, the most important results were the presence of significant differences and correlation in the manifestations of attention and personality traits in favor of the referees of the first division.

Table 1: Distribution of the study sample according to its independent variables

average	frequency	classification	Variable
17.4	24	coach	Trait
82.6	114	player	
30.4	42	Elite	Club level
60.1	83	First class	
9.5	13	Second	
22.5	31	High school	Qualification
17.4	24	diploma	
60.1	83	B.A and above	

Believe the tool

The study tool was presented to a group of jurors specialized in basketball and physical education. Arbitrators are asked to evaluate the items and its compatibility with the study to be in one area, and delete some of the paragraphs contained in other paragraphs, has been the opinion of the arbitrators and became the instrument of study in its final form (Annex 1).

Tool stability

The reliability coefficient of the tool was extracted, using the Cronbach's Alpha equation, and Table (2) shows the stability coefficients of the study tool and its fields.

Table 2: Stability coefficients of the study instrument and its dimensions

Coefficient of persistence in the Alpha Cronbach method	Paragraph No	FIELD	NO
0.81	10	Physical abilities	1
0.77	7	Technical abilities	2
0.85	10	Social and personal abilities	3
0.84	27	Total stability	

It is clear from Table (2) that the stability factors for the dimensions of the study tool ranged between (0.77-0.85),

while the total stability was 0.84, which is a high stability coefficient that meets the purposes of scientific research.

Results

In order to answer the study questions, the arithmetic averages, standard deviations and percentages of the fields of the study instrument were extracted.

(Less than 2.60) = low score - (2.60 - less than 3.40) = average score - (3.40-5) = high score.

First: Conclusions concerning the first question. How effective are the performance of basketball referees in Palestine from the coaches' point of view?

Arithmetic averages, standard deviations, percentages and tables (3-5) were calculated.

Table 3: Arithmetic averages, standard deviations, percentage and effectiveness of associated rulers Paragraphs of the first area of physical capabilities from the point of view of trainers

Effectiveness	Percentage	Standard deviation	Average	Arrangement	Arrangement	No
High	86.8	0.71	4.34	The referees show good physical abilities		1
High	74.8	0.96	3.74	The referees keep themselves physically fit		2
High	76.8	1.08	3.48	They finish the game still with good physical abilities		3
High	79.2	0.98	3.96	They can be in the right place to watch the game		4
High	77.4	0.92	3.87	There are no refereeing mistakes due to fatigue		5
Mid	67.8	1.20	3.39	They are highly fit		6
Mid	63.4	1.53	3.17	They commit to training programs to upgrade their fitness		7
High	75.6	1.24	3.78	They are very tolerant		8
High	76.6	0.98	3.83	The overall fitness is good		9
High	83.4	0.83	4.17	They move fast from the field center to the other sides		10
High	75.4	0.82	3.77	The total score for the paragraph field		

It is clear from the previous table (3) that the effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees in the field of physical abilities has been high on the overall score of the field, where

he obtained an average of (3.77) standard deviation (0.82) and a percentage (75.4%)

Table 4: Arithmetic averages, standard deviations, percentage and rulers' effectiveness Related to the second area of technical capacity from the point of view of trainers

Effectiveness	Percentage	Standard Deviation	Average	Paragraph	Arrangement	No
High	85.2	0.86	4.26	I feel the referees are well versed in refereeing by- laws	1	1
High	80.00	1.17	4.00	The referees abide by the international union laws	3	2
High	84.4	0.99	4.22	The referees are very familiar with refereeing by laws	2	3
High	77.4	1.35	3.87	The referees can take the right decision in crucial time during the game	5	4
Mid	67.8	1.2	3.39	The mistakes committed by referees are few	7	5
High	78.2	0.95	3.91	They abide by the spirit of the laws	4	6
High	77.4	1.22	3.87	The referees are lenient with players	5	7
High	78.6	0.93	3.93	The total degree of all items		

It is clear from the previous table (4) that the effectiveness of the performance of the referees related to technical abilities has been high on the overall score of the field, where he

obtained an average of (3.93) standard deviation (0.91) and a percentage (78.6%).

Table 5: Arithmetic Averages, Standard Deviations, Percentage and Effectiveness of Referees' Performance in the Third Area of Social and Personal Skills from the Trainers' Perspective

Effectiveness	Percentage	Standard deviation	Average	Paragraph	Arrangement	No
High	87.00	0.83	4.35	The referees are team oriented	1	1
High	80.00	1.04	4.00	The opinions of the referees do not contradict each other	5	2
High	80.8	1.14	4.04	The referees are very confident	4	3
High	81.8	1.04	4.09	The referees are very responsible during the game	3	4
High	78.2	1.34	3.91	They act wisely in situations	7	5
High	74.8	1.45	3.74	They are not affected by others when taking decisions	10	6
High	77.4	1.35	3.87	They can take pressure during games	9	7
High	79.2	1.22	3.96	Their decisions do not change due to changes in games	6	8
High	83.4	0.93	4.17	They are very polite with others	2	9
High	78.2	1.23	3.91	They are highly capable of managing games	7	10
High	80.00	1.02	4.00	The total degree of all items		

It is clear from Table (5) that the effectiveness of the referee's performance in the field of personal and social skills has been high on the overall score of the field, where he obtained an average of (4.00) standard deviation (1.02) and a percentage (80.00%).

Second: Conclusions on the second question. How effective are the performance of basketball referees in Palestine from the players' point of view?

The researcher calculated the averages, standard deviations, percentages and table (6) shows that.

Table 6: Arithmetic averages, standard deviations, percentage and effectiveness of associated rulers

Paragraphs of the first area related to physical abilities from the perspective of players

Effectiveness	Percentage	Standard deviation	Average	Paragraph	Arrangement	No
High	87.8	0.81	4.39	The referees show good physical abilities	1	1
High	74.2	0.90	3.71	The referees keep themselves physically fit	2	2
High	68.0	0.95	3.40	They finish the game still with good physical abilities	8	3
High	73.2	1.10	3.66	They can be in the right place to watch the game	4	4
Mid	66.8	1.10	3.34	There are no refereeing mistakes due to fatigue	9	5
High	71.0	3.09	3.55	They are highly fit	6	6
Mid	66.2	1.19	3.31	The commit to training programs to upgrade their fitness	10	7
High	72.6	1.13	3.63	They are very tolerant	5	8
High	74.2	1.07	3.71	The overall fitness is good	2	9
High	71.0	1.21	3.55	They move fast from the field center to the other sides	6	10
High	72.0	0.70	3.60	The total score for the field paragraphs		

It is clear from Table (6) that the effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees in the field of physical abilities has been high on the overall score of the field, where

he obtained an average of 3.60 with a standard deviation (0.70) and a percentage (72.0%).

Table 7: Arithmetic averages, standard deviations, percentage and rulers' effectiveness Associated in the second area of technical capabilities from the perspective of players

Effectiveness	Percentage	Standard deviation	Average	Paragraph	Arrangement	No
High	83.8	1.07	4.19	I feel the referees are well versed in refereeing by- laws	1	1
High	73.8	0.97	3.69	The referees abide by the international union laws	3	2
High	74.6	0.99	3.73	The referees are very familiar with refereeing by laws	2	3
High	70.8	1.06	3.54	The referees can take the right decision in crucial time during the game	5	4
Mid	65.4	1.22	3.27	The mistakes committed by referees are few	7	5
High	69.0	1.12	3.45	They abide by the sprite of the laws	6	6
High	71.4	1.17	3.57	The referees are lenient with players	4	7
High	72.6	0.76	3.63	The total score for the field paragraphs		

It is clear from the previous table (7) that the effectiveness of the performance of the referees related to technical abilities was high on the overall score of the field, where he obtained

an average of 3.63 with a standard deviation (0.76) and a percentage (72.6%).

Table 8: Arithmetic Averages, Standard Deviations, Percentage and Effectiveness of Referees' Performance in the Third Area of Social and Personal Skills from the Perspective of Players

Effectiveness	Percentage	Standard deviation	Average	Paragraph	Arrangement	No
High	86.8	0.98	4.34	The referees are team oriented	1	1
High	75.4	0.95	3.77	The opinions of the referees do not contradict each other	5	2
High	72.8	1.08	3.64	The referees are very confident	6	3
High	81.8	1.08	3.58	The referees are very responsible during games	3	4
High	71.6	1.31	3.49	The act wisely in situations	8	5
Mid	66.6	1.23	3.33	They are not affected by others when taking decisions	10	6
High	77.4	1.13	3.48	They can take pressure during games	4	7
High	69.6	1.16	3.52	Their decisions do not change due to changes in games	9	8
High	83.4	1.17	3.69	They are very polite with others	2	9
High	73.8	1.29	3.46	They are highly capable of managing games	7	10
High	72.6	0.84	3.63	The total score for the field paragraphs		

It is clear from the previous table (8) that the effectiveness of the judgment's performance related to the field of personal and social skills was high on the overall score of the field, where he obtained an average of (3.63) standard deviation (0.84) and a percentage (72.6%).

Third: Conclusions concerning the third question. Which is

stated: Is there a difference in the effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees in Palestine due to the variable character (player / coach)? To answer this question, the researcher used two independent sample T-Test. The results in table (9) show that:

Table 9: Results of the "T" test for two independent groups to examine the significance of differences in the mean responses of individuals according to the attribute variable (player, coach)

Significance level	T	Players (113)		Coaches (23)		Fields
		Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation	Average	
0.229	1.04	0.70	3.60	0.82	3.77	Physical abilities field
0.110	1.60	0.76	3.63	0.93	3.93	Technical abilities field
0.066	0.85	0.84	3.63	1.02	4.00	Social and personal abilities field
0.102	1.74	0.71	3.61	0.90	3.90	Total level of efficiency

It is clear from Table 9 that, given the value of the significance level, there are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($= 0.05\alpha$) in the effectiveness of the referees' performance due to the variable of the attribute (player, coach) on the total score of the questionnaire and all its fields.

Fourth: The results related to the fourth question which stated: Is there a difference in the effectiveness of the performance of

basketball referees in Palestine due to the variable of the educational qualification (high school and less, diploma, bachelor and above) and the variable of the club score (excellent, first, second)

To answer this question, the researcher used the One-Way ANOVA test, and the results of Tables (10), (11) and (13) (14) show that.

Table 10: Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the areas of performance effectiveness to tuck basketball referees according to variable qualification

Standard Deviation	Average	Fields
0.82	3.77	Physical abilities field
0.93	3.93	Technical abilities field
1.02	4.00	Social and personal abilities field
0.91	3.90	Total level of efficiency

Table 11: Results of mono-variance analysis, to examine the significance of differences in the responses of individuals according to the qualification variable

Significance level	F	Sum of Squares	df	Mean of squares	Source of contrast	Fields
0.000	15.68	6.90	2	13.80	Between Groups	Physical abilities field
		0.44	134	58.98	Within Groups	
			136	72.79	Total	
0.006	5.41	3.29	2	6.58	Between Groups	Technical abilities field
		0.61	135	82.16	Within Groups	
			137	88.74	Total	
0.003	5.92	4.37	2	8.75	Between Groups	Social and personal abilities field
		0.74	135	99.71	Within Groups	
			137	108.46	Total	
0.000	9.09	4.67	2	9.33	Between Groups	Total level of efficiency
		0.51	59	68.83	Within Groups	
			61	78.17	Total	

Table (11) shows that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($= 0.05\alpha$) between the mean responses of individuals in the effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees according to the variable of scientific qualification on the total score of the

questionnaire and all its fields, and this is shown by the significance level values of the score. The researcher conducted a Chevy test for the significance of the differences. Table (12) illustrates this.

Table 12: The results of the Chevy test for the differences in the effectiveness of referee's performance according to Variable qualification

bachelor	diploma	high school	Average	Degree	Fields
0.55	0.70		3.17	high school	Physical abilities field
0.15			3.87	diploma	
			3.72	bachelor	
0.24	0.48		3.38	high school	Technical abilities field
0.24			3.86	diploma	
			3.62	bachelor	
0.68*	0.51		3.33	high school	Social and personal abilities field
0.17			3.84	diploma	
			4.01	bachelor	

Table (12) shows that there are differences in the effectiveness of the referees' performance in the field of physical abilities between the high school and diploma groups and in favor of the diploma group. There are also differences between the high school group and the bachelor in favor of the bachelor group. The results also indicated differences in the effectiveness of the referees' performance in the field of

technical abilities between the secondary and diploma groups and for the benefit of the diploma group. The results also showed differences in the effectiveness of the referees' performance in the field of social and personal abilities between the secondary and diploma groups and in favor of the diploma group. There are also differences between the high school group and the bachelor in favor of the bachelor group.

Table 13: Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the areas

of performance effectiveness of basketball referees according to the variable score of the club

Standard deviation	Average	Field
0.73	3.88	Physical abilities field
0.94	3.85	Technical abilities field
1.11	3.90	Social and personal abilities field
0.90	3.87	Total level of efficiency

Table 14: Results of mono-variance analysis, to examine the significance of differences in the responses of individuals Depending on the club score variable

Significance level	F	Square Average	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Source of contrast	Fields
0.056	1.68	6.86	2	14.80	Between Groups	Physical abilities field
		0.42	134	59.07	Within Groups	
			136	73.87	Total	
0.116	1.98	5.23	2	6.43	Between Groups	Technical abilities field
		0.88	135	80.31	Within Groups	
			137	86.74	Total	
0.098	1.92	4.37	2	9.75	Between Groups	Social and personal abilities field
		0.74	135	100.71	Within Groups	
			137	110.46	Total	
0.167	1.09	3.69	2	8.43	Between Groups	Total level of efficiency
		0.88	59	68.76	Within Groups	
			61	77.19	Total	

Table (14) shows that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($= 0.05\alpha$) between the average responses of individuals in the effectiveness of the performance of basketball referees according to the variable of the club score on the total score of the questionnaire and all its fields.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the research and in the light of the research objectives, problem and questions and in the light of the sample and the methodology used and data collection tools the researchers concluded the following:

1. The total score of basketball referees from the point of view of coaches was (75.4% in the field of physical abilities, 78.6% in the field of technical abilities, 80% in the field of social and personal skills).
2. The total score of basketball referees from the players' point of view was (72% in the field of physical abilities, 72.6% in the field of technical abilities, 72.6% in the field of social and personal skills).

Recommendations

1. Based on the results of the research and through its objectives and research problem and research questions and in the light of the sample and the methodology used and tools to collect data and conclusions researchers recommend the following:
2. Developing new and advanced programs to upgrade the skills of the basketball referees.
3. Conducting advanced courses for referees within the fixed agenda of the Union in accordance with the results

of the evaluation.

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