The role of extra-curricular activities (sports and health) in the motives of turnout towards public and private education from the point of view of parents

Assistant Prof. Dr. Oras Neama Hassen, Duaa Mohmmad Muslim

College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Al-Muthanna University, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Iraq

Email: oras.neama@mu.edu.iq

Abstract

The role of extracurricular activities (sports and health) in the motives of turnout towards public and private education from the point of view of parents. The current research aims to identify the role of activities (sports and health) in determining the motives of parents towards public or private education. To achieve this goal, the researcher used the descriptive approach in the style of equivalent groups, which is based on a case study of activities (sports - health) in the schools of the Muthanna Governorate Primary Education Center in the current situation from the point of view of the students' parents.

The research community consisted of (437) parents of students in both private and public primary schools for schools (Sumer, Knowledge, Granada, Omar bin Abdul Aziz, Uruk, Academy of Excellence, Salah Hazaf, Muthanna Ahlia), for the academic year 2020-2021, from Fathers and mothers only for the fourth, fifth and sixth grades. As for the sample of building a measure of the motivation of turnout towards education, it amounted to (286), as they were divided into 143 for each group, the first group of parents from private schools and 143 parents from government schools. Accordingly, the researcher prepared a questionnaire to determine the demand for private and governmental education among parents of students for private and government schools in the Governorate of Muthanna. The experiment was applied to the research sample and the results were obtained through the use of the statistical program (SPSS). After obtaining the results, the researcher concluded that the extra-curricular activities (sports and health) had a role in the motives of the primary school students towards the turnout to private schools and the reluctance of government schools.

Introduction

Introduction and importance of the research:

The student is the main pillar on which the modern educational philosophy is based, being the center of the educational process and its goal. It looks at him in a holistic way, taking into account the aspects of his educational, pedagogical, psychological, physical, health, scientific, social, spiritual, mental, and kinetic self... This necessitates taking into
account his inclinations, desires, needs and motives. It provides activities, events, educational options and educational attitudes and directs them to prompt him to respond to them with his mind, body, feelings and emotions. Therefore, the educational theory changed from paying attention to information to paying attention to the growth of personal and social capabilities that include behavioral trends that lead to a happy life in democratic societies, and educational values were considered important and incorporated into the curricula educational.

The development of students’ abilities depends greatly on the extent of their interaction with the teaching method followed and their response to it. There is no doubt that the subject teacher, before entering the class, an important question comes to his mind is how to deliver the subject of his lesson to the students? That is, the method and method that delivers the material to the learner and makes him interact with the teacher and with his colleagues in assimilation, understanding and application of the content of the lesson, because the teacher’s goal is not to provide the learner’s mind with information only, but also to help him develop scientific thinking, and to form a flexible mindset that enables him to understand the surrounding world using methods and methods. It depends on the active and positive participation of the learner in learning.

Hence the urgent need for student extra-curricular activities, as an important part of the educational process, because it provides the student with valuable external experiences in his working life, and gives him a great opportunity to enrich his method of thinking and exciting work. (sports, health) and this diversity of activities came in accordance with the student's desires, abilities and interests, and according to what is available.

As much as the researcher believes in the necessity of providing extra-curricular school activities that affect the education of students in a comprehensive way, we find the need to take into account the opinions of teachers and parents of students in those activities, as they are one of the dimensions of the teaching process and the cornerstone of it. His responsibility is to help students grow and develop positively, so it requires him to employ his experiences, skills and ability to achieve the desired outputs in order to be more influential in the students.

Despite the multiplicity of research, which had a significant impact on upgrading the educational process? However, the research that dealt with the study of sports and other subjects that are not usual for it in government schools, which attracted many people of both sexes to love learning and practicing it, whether in educational institutions or outside it. The teacher sought him civil. And since government schools are one of the main rules for providing students with information and ideas through educational means and other means that the student wants to obtain, we find that this has been done in private schools more than in public schools , and this requires students’ parents to find teaching alternatives or other schools that are compatible with Modern developments in terms of
educational or teaching techniques and devices that are appropriate for the age levels of primary school students. Hence the importance of the research to conduct such a study by building a scale that shows the level of motives of parents towards going to private schools for the purpose of reaching their children to a more level of knowledge and this, of course, became rare or very few in government schools, so the researcher pushed to delve into In this study, towards private education from the point of view of parents for primary school students. Extra-curricular activity is "those programs that are implemented under the supervision and guidance of the school, and that deal with school life and its various activities related to academic subjects, social and environmental aspects, or clubs with special interests in practical, scientific, sports, musical, theatrical, or school publications. Therefore, the importance of the research is manifested in that extracurricular activities can have a clear impact on the motives of the public or private primary education from the parents’ point of view, as well as an attempt to estimate the expected level of the student or student to reach it in psychological aspects, including motives, and then saves the effort and time spent To the desired goal, in addition to the development of the student's professional skills first, and it also reveals the extent of the existing cooperation between the school and the sample community and the results they provide for the development and progress of the community secondly.

**Research problem:**

Excellence in the educational field requires the employment, compatibility and harmony of more than one type of motives and abilities, including (mental, cognitive and motor) abilities. During her work in the teaching field, the researcher noticed that the curricula in the educational curricula are the same, as well as the means and devices used in schools for all grade students without taking into account the differences.

Individual, because there is a defect in the measurement process of abilities (mental, cognitive, and motor) and the location of this defect is the lack of these means, or neglect to work with them, especially in government schools and below the level of private schools that are characterized by the availability of these devices - if there is prior knowledge of their existence - and it is a problem No doubt. This prompted the students’ parents to send their children to those (private) schools, as they were not used in our educational institutions in order to evaluate and build educational and educational curricula for them on the basis of the student’s diagnostic status. It is not possible to detect students who are slow to learn or who are distinguished and talented in them without using such standards or tools, so the researcher noticed the students’ parents’ orientation to private schools, which generated in the researcher’s mind. Questions were returned, or the problem was summed up in several questions that could be answered, which are:
What are the motives of parents' interest in students towards private education from the point of view of parents?

Evaluation of students' motives for private education from the point of view of parents.

Are there differences in the opinions of students' parents about extracurricular activities (sports - and health) in primary schools (governmental - private) in the schools of the Muthanna Governorate Center?

**Research Objectives:**

1. Building and standardizing the activities scale for the extracurricular (sports and health) in public and private schools
2. Identifying the motives for rushing towards public or private education through extracurricular activities

**Research hypotheses:**

There are significant differences towards the effectiveness of extra-curricular activities in the motives of parents 'acceptance of students towards public and private primary schools from the point of view of parents and in favor of private schools.

**Research Areas**

1. The human domain: parents of students for primary schools in some schools in the city of Samawa
2. Temporal area: for the period from 15/12/2020 to 28/7/2021
3. Spatial domain: the selected schools under investigation

**Research methodology and field procedures:**

**Research Methodology:**

The approach represents a set of rules and procedures that the researcher must follow to reach the target results, as it is the research tool in controlling the research, and adjusting its procedures according to the procedures and standard rules characteristic of each approach, and it is one of the most important steps that lead to the success of the research, as the approach “is a method organization or strategy or a general plan based on a set of principles and rules and guidelines are beneficial to the achievement of the objectives of research or scientific work[1]

The researcher has used the descriptive approach style of equal groups , [2] which is based on a case study of extra-curricular activities in the schools of the Muthanna Governorate Center for Primary Education in the current situation from the point of view of students’ parents.
Research Tools:

The researcher used the following research tools:

The research community and its sample:

The research community consisted of (437) parents of students in both public and private primary schools for schools (Sumer, Knowledge, Granada, Omar bin Abdul Aziz, Uruk, Excellence Academy, Salah Hazaf, Muthanna Ahlia), for the academic year 2020-2021, from Fathers and mothers only for the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades. As for the sample building of the motivational approach to education, it reached (286) of parents, which were chosen randomly from the original research community. By designing equal groups, the researcher identified the research community from (437) parents of both private and governmental primary school students for schools (Sumer, Al-Maarrifa, Granada, Omar Abdel Aziz), who numbered (143). As for the second group, which is (civil education), which is all From (Uruk, Academy of Excellence, Salah Hazaf, Al-Muthanna Al-Ahlia), which number (143), for the academic year 2020-2021.

Table (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collection of paragraphs</th>
<th>construction sample</th>
<th>Society</th>
<th>The school</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Sumer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Granada</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Omar Bin Abdulaziz</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Uruk National</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Excellence Academy</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Salah Haffaf</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Al-Muthanna National</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tools and equipment used in the research:

It is the method or method by which the researcher can solve his problem. He must choose the appropriate tools for data collection; whether primary or secondary, noting
that there are many data collection tools that the researcher can choose what suits her research[3]

Means of collecting information

Any research study is hardly devoid of means of collecting information that the researcher uses to solve his problem and achieve his goals. Therefore, the researcher used the following research methods:

1- Resolution.
2- Standards and tests.
3- Note.

Devices and tools used in research

1- Scientific sources and references.
2- Data collection and unloading form.
3- Calculator.
4- Ink pens and pencils.
5- Photographic camera.
6- Hand calculator.
7- Suitcase SPSS.

Main search procedures:

Achieving the objectives of the current research requires building two tools:

Steps to build a measure motivated turnout towards education.

Due to the lack of a tool to measure the motives of interest in education, it was necessary to prepare a tool with scientific foundations for this purpose, and the following are the steps that the researcher followed to build the mentioned scale.

A sample of building a scale of motivating interest in education:

The scale building sample consisted of (286) parents who were chosen at random, representing a proportion of (65.44) from the original research community for the academic season (2020-2021).

Determining the phenomenon to be measured:
The phenomenon that it aims to measure is to determine the demand for private and governmental education among parents of students for private and governmental schools in the Governorate of Muthanna.

**Preparing and drafting the expressions of the turnout motive scale:**

In light of the literature and previous studies, and the use of standards that are close to the topic, and benefiting from the exploratory questionnaire that was distributed to the students' parents.

The following steps were taken in preparing the wording:

- The statements are related to the objective of the scale.
- Phrases should be short.
- That the phrase carries one meaning and idea.
- The statement should be clear and understandable.
- Take into account that the phrases are negative and positive.
- Avoid statements that refer to facts that are acceptable to all individuals.
- Be taken into account in the neutral answer (acceptance and rejection) [4].

In order to develop the initial formula for the scale of the motives of interest in education, the following methods were followed:

**See the relevant sources:**

After reviewing a group of sources in the field of general psychology and educational psychology and studying this literature, the researcher formulated a number of paragraphs and distributed them to experts to know their opinions on the validity of the paragraphs.

**Examining various psychological measures:**

This is to benefit from the research and theoretical frameworks that tried to explain the motives in formulating the paragraphs related to the turnout motive scale, and to benefit from the formulation of the list’s paragraphs from the tests of motives and sources on which the list was built, namely:

1- Theory...
2- Study.....
3- A measure of the motives for turning towards education.....

**Pollster Questionnaire:**

[www.turkijphysiotherrehabil.org](http://www.turkijphysiotherrehabil.org)
In order to obtain the largest possible number of paragraphs, an open questionnaire was distributed to (55) parents of some private and public school students randomly and according to what is shown in Table (1), and the questionnaire included (40) items for the sports field - health education. And Al-Ahly, who relied on it with the definition of each of the areas of the aforementioned scale, asked the parents to write what they knew of phrases or paragraphs for each area of the motives for the turnout, explaining that with more than one example, and this enabled him to obtain a number of paragraphs. And through the use of the above-mentioned methods to collect the items of the scale.

**Exploratory Application of Scale Instruction Clarity**

After formulating and preparing the scale statements in its initial form, the researcher prepared the scale's instructions and alternatives, to verify the extent to which the students' parents understand the phrases, the clarity of the instructions and the time spent in answering. It was applied to (55) parents of students who were not members of the research sample, and it was found that the expressions of the scale are clear and understandable, and the average response time took (25) minutes, Supplement No. 6.

The method of correcting the scale and calculating the degrees, where the researcher adopted the Likert method in measurement, as it fits with the procedures and nature of the current research.

**There are other reasons:**

- A very easy and stable method that accurately determines the degree of orientation of the respondent to the problem (1).
- It allows us to choose a large number of statements that are closely related to the scale as a whole.
- Provide us with information on the topic to respond to each statement.
- It is characterized by ease of debugging and construction, and for its many alternatives, the answer is accurate [2].
- It does not take much effort in calculating the values and weights of expressions.
- It shows precisely the degree of orientation of the individual towards the subject [3].

**Keys to correcting the scale of motives for public and private education:**

The step of calculating the degree obtained by the sample members on the scale is one of the important steps, and the degree depends on the method of constructing the paragraphs, the number of answer alternatives, and after experts agree on the answer alternatives formulated according to the five-year Likert model, which (always, often, sometimes, never) Answer alternatives are provided. Scores (5-4-3-2-1) respectively for positive items and scores (1-2-3-4-5) respectively for negative items.
Linguistic Validity of Paragraphs:

After completing the formulation of the paragraphs of the scale, the researcher presented all the paragraphs to a specialist in the Arabic language [5], to be sound and free of linguistic errors, and the notes he made were taken into account, and therefore the scale is free of linguistic errors.

Experimental Experience:

It is a mini-experiment that is applied to a small sample of the same research community, and it is conducted under conditions similar to those of the main experiment, the objective of which is: [6]

- Identify errors and obstacles.
- Recognize the capabilities of the assistant staff (*).
- Determining the serviceability of devices and tools.
- Identify the capabilities of the sample members to apply the test.

After the scale was ready for application, the researcher conducted the exploratory experiment before the final application of the research at an appropriate time on a sample of (14) parents of public and private school students on (1/2/2021). Ensure that the sample understands the items of the scale and to avoid any errors or difficulties when applying the duration of the main test of the research. The researcher has done many things:

- Clarify the answer method for the sample members.
- Giving the sample members the opportunity to inquire.
- Giving sufficient time to the sample members.
- The experience of constructing a scale for public and private education motives

After the turnout motive scale and its instructions and paragraphs became ready for application, the researcher began with the assistant work team to apply the turnout motives scale to the research sample (construction sample) and their number was (286) of the constituent parents. (65.44%) of the research community for the period from (5/3) / 2021 (15/3/2021) and after completing the scale building experiment, the researcher tabulated the data of the construction sample members after collecting and arranging them in preparation for statistical analysis.

Scale Correction:

The process of correcting the scale is done by assigning an appropriate score for each paragraph according to the respondent’s answer from the correction key, which is (the tool by which the examiner reveals the answers that indicate the presence of the measured result) [7] The scale consists of a paragraph in three areas and five answer alternatives,
which are (very widely available, very available, very little available, very little, and not available).

**Statistical Analysis of Paragraphs:**

The goal of statistical analysis of paragraphs is to improve the quality of the test by detecting a paragraph's weakness, and then work on reformulating it or excluding it if it's not correct).

Clause analysis is defined as the study that relies on the logical, statistical, and empirical analysis of test units to find out their properties, and these items are deleted, modified, replaced, added or rearranged, in order to arrive at a test that is consistent and valid in length and difficulty. [8] Among the most important analytical processes used in psychological research:

**Extracting the discriminatory power**

It means the discriminatory power (the ability of the scale to distinguish between individuals who have a high score for the trait or trait and those who have a low score for the same trait or trait), and the process of distinguishing between statements needs a sample whose size is proportional to the number of statements and that the sample size is not less than (5) times the number of statements regarding reducing the chances of chance in the analysis process (9).

To calculate the discrimination power of the paragraph, the researcher did the following:

1- Calculate the total score for the scale from the total scores obtained by the laboratory for each item.

2- The scores obtained by the sample members are arranged in descending order, then the scores are divided into two groups of scores, one of which represents the individuals with the highest scores, and the second represents the individuals with the lowest scores, and each group represents 27% of the 286 members in the sample. The number of members of each group was (77), after applying the statistical processes to extract the discriminatory power, the following results appeared:

3- An applied t-test for two independent samples to determine the statistical significance of the difference between the average scores of the upper and lower groups for the items of the scale. The calculated T value was considered an indicator of the validity of the item by comparing it with the tabular value (1.977) with a degree of (152) and a level of significance (0.05).

Table (5) shows the discriminatory ability of the items of the psychological security scale
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>indication</th>
<th>Calculated t value</th>
<th>lower group</th>
<th>senior group</th>
<th>vertebrae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.761</td>
<td>0.305</td>
<td>0.721</td>
<td>3.667</td>
<td>0.708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I play swimming all the time.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>6.929</td>
<td>1.310</td>
<td>1.881</td>
<td>0.834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My relationship with my classmates is weakening in the swimming lesson.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>7.943</td>
<td>1.279</td>
<td>1.786</td>
<td>0.828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I want to increase the time I swim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>8.904</td>
<td>1.185</td>
<td>1.762</td>
<td>0.816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I like to swim because it gives me a soul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>9.04</td>
<td>1.175</td>
<td>1.714</td>
<td>0.897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>group participation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>8.620</td>
<td>1.273</td>
<td>1.810</td>
<td>0.798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make sure you stick to the swimming lesson.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>8.490</td>
<td>1.265</td>
<td>1.762</td>
<td>0.816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I am trying to make excuses for evading the swimming lesson.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>7.269</td>
<td>1.260</td>
<td>1.857</td>
<td>0.862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I find that playing the game of swimming increases my speed of decision-making.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>9.604</td>
<td>1.226</td>
<td>1.762</td>
<td>0.692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I play swimming whenever I get the chance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>4.596</td>
<td>1.452</td>
<td>2.500</td>
<td>0.816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I want a swimming lesson because it makes me feel energized.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.893</td>
<td>0.135</td>
<td>0.795</td>
<td>3.619</td>
<td>0.821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I enjoy watching swimming tournaments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>8.795</td>
<td>1.206</td>
<td>1.762</td>
<td>0.816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I feel irritable when I go swimming.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>6.883</td>
<td>1.268</td>
<td>1.952</td>
<td>0.914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I do anything to not get bored during the performance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>5.855</td>
<td>1.316</td>
<td>2.024</td>
<td>1.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If one of my colleagues encountered a problem with performance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>6.479</td>
<td>1.295</td>
<td>1.929</td>
<td>0.994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I can help her.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.386</td>
<td>0.873</td>
<td>0.701</td>
<td>3.595</td>
<td>0.798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I expect the best in difficult circumstances.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>2.495</td>
<td>1.131</td>
<td>2.881</td>
<td>1.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I tend to control and control others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.347</td>
<td>0.947</td>
<td>0.754</td>
<td>3.667</td>
<td>1.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I seek to satisfy my needs by relying on</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Love</td>
<td>Deception</td>
<td>Potential</td>
<td>Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>2.827</td>
<td>1.144</td>
<td>2.905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.574</td>
<td>0.565</td>
<td>0.916</td>
<td>3.548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>2.770</td>
<td>1.253</td>
<td>2.881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.505</td>
<td>0.670</td>
<td>0.795</td>
<td>3.619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>2.532</td>
<td>1.270</td>
<td>2.738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>2.894</td>
<td>1.388</td>
<td>2.690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.686</td>
<td>0.406</td>
<td>1.031</td>
<td>3.238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>23.638</td>
<td>0.484</td>
<td>1.095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>15.478</td>
<td>0.504</td>
<td>1.119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>47.937</td>
<td>0.370</td>
<td>1.095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>38.906</td>
<td>0.504</td>
<td>1.119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>3.813</td>
<td>0.924</td>
<td>3.310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Internal consistency coefficient:**

The method of internal consistency means the extent to which items, items or units are related to each other within the test or scale, and the extent to which each item, item or unit is related to the test as a whole [10].

✔ This method shows us the extent of the homogeneity of the vertebrae, as there may be similar vertebrae but they measure different dimensions, so the internal
consistency coefficient is used to achieve this purpose, and many studies have justified their use of this method because it has many advantages.

✓ It provides us with a homogeneous scale in its paragraphs so that each item measures the same behavioral dimension that the scale measures as a whole.

✓ The ability to highlight the correlation between the items of the scale, and the researcher used the correlation coefficient (Pearson) between the scores of the sample members on each item and their scores on the scale as a whole by the statistical bag. It was compared with the value of the tabular correlation coefficient (0.194) at the degree of freedom (284) and the level of significance. All values of the items were significant as in Table 3.

A- The correlation coefficient of the paragraph’s degree with the domain to which it belongs:

The form contained fields, and for this it was necessary to infer the relationship between the score of one paragraph and the total amount of the field to which the paragraph belongs. Correlation between the paragraph score and the total amount of the domain to which the paragraph belongs.

Table (6) shows how the paragraph relates to the domain to which it belongs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication type</th>
<th>correlation coefficient</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Indication type</th>
<th>correlation coefficient</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.804</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.787</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.766</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.803</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.797</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.799</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.774</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.802</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.804</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.779</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.801</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.809</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.770</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.805</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.770</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.797</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.767</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.798</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.804</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.798</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.791</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.805</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B - Correlation coefficient of the paragraph's score with the total score of the scale

To find the validity of the internal consistency, the formula of the simple Pearson correlation coefficient was used between the paragraph score and the total score of the questionnaire and for all its fields. Accordingly, the paragraph whose correlation coefficient with the total score is low should be deleted, given that the paragraph does not measure the phenomenon measured by the entire test. Table 3 shows the correlation coefficient between the paragraph score and the total score for scale Table (7) it shows the correlation of the paragraph with the total score of the psychological security scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication type</th>
<th>correlation coefficient</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Indication type</th>
<th>correlation coefficient</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.712</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.711</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.700</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.715</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.709</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.704</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.711</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.688</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.718</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.697</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.705</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.734</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.694</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.721</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.708</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.711</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.699</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.685</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.714</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.701</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.720</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.719</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>moral</td>
<td>0.722</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C - Correlation of the field to the scale

Table (8) Correlation of the domain with the total score of the psychological security scale
Indicators of validity and reliability of the scale:

The conditions for constructing the scale are of great importance in confirming the safety and scientificity of this construction. The general conditions of the measurement tools are of great importance in the success of the measurement process. The most important of these conditions are the validity, stability and objectivity of the measurement tool.

The validity of the scale:

Validity is one of the basic indicators of any measuring instrument or test of a particular subject in order to know whether the scale has fulfilled the purpose for which it was set well.

It is one of the most important psychometric characteristics of the test or measurement, as it must be true to the extent that measures the characteristic or characteristic intended for measurement and is not affected by other variables [11].

There are many types of validity, and these types are only methods used to collect evidence that proves the extent to which the scale enjoys it, so the researcher sought to verify the validity of the scale from the validity of the content, as it is intended to measure the extent of the validity of the scale. Test the different sides or components of the side to be measured [12]. This type of honesty was achieved when the researcher prepared the scale and identified its areas and paragraphs with the help of a group of professors experts in the field of general psychology, tests and measurements, and the modification was made in the light of their observations on them.

Hypothesis validity

As for the validity of the hypothetical configuration, it is also called (construction validity) or (concept validity), because it depends on the empirical investigation of the extent to which the scale scores match the concepts on which the researcher relied in constructing it. The theory has been verified experimentally [13]. The researcher has verified the hypothetical configuration or construction at its current scale by the following means

The final two groups

Excellence in standard psychometric characteristics, which measures the ability of items to distinguish between subjects, can be measured to detect individual differences between
individuals in the measured trait underlying the psychometric primarily [14] because it distinguishes between individuals who obtain high scores for the trait measured by each paragraphs. For individuals with low scores, and to achieve this, the researcher adopted the method of the two peripheral groups in calculating the discriminatory power of the vertebrae using the statistical bag (SPSS).

**Internal consistency:**

1- Relationship of the paragraph to the field
2- The relationship of the paragraph with the scale.
3- Correlation of the domain to the scale.

**Balance stability indicators:**

1- Stability is one of the psychometric indicators of psychological scales because it indicates the accuracy and consistency of statements in measuring what should be measured.
2- Stability is meant that the scale gives approximately the same results if it is reapplied to the same group of individuals, and although every honest scale is considered constant, honesty is a relative rather than an absolute trait, so no scale is completely dishonest or true.
3- To extract the stability of the response on scale expressions, the researcher used the following methods:

**First: Half way retail:**

For the purpose of finding the scale stability coefficient, the method of splitting in half was relied upon because it is a method that does not require long time and complies with the requirements of the test. The data obtained by the researcher related to the students’ parents’ score on the turnout motive scale, which included a paragraph, where the scale was divided into two parts, the first includes the scores of items bearing odd numbers, and the second includes scores of items carrying even numbers, where The Pearson coefficient was extracted as two groups, and then the Spearman-Brown equation was used.

Table (9) Shows the coefficients of stability coefficients for a half-hinged test with correction factor for the triangular scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stability after correction</th>
<th>stability before correction</th>
<th>fields</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.911</td>
<td>0.851</td>
<td>Athletic-Healthy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Second: Cronbach's alpha coefficient

The researcher used the Alpha Cronbach method, because it is used in any type of essay and objective questions [15]. The Cronbach method is one of the most widely used measures of stability, as it depends on the consistency of the performance of individuals from one paragraph to another [16], and in order to calculate the stability with Cronbach’s alpha coefficient for the scale of turnout motives, the researcher relied on the same construction sample of (286) parents, as the statistical bag was used (SPSS) and when calculating the value of the stability coefficient, it turned out that it is (0.869), which is an acceptable and good stability coefficient that can be relied upon.

The final formula for the scale of the motives of turnout towards private and governmental education:

After completing the procedures for constructing the scale in its final form during the statistical analysis processes conducted by the researcher for the items of the scale and calculating the discriminatory ability of these items and verifying the validity of the scale as well as its stability, the scale became in its final form consisting of (23) items for the sports-health field, knowing that the highest score for the scale is (115) and the lowest degree (23)

Main experience

The scale of motives of turnout towards private and governmental education was applied to the research sample at ten o’clock on (Sunday) corresponding to 7/2/2021, and with the help of the assistant work team, where the researcher distributed a form of motivation scale and applied the scale to the sample to be evaluated by the experts.

Statistical means

The obtained data were treated using several statistical methods that are compatible with the objectives of the study to reach knowledge of the results using the statistical package (SPSS) and program (EXEEL) and which was obtained as follows:

- T-test for two independent arithmetic
- T-test for two related arithmetic mediums.
- Facronbach's coefficient of stability.
- Arithmetic mean.
- Pearson's correlation coefficient.
- Ka2.
- Standard deviation.
- Weight percentile.
- Percentage.
Spearman Brown Laboratories.
Test F for homogeneity

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results:

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and discussion of the research results, after the researcher completed the collection of data resulting from the tests used that were placed in tables, because of the ease in extracting scientific evidence; And because it is an explanatory tool suitable for research, it enables the realization of the research hypotheses and objectives in the light of the field procedures carried out by the researcher. Presenting, analyzing and discussing the results of the first and second groups (government and private) results of the scale of motives for public and private primary education:

Table (12) it shows the differences between the first and second groups in the post-test of the scale of the motives of turnout towards public and private primary education:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication level</th>
<th>T calculated</th>
<th>the second group (Al Ahly)</th>
<th>The first group government</th>
<th>Variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>6.631</td>
<td>9.000</td>
<td>103.16</td>
<td>9.731</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the light of the data extracted for the members of the research sample, Table (12) shows the differences in the values of the scale of the motives of turnout towards public and private primary education and according to the field (sport health). As shown in the above table, the nature of the sample members of the first and second groups showed differences between the two groups:

In the health-sports field variable, using a single-sample t-test to extract the differences, its calculated values amounted to (6.631) at the significance level (0.000) and the degree of freedom (118), between the first and second groups (the government, Al-Ahly) and in favor of the second group (Al-Ahly).

Discussing the results:

The aim of the current study is to reach a list of the extra-curricular activities available in private and governmental primary schools in the Muthanna governorate, with a statement of the reality of those activities, and that its results were according to the views of parents of students in the schools of the Muthanna governorate center.
The researcher gave instructions about the ethical differences between private schools and government schools in the scale axes (athletic - health), which were significant in favor of private schools. Pupils behavior and increase its adaptation, salary [17] indicates that the practice of sports and extracurricular activities have a significant positive impact in providing various opportunities for the development of social skills and personal relationships of students with colleagues and leaders, and the needs of students can be achieved by providing some extracurricular activities that can be during which play and play is nothing but an expression and reflection of cultural values, a true reflection of socialization. Games help adapt to the environment and reflect norms of social control. [18] With regard to the provision of extracurricular activities, especially eligibility and the variables of the respondents, the researcher confirms what many sources have said about the close relationship between the practice of extracurricular activities and mental abilities, including intelligence. This gives him a chance to mingle with others, make friends with them, and learn how to live with many different types of people, knowing that this pinch happens naturally and informally. Williams [19] This activity is a way of consolidating students’ knowledge and also leads them to group work. The Encyclopedia of Educational Research indicates that student extra-curricular activities constitute the main component of the normal social life of the school, which corresponds to the social life of the community, through which they learn skills and develop understanding. Riyad Mankarbos adds that these activities help students unload excess energy and that their social function is to discover and develop talents, especially as they are considered the appropriate field to meet the needs and tendencies of students and the field of investing the potential energies in it useful items.

The researcher believes that through the results of the current research, it appeared that there is a high degree of low level of desire among students' parents when sending their children to government schools before applying the questionnaire. There are also statistically significant differences between private and public schools in the post-test, which indicates that the sample prepared for this purpose has the desire to improve extracurricular activities in public schools, where the criteria included activities, games and additions. Systematic activities and the use of some teachers and specialists. The main objective of this process is to create the right atmosphere in the lessons, according to which parents are given to achieve their own goal, namely, the correct adaptation of the pupils to the requirements of the lesson in relation to their desires and abilities. It is characterized by mutual trust between all parties and keenness to understand what is going on around them.

The researcher believes that extracurricular activities are closer to schoolwork, where each student is given a topic related to his own point of view, provided that you present it at school, as the researcher believes that these reasons are what made the parents adapt.
Their attitudes about sending their children to private schools and for the reasons mentioned above.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

Conclusions

In light of the research results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1- The use of extra-curricular activities (sports - health) had a role in stimulating the demand among primary school students to turn to private schools and abstain from government schools.
2- The researcher found that the extra-curricular activities affected the motives for attending private schools.
3- The researcher found that there is a clear interaction between parents and private schools more than their interaction with government schools.

Recommendations:

In light of the research results that have been reached, the researcher recommends the following:

1- Benefiting from the scale of motives for the demand for public and private education from the point of view of parents.
2- The necessity of paying attention to extra-curricular activities and placing them alongside educational processes.
3- The researcher recommends school principals to activate extra-curricular activities and give them enough space in the educational process to increase the desire for public and private education.
4- Studying the phenomenon and psychological and social problems that reduce the level of turnout motives among primary school students, while placing treatments within specialized programs.

References

4- Zidan Muhammad Mustafa; Modifying human behavior: (Cairo, Egyptian Renaissance Library, 1965) p. 192.
5- Jaber Abdel Hamid Jaber. Introduction to the study of human behavior: (Cairo, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, 1976) p. 134.
8- Salah El-Din Mahmoud Allam: Educational and psychological measurement and evaluation (its basics, applications and contemporary trends). Cairo. Arab Thought House. s. 184.
10- Abdul Hafeez Muhammad and Mustafa Hussain; Methods of Scientific Research and Statistical Analysis: (Alexandria, University Library, 2000) p. 177
12- Mustafa al-Qamshi (and others); Measurement and Evaluation in Special Education: (Amman Dar Al-Fikr, 2000) p. 109
14- Amer Saeed Al-Khikani. Building a measure of aggression against athletes and legalizing it on football players, determining its levels and comparing it according to the playing position. Unpublished doctoral thesis. Faculty of Physical Education. University of Baghdad 2002, p. 68
16- Saleh Arshad Al-Aqili and Samer Muhammad Al-Shayeb. statistical analysis
25- Zidan Muhammad Mustafa; Modifying human behavior: (Cairo, Egyptian Renaissance Library, 1965) p. 192.
26- Jaber Abdel Hamid Jaber. Introduction to the study of human behavior: (Cairo, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, 1976) p. 134.
27- Mustafa al-Imam (and others); Calendar and Measurement: (Baghdad, Dar Al-Hikma for Printing and Publishing, 1990) p. 325.
28- the mother. Abher Hadi Muhammad: Arabic Language / College of Basic Education.
30- * See Appendix No. ()
31- Salah al-Din Mahmoud Allam: Educational and psychological measurement and evaluation (its basics, applications and contemporary trends). Cairo. Arab Thought House. s. 184.
33- Abdel Hafeez Mohammed and Mustafa Hussein; Methods of Scientific Research and Statistical Analysis: (Alexandria, University Library, 2000) p. 177
35- Mustafa al-Qamshi (and others); Measurement and Evaluation in Special Education: (Amman Dar Al-Fikr, 2000) p. 109
37- Amer Saeed Al-Khikani. Building a measure of aggression against athletes and legalizing it on football players, determining its levels and comparing it according to the playing position. Unpublished doctoral thesis. Faculty of Physical Education. University of Baghdad 2002, p. 68
39- Saleh Arshad Al-Aqili and Samer Mohammed Al-Shayeb. statistical analysis