Evaluation of sports and school activity supervisors of their supervisory tasks from the point of view of physical education teachers

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Abstract

The aim of the current research is to evaluate the supervisors of sports and school activities for their supervisory tasks from the point of view of physical education teachers in the directorates of education in Baghdad. Their number is (400) teachers and for males only, where the researcher took a research sample with a percentage of (50%) and their number was (200) teachers and the conclusions were most. The activities used by the sports and school activity supervisors came to a weak degree. Most of the sports and school activity supervisors use the administrative decisions activities by consensus in decisions (staying away from problems, the method used, repeated experience. Experimentation) and most of the supervisory administrative activities for decision-making are old classics that need to be updated.

Introduction and research importance

The sports and school activity supervisor is considered the beating heart, not only of the directorate he heads, or the department he belongs to, because most of the scientific and administrative activities and decisions come with the initiative and reinforcement of the supervisor’s role. Many recent studies, whether Arab or foreign, related to the field of educational administration, have confirmed that the problem of administrative supervision in educational institutions, represented in sports activity supervisors, is one of the most important problems facing higher administrations in education directorates. Despite the importance of his roles and responsibilities, Sports and school activity supervisors, however, most of the literature related to the field of educational administration, did not specify the nature of the main roles of supervisors, but only emphasizes leadership and its patterns and how to manage departments.
This is what the researchers noticed that most of the supervisors’ experiences and their management of departments result from their observations or their imitation of the models of former department heads. The researchers believe that physical education teachers have a great role in evaluating the work of the sports supervisor and their supervisory practice.

Research problem: The research problem lies in the following question:
Evaluation of sports and school activity supervisors of their supervisory tasks from the point of view of physical education teachers.

3. Research Objective: The research aims to:
Evaluation of sports and school activity supervisors of their supervisory tasks from the point of view of physical education teachers in the directorates of education in Baghdad / Karkh 2

4. Research areas:
- The human domain: physical education teachers in the directorates of education in Baghdad, Karkh, 2.
- Time range: 12/8/2020 – 10/3/2021
- Spatial domain: middle and middle schools in Karkh 2

3. Field Research Procedures:
1.3 Research Methodology: The researcher used the descriptive survey method to solve the research problem (Radwan: 2006:34).

2-3 Research Population and Sample:
The current research community consisted of physical education teachers in the Directorate of Education Karkh/2, and their number was (400) teachers and males only, where the researcher took a sample of (50%) and their number was (200) teachers. As in Table (1)

3-3 Study Tool:
The researchers used the questionnaire as a study tool, in order to evaluate the supervisors of sports and school activities for their supervisory tasks from the viewpoint of physical education teachers in Baghdad / Al-Karkh 2

In determining the axes of the questionnaire, the researchers relied on reviewing the literature of educational administration, and reviewing previous studies in the field, and then was able to build the tool and
determine its dimensions, which were represented in the areas of evaluation of supervisors, as in Table (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>percentage</th>
<th>ferries</th>
<th>The field of administrative tasks</th>
<th>n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%14.81</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Leadership</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%14.81</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>planning</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%14.81</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%100</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3-6 Scientific coefficients of the scale:

#### 3-6-1 Honesty:

"Honesty is one of the important criteria for test quality, as it indicates the accuracy with which the measuring tool measures the characteristic or phenomenon that was designed to measure it" (Allam: 232, 2000), and there are many types of honesty. The researchers have employed the following methods to verify the validity of the scale.

**3-6-1-1 Content Validity:**

This type of honesty is achieved by presenting the paragraphs of the scale, the answer alternatives, and the correction key to a group of experts and specialists to confirm their validity.

**2-1-6-3 Sincerity of construction:**

The construction validity “ensures that the test components are designed within the objective for which the test was set” and this was proven through the correlation coefficients of the paragraph degree with the total degree of the scale. On the internal consistency of the scale, five degrees, each degree represents a range with the total score of the scale to find the simple correlation coefficients (Pearson).

### 3-7 Stability:

Stability is one of the important conditions that must be met by the scale to be accurate, which means “the extent of accuracy, perfection, or consistency with which the test measures the phenomenon for which it was developed and is known for stability.” It is the test that gives similar results or the same results if it is applied more than once in similar
circumstances. Allam: 2000, 2000)), so the stability must be of a high degree of accuracy and idealism in constructing the scale, and to extract the stability the researcher relied on the following methods:

2- Cronbach's alpha equation:

The researchers used the Alpha Cronbach method to measure the reliability of the tool in terms of the internal consistency of the paragraphs of the tool. And when extracting the reliability coefficient, its value was (0.821), which is a reliability coefficient that can be trusted to estimate the stability of the test.

3-8 Statistical Means:

The researchers used the spss statistical bag

4. Presentation, analysis and interpretation of the results according to the research objective:

In this part of the research, the researchers discussed and analyzed the results of the field part of the study according to their questions:

So, to answer the main question, “The sports activity supervisors’ evaluation of their supervisory tasks from the physical education teachers’ point of view”?

First: The field of leadership:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>weak</th>
<th>medium</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From Table No. (2) it is clear that:
A - The highest frequencies of physical education teachers’ responses to the paragraphs of the leadership field centered around paragraph (4, 9) with a value of 30, 28 and percentages ranging between 56% and 60% and it has a statistical significance in favor of the response to a moderate degree, which means that the majority of physical education teachers with Department of sports and school activities see that the supervisors of sports activity represent the department in conferences and symposiums, and that they are characterized by scientific excellence and the ability to supervise research to a moderate degree.
B - Paragraphs No. (3, 7, 10, 2, 1) are statistically significant in favor of the response to a high degree, which indicates that the effectiveness of department heads related to the performance of administrative tasks
within the department is high, and this is a good indicator that indicates that the supervisors of sports activity enjoy leadership characteristics.

C - Paragraphs (5 and 6) have statistical significance in favor of the response to a moderate degree, which indicates that the effectiveness of department heads in strengthening communication, coordinating the relationship and enhancing cooperation between department members and other departments and community institutions is medium.

D- From the above, it is clear that all the paragraphs of the leadership field have a statistical significance except for paragraph (8), which reads “It works to consolidate university values and norms among the department and college affiliates,” where the repetitions were close between the response to a high and medium degree. This may be attributed to the fact that my teachers Physical education may not realize that the consolidation of university values and norms is one of the tasks of department heads.

Second: The field of planning:

It shows the frequency of responses of the study community to the planning field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Repetition</th>
<th>Weak Repetition</th>
<th>Weak %</th>
<th>Medium Repetition</th>
<th>Medium %</th>
<th>High Repetition</th>
<th>High %</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Develops a plan for the department in accordance with the college's policy and educational goals</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>He sets a plan for developing the department's courses in light of the students' needs and the department's future plans</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>weak</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>phrase</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Looking at Table No. (3) related to the answers of the study community about the paragraphs of the questionnaire related to the planning axis, the following becomes clear:

A - The highest percentage of physical education teachers believe that the sports activity supervisors determine the department’s actual needs of human cadres and scientific and technical equipment with a high degree of effectiveness, as 60% of the teachers indicated this, while only 10% of the teachers indicated the weakness of the sports activity supervisors in carrying out this task.

B - Paragraph (12, 15, 16) obtained average frequencies of (26, 27) and percentages that ranged between (52, 54), which means that the effectiveness of the sports activity supervisors, the sports and school activity departments, with regard to developing plans for the development of curricula, programs and activities In addition to employing the latest academic and administrative systems to update the content of the courses.
in the intermediate department, the researchers may attribute this to the sports activity supervisors’ preoccupation with routine administrative work at the expense of the academic work of the department, in addition to the limited powers granted to the head of the department with regard to academic courses and systems.

C - All paragraphs in the field of planning have a statistical significance in favor of the response, with a medium and a high degree.

Third: The field of organization:

Table (4)
Repeat the responses of the study community to the field of organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Repetition</th>
<th>weak</th>
<th>Repetition</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Repetition</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Repetition</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Repetition</th>
<th>phrase</th>
<th>n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He forms scientific and technical committees of physical education teachers to implement the department's affairs</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He prepares a vision for distributing the teaching and administrative burdens to the physical education teachers in the department</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He is familiar with the regulations and labor laws of the college</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Organizes department board meetings, scientific committees, and interviews according to a schedule</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clarifies the college's work rules and regulations for physical education teachers and students</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Possesses the skill in describing the jobs assigned to physical education teachers</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>An information system is</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The statistical analysis in Table (4) indicates the following:

A - The highest frequency of the answers of the study community focused on paragraphs (17, 18, 21), where 60% of the study community members indicated that the sports activity supervisors form scientific and technical committees from physical education teachers to implement the department's affairs to a high degree.

B - 58% of the study population believes that the sports activity supervisors prepare a vision for distributing the teaching and administrative burdens on the physical education teachers in the department with a high degree of effectiveness.

C - 54% of them answered that the effectiveness of the sports activity supervisors in the faculties of basic education in clarifying the regulations and work laws in the faculty for physical education teachers and students is high.

D - There is no doubt that the response of the study community members to the aforementioned paragraphs in the field of organization to the extent that we specified may be logical to a large extent, considering that it is a routine task that does not require time or effort from the heads of departments.

E - All the paragraphs mentioned in the field of regulation are statistically significant in favor of the response with a high degree, as shown in the table.

5- Conclusions and recommendations:

5-1 Conclusions:

1- Most of the activities used by sports and school activity supervisors came to a weak degree

2- Most of the supervisors of sports and school activities use the activities of administrative decisions by consensus of decisions (staying away from problems, the method used, repeated experience, experimentation)

3- Most of the supervisory administrative activities for decision-making are old classics that need updating.

5.2 Recommendations:
1. The necessity of evaluating the effectiveness of the performance of administrative supervisors in other directorates of education.
2. Improving performance, which is reflected in the improvement and effectiveness of sports supervisors in their supervisory duties.
3. Providing training courses for sports and school activity supervisors to raise the effectiveness of their supervisory performance.
4. Benefiting from the results of the research and employing them to measure the degree of effectiveness of supervision in the institutions of the Ministry of Education.

Sources