

Comparative Study of the Olympic Achievement between Iraq and Some Countries by Weightlifting

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Abstract

The research problem revealed that achieving sporting achievements, especially at the level of Olympic Games, requires preparation, the researchers noted that the Central Union and the Sports Specialized Centers did not achieve what was hoped for if we knew that Iraq achieved one Olympic medal in the (Rome) Olympic Games in 1960, the weightlifting sport achieved by (Abdul Wahid Aziz) in a weight of (67). The most important aim of the research is to compare the Olympic achievement between Iraq and some countries by lifting weights, and imposing the research: There are no differences in the Olympic achievement between Iraq and some countries by weightlifting, the researchers used the descriptive method of the survey method for its suitability and the nature of the research problem, and the research community determines the results of the Olympic achievement in (Iraq, Iran, China, Thailand, Kazakhstan and Egypt). The most important conclusions are: (China) ranked first, (Iran) second, (Thailand) third, (Kazakhstan) fourth, and (Egypt) fifth in Olympic achievement during the last (five) Olympic Games, while (Iraq) Uncategorized as did not achieve any Olympic medal. All countries surpassed (Iraq) in the Olympic achievement. The most important recommendations are: Pay attention to the rule of weightlifting in Iraq in order to catch up with the countries that achieved Olympic medals.

Introduction:

The acceleration of global events and the dynamic developments the world is witnessing during the third millennium have made sports in general and weightlifting in particular undergo major transformations in light of the emergence of an environment dominated by turmoil, the speed of changes and overlap in all standards and the high development in the level of international and Olympic competitions and their results from major changes resulted in breaking records among global countries, and this happened as a result of the development of management science in those countries at the level of anticipating strategic planning by thinking about the future and paying attention to studying it in order to obtain strategic decisions and administrative practices that increase the quality of those countries' decisions in the long run.

The Olympic Games are the largest sporting event in the world, as most of the participating countries seek to express their philosophy through sporting performance in those tournaments and try to win and prove oneself, and this does not come from a vacuum, but behind it there are

great efforts that extend for years of planning to implement a number of sports preparation and sponsorship programs in the specialized centers, and the importance of the current research is evident in comparing the results of the Olympic achievement between Iraq and the countries (China - Iran - Thailand - Kazakhstan - Egypt) during the last (five) Olympic Games.

Research problem :

The achievement of sporting achievements, especially at the level of the Olympic Games, requires preparation and preparation. The researchers noted that the Central Federation and the Sports Specialized Centers did not achieve what was hoped for if we knew that Iraq achieved one Olympic medal in the (1960) Olympic Games (Rome) in (1960) it was for the sport of raising Weights were achieved by the late (Abdul Wahid Aziz) at a weight of (67), and the researchers believe that this may be due to a deficiency in preparing the players to achieve Olympic achievements in more than one tournament, which prompted researchers to compare the Olympic achievement in this event to the last (five) Olympic Games it is (Sydney, Athens, Beijing, London, Rio de Janeiro), and these countries are a model for Iraq.

Research objective:

- Identify the level of Olympic achievement in Iraq and some countries by weightlifting.
- Identifying the differences in Olympic achievement between Iraq and some countries by weightlifting.

Research hypotheses:

- There are no differences in Olympic achievement between Iraq and some countries in weightlifting.

Research fields:

The human field: Data for the players of countries (Iraq, China, Thailand, Iran, Kazakhstan and Egypt) in lifting weights for the last (five) Olympic Games (Sydney, Athens, Beijing, London, Rio de Janeiro).

Time field: from 2/10/2020 to 10/1/2021.

Spatial field: The questionnaires were distributed through the social network (the Internet).

Research methodology and field procedures:

Research Methodology:

The researchers used the descriptive approach with the comparative survey method, as it is the most appropriate approach to the nature of the research problem.

Community and sample research:

The current research community is the players participating in the weightlifting event in (Iraq, China, Thailand, Iran, Kazakhstan and Egypt) for the last (five) Olympic Games (Sydney, Athens, Beijing, London, Rio de Janeiro).

Devices, tools and methods used in the research:

- Scientific sources and references.
- Studies and research.
- The international network (the Internet).
- Data collection form.
- Electronic calculator.

Determine the Olympic achievement of the research sample:

For the purpose of obtaining the Olympic achievement data for the research sample, which are countries (Iraq, China, Thailand, Iran, Kazakhstan and Egypt), the researchers contacted one of the game experts in Iraq (*) who is residing in Jordan and who has data on the results of all countries in the Olympiad, note that the required results are for the last five Olympic Games in the third millennium, namely (2000 Sydney Games), (2004 Athens Games), (2008 Beijing Games), (2012 London Games) and (2016 Rio de Janeiro Games) for men and women alike. The first country is China, which achieved (33) a colored medal, which was superior in light weights and their control of the first three ranks, as shown in Table (1):

Table (1) shows the results of the lifters in the Olympic achievement of China in the last five sessions

N	Sessions	Lifter name	Weight kg	Snatch Kg	Jerk Kg	Total Kg	Medal	Gender
1	Sydney 2000	Wenxiong	56	125	162.5	287.5	Silver	Men
2	Sydney 2000	Xugang	77	160	207.5	367.5	Golden	Men
3	Sydney 2000	YANG Xia	53	100	125	225	Golden	Women
4	Sydney 2000	Xiaomi	63	112.5	130	242.5	Golden	Women
5	Sydney 2000	Weining	69	110	132.5	242.5	Golden	Women
6	Athens 2004	WU Meijin	56	130	157.5	287.5	Silver	Women
7	Athens 2004	SHI Zhiyong	62	152.5	172.5	325	Golden	Men
8	Athens 2004	Maosheng	62	140	172.5	312.5	Silver	Men
9	Athens 2004	ZHANG	69	160	187.5	347.5	Golden	Men
10	Athens 2004	LI Zhuo	48	92.5	112.5	205	Golden	Women
11	Athens 2004	Yanqing	58	107.5	130	237.5	Golden	Women
12	Athens 2004	Chunhong	69	122.5	153	275.5	Golden	Women
13	Athens 2004	Gongho	75+	122.5	182.5	305	Golden	Women
14	Beijing 2008	Qingqua	56	132	160	392	Golden	Men
15	Beijing 2008	ZHANG	62	143	176	319	Golden	Men
16	Beijing 2008	LIAO Hu	69	158	190	348	Golden	Men
17	Beijing 2008	LI Hongl	77	168	198	366	Silver	Men
18	Beijing 2008	LU Yong	85	180	180	394	Golden	Men
19	Beijing 2008	Yanqing	58	106	138	249	Golden	Women
20	London 2012	Jingbiao	56	133	156	289	Silver	Men
21	London 2012	Qingfeng	67	157	187	344	Golden	Men
22	London 2012	Xiaojun	77	175	204	379	Golden	Men
23	London 2012	Haojiehlhg	77	170	190	360	Silver	Men
24	London 2012	Mingjua	48	91	114	205	Golden	Women

25	London 2012	LI Xueyin	58	108	138	246	Golden	Women
26	London 2012	ZHOU Lulu	75+	146	187	333	Golden	Women
27	Rio de Janeiro2016	Qingquan	56	137	170	170	Golden	Men
28	Rio de Janeiro2016	SHI Zhiyong	69	162	190	352	Golden	Men
29	Rio de Janeiro2016	LYU Xiaojun	77	177	202	279	Silver	Men
30	Rio de Janeiro2016	TIAN Tao	85	178	217	395	Silver	Men
31	Rio de Janeiro2016	DENG Wei	63	115	147	262	Golden	Women
32	Rio de Janeiro2016	XIANGYanme	69	116	145	261	Golden	Women
33	Rio de Janeiro2016	MENG uping	75+	130	177	307	Golden	Women

As for the Thailand, it has achieved (fourteen) medals during the last five sessions, as shown in Table (2):

Table (2) shows the results of the lifters in the Olympic achievement of Thailand in the last five sessions:

N	Sessions	Lifter name	Weight kg	Snatch Kg	Jerk Kg	Total Kg	Medal	Gender
1	Sydney 2000	assaraporn Suta	58	92.5	117.5	210	Bronze	Women
2	Athens 2004	Wirattawor	48	85	115	200	Bronze	Women
3	Athens 2004	Udomporn	53	97.5	125	222.5	Golden	Women
4	Athens 2004	Kameaim	58	102.5	127.5	230	Bronze	Women
5	Athens 2004	Thongsuk	75	122.5	150	272.5	Golden	Women
6	Athens 2004	Laosirikul	48	85	110	195	Bronze	Women
7	Beijing 2008	Prapawadee	53	95	126	221	Golden	Women
8	Beijing 2008	Kameaim	58	98	128	226	Bronze	Women
9	Beijing 2008	Sirikaew	58	100	136	236	Silver	Women
10	London 2012	Rattikan	58	100	134	234	Bronze	Women
11	Rio de Janeiro2016	Sinphet	56	132	157	289	Bronze	Men
12	Rio de Janeiro2016	Sopita Tanasan	48	92	108	200	Golden	Women
13	Rio de Janeiro2016	Sukanya	58	110	130	240	Golden	Women
14	Rio de Janeiro2016	Sirikaew	58	102	130	232	Silver	Women

Whereas the Olympic achievement of the Iranian team was achieved through the participation of men only, who won (ten) medals in the last five rounds, as well as the Iranian team's reliance on heavy weights due to the physical structure of the Iranian lifters, as shown in Table (3):

Table (3) shows the results of the lifters in the Olympic achievement of Iran in the last five sessions:

N	Sessions	Lifter name	Weight kg	Snatch Kg	Jerk Kg	Total Kg	Medal	Gender
1	Sydney 2000	Hussein Tavakoli	105	190	235	425	Golden	Men
2	Sydney 2000	Hussain Rida	105+	212.5	260	260	Golden	Men
3	Athens 2004	Hussain Rida	105+	210	263.5	472.5	Golden	Men
4	London 2012	Rustami	85	171	209	380	Silver	Men
5	London 2012	Syed Mohammed	94	183	213	402	Golden	Men
6	London 2012	Naveed Nasser	105	184	224	411	Golden	Men
7	London 2012	Bhadad Salimi	105+	208	247	455	Golden	Men
8	London 2012	Nirschwan	105+	204	245	449	Silver	Men
9	Rio de Janeiro2016	Rustami	85	179	219	396	Golden	Men
10	Rio de Janeiro2016	Morady	94	182	221	403	Golden	Men

Among the Asian countries that have an Olympic achievement is the state of Kazakhstan, whose achievement is no less than that of Iran, and it is one of the competing countries and has received (nine) medals during the last five sessions, and it relies on the female and male element almost equally and there is a great desire from countries to set up camps and official tournaments, and the table (4) It shows the levels of lifters in Olympic achievement in Kazakhstan in the last five rounds:

Table (4) shows the results of the lifters in the Olympic achievement of Kazakhstan in the last five sessions:

N	Sessions	Lifter name	Weight kg	Snatch Kg	Jerk Kg	Total Kg	Medal	Gender
1	Sydney 2000	Khrapaty	99	187.5	222.5	410	Silver	Men
2	Beijing 2008	Vazhenina	75	119	136	251	Golden	Women
3	London 2012	khambetova	69	115	136	251	Bronze	Women
4	Rio de Janeiro2016	Farkhadi	62	135	170	305	Bronze	Men
5	Rio de Janeiro2016	Nijat	77	165	214	379	Golden	Men
6	Rio de Janeiro2016	Denis Ulanov	85	175	215	390	Bronze	Men
7	Rio de Janeiro2016	Zaychikov	105	193	223	416	Bronze	Men
8	Rio de Janeiro2016	Goricheva	63	111	132	243	Bronze	Women
9	Rio de Janeiro2016	Zhapparku	69	115	144	259	Silver	Women

One of the best Arab countries is Egypt, which received five medals, and their dependence on the women's and men's team was equal, and due to the difficult living conditions

experienced by the state of Egypt, it lost a lot of talents from their naturalization to other countries and Table (5) shows the levels of lifters in the Olympic achievement of Egypt in the last five sessions:

Table (5) shows the results of the lifters in the Olympic achievement for Egypt in the last five sessions:

N	Sessions	Lifter name	Weight kg	Snatch Kg	Jerk Kg	Total Kg	Medal	Gender
1	Beijing 2008	Abeer Abdul Rahman	75	105	133	238	Bronze	Women
2	London 2012	Tariq Yahya	85	165	210	375	Bronze	Men
3	London 2012	Abeer Abdul Rahman	75	118	140	258	Silver	Women
4	Rio de Janeiro 2016	Mohammed Ehab	77	165	196	361	Bronze	Men
5	Rio de Janeiro 2016	Sara Ahmed	69	112	143	255	Bronze	Women

Exploratory experience:

The researchers conducted an exploratory experiment by collecting data for the players of the country (Egypt) for the purpose of ensuring the safety of the procedures followed, knowing the time required to collect data, training the assistant work team, determining its duties, diagnosing difficulties and obstacles and avoiding them when implementing the main experiment.

Main experience:

The main experiment took place for the period (7-19/10/2020), when data were collected on the Olympic achievement of the research sample, which are countries (Iraq, China, Thailand, Iran, Kazakhstan and Egypt) by weightlifting for the last (five) Olympic Games (Sydney, Athens, Beijing), London, Rideau Janeiro), for the purpose of treating the Olympic achievement results using the statistical programs (Spss) and (Excel), the medals will be rewarded with points inferred by the pointing method adopted by the International Federation of the Game in the world championships and continental championships by giving the gold medal (28) points, the silver medal (25) points, and the bronze medal (23) points, although this method is not adopted in the Olympic Games, as there is no hierarchy between countries in every event. Rather, there is a hierarchy of countries for all events, and as shown in Table (6):

Table (6) shows the results of the Olympic achievement for the research sample:

N	Country	Olympic Games	Medal type			Total point for single Olympic Games	Total
			Golden (28)point	Silver (25)point	Bronze (23)point		
1	Iraq	Sydney 2000	0	0	0	0	0
		Athens 2004	0	0	0	0	
		Beijing 2008	0	0	0	0	
		London 2012	0	0	0	0	

		Rio de Janeiro2016	0	0	0	0	
2	China	Sydney 2000	4	1	-	137	897
		Athens 2004	5	3	-	215	
		Beijing 2008	5	1	-	165	
		London 2012	5	2	-	190	
		Rio de Janeiro2016	5	2	-	190	
3	Thailand	Sydney 2000	-	-	1	23	351
		Athens 2004	2	-	2	102	
		Beijing 2008	1	-	2	74	
		London 2012	-	1	1	48	
		Rio de Janeiro2016	2	1	1	104	
4	Iran	Sydney 2000	2	-	-	56	274
		Athens 2004	1	-	-	28	
		Beijing 2008	-	-	-	0	
		London 2012	3	2	-	134	
		Rio de Janeiro2016	2	-	-	56	
5	Kazakhstan	Sydney 2000	-	1	-	25	221
		Athens 2004	-	-	-	0	
		Beijing 2008	1	-	-	28	
		London 2012	-	-	1	23	
		Rio de Janeiro2016	1	1	4	145	
6	Egypt	Sydney 2000	-	-	-	0	117
		Athens 2004	-	-	-	0	
		Beijing 2008	-	-	1	23	
		London 2012	-	1	1	48	
		Rio de Janeiro2016	-	-	2	46	

Statistical means:

The researchers used the necessary statistical programs and means within the statistical bag (spss) and the (Excel) program to process the search results as well as some statistical treatments using a manual calculator.

Presentation, analysis and discussion of results:

Presenting the results of the Olympic achievement level in Iraq and some countries with weightlifting and analyzing It's:

Table (7) shows the results of the Olympic achievement level in Iraq and some countries with weightlifting:

Country	Medal type			Level
	Golden	Silver	Bronze	
Iraq	0	0	0	Unclassified
China	24	9	0	First
Thailand	5	2	7	Third
Iran	8	2	0	Second
Kazakhstan	2	2	5	Fourth

Egypt	0	1	4	Fifth
Total	39	16	16	

The following appears in Table (7):

Iraq did not achieve any Olympic medal (gold - silver - bronze) during the last five sessions, so it cannot be given a rank among other countries, as it does not enter into the arrangement or classification of countries, while (China) achieved the first rank among countries through achieving it (24) a gold medal, (9) a silver medal, and a (zero) bronze medal, while the second place went to the country of (Iran), it achieved (8) a gold medal, (2) a silver medal, and (zero) a bronze medal, (Thailand) ranked third with (5) a gold medal, (2) a silver medal and (7) a bronze medal, while (Kazakhstan) achieved the fourth place through achieving (2) a gold medal, (2) a silver medal and (5) bronze medal, the fifth place was awarded to (Egypt) with (zero) a gold medal, (1) a silver medal, and (4) a bronze medal, noting that the sequence of countries adopted is as it is in order in the Olympic Games as the preference for the higher medal over the lower medals, even if they are Most if a particular country wins one gold medal, it beats the country that wins (2) a silver medal, and so on.

Presentation and analysis of the results of the differences in Olympic achievement between Iraq and some countries with weightlifting:

Table (8) shows the results of the differences in Olympic achievement between Iraq and some countries:

N	Country	Total point	Total point + 10	Iraq	Ki ² value	Sig type
1	China	897	907	10	877.44	Sig
2	Thailand	351	361	10	334.08	Sig
3	Iran	274	284	10	255.36	Sig
4	Kazakhstan	221	231	10	202.66	Sig
5	Egypt	117	118	10	91.13	Sig

Tabular (Ki²) value with degree of freedom = number of cells - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1 and significance level (0.05) = 3.84

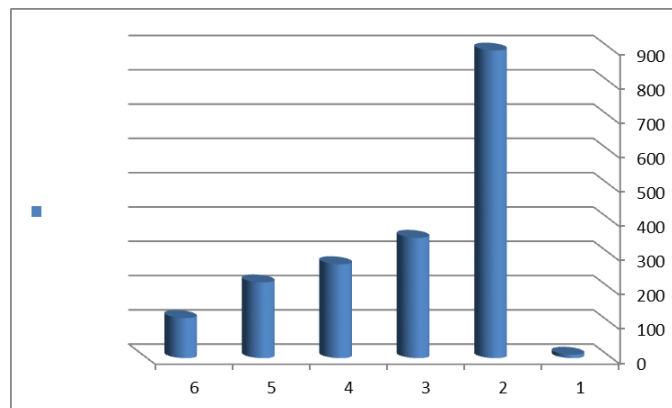


Figure (1)

shows a level that shows the results of the differences in Olympic achievement between China and some countries

Discussing the results of the differences in Olympic achievement between Iraq and some countries by weightlifting:

The researchers noticed by tracking Iraq's participation in the beginning of the previous Olympic Games that the beginning was correct in the early sixties of the past and was closer to the last ten levels, and even the selection of the participating lifters was according to a sound and organized planning, and if this approach was continued, Iraq would have achieved several achievements Olympic and until the early nineties of the last century, when the level of weightlifting declined due to the lack of interest in the youth base, the lack of material and moral support, the limited participation and friction, and its limitation to some friendly tournaments, and the greater impact was the government intervention in heading the administrative positions in the federation and withholding some lifters from the posts due to their lack of access to Security approvals.

When researchers applied the strategic planning foresight scale, it was found that Iraq had not used realistically correct strategic planning foresight for several reasons, including its reliance on traditional ideas in the face of problems and obstacles, and the environment survey was not used properly through specialized committees with the lack of material resources to achieve its goals and no survey the internal and external environment in a comprehensive and regular manner, also not using modern technologies and equipment, which generated a lack of perception and perception correctly, and this worked on not achieving a balance between thinking, planning and implementation and knowing the requirements of the operational processes and the country's conditions and government intervention and not relying on scientific research and not keeping pace with the rapid development in the world.

Also, the government's failure to establish a women's team for the game when Iraq was among the first members of the World Federation to involve women in the sport of weightlifting did not achieve (Iraq) any point during the last five sessions, so it could not be given a rank among other countries, and China was better. Asian countries, where researchers are accustomed to the Olympic classification, in which the holder of the one golden medal is better than the one who has the silver or bronze medal, even if the number is more.

China achieved first place among countries by achieving (897) points, due to the Chinese people's distinction of small physical measurements and short lengths, lack of weights and good selection through specialized schools and reliance on more than one quartile in one weight, and it was to involve the female component at an equal rate in number for men, through the foresight of strategic planning, he made China firmly control the Olympic achievement in the last five rounds.

Thailand came in the second pillar among the countries by achieving (351) points, and the administrative intelligence was where the work with the feminist team started at the beginning of the International Federation's acceptance of the entry of the female component. The

last five roundabouts, after that Iran came in third place by achieving (274) points, noting that Iran has exploited the heavy body structure, as most of their bodies are above heavy weights, and this characteristic is not present in the Asian teams, knowing that Iran does not have a feminist team and if it has a female component the result would have been a strong competitor to China.

And fourth place came Kazakhstan, where it scored (221) points, and what is distinguished in Kazakhstan is the inclusion of most of the international camps and the advanced teams in its country, which made it under you with many international experiences, and this is why many coaches from Kazakhstan appeared to train international teams, Egypt also ranked fifth with 117 points in the last five rounds, knowing that Egypt was ranked fourth in the world championships and Olympic tournaments, but technology and organized planning and lack of material resources soon invaded, which made the Egyptian team retreat something and professionalism made lifters the distinguished contracting with other countries, and the researchers adopted this sequence as it is in the system in the international, continental and local championships, where the first place gets (28) points, the second place gets (25) and the third place (23) points.

Conclusions and recommendations:

Conclusions:

- China won first place, (Iran) second place, (Thailand) third place, (Kazakhstan) fourth place, and (Egypt) fifth place in Olympic achievement during the last (five) Olympic Games while (Iraq) was not ranked as it He did not achieve any Olympic medal.
- All countries surpassed Iraq in the Olympic achievement.

Recommendations:

- Benefiting from the experiences of the countries studied in developing the Olympic achievement with the effectiveness of weightlifting.
- The establishment of joint camps between the players of Iraq and these countries.

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