

Information Expertise and its Role in Management Ability to Produce the Physical Education Lesson in the Directorate of Education in Basra

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Abstract

Those interested in the educational process and lesson management sought to invest the information experience with industrial intelligence and technology because of its importance in increasing the effectiveness of lesson management and developing the creative capabilities of the teacher in directing and managing his lesson. Field research for sports educational institutions that are interested in managing the lesson and preparing mathematical teaching cadres is an important issue and necessary means for identifying the most important phenomena that accompany the process of managing the educational process, as the teacher's success in providing the appropriate conditions to provide rich and influencing experiences in managing and directing the lesson is one of the most important factors and foundations The success of the educational process. Therefore, the study aimed to get acquainted with the information experience and its role in the administrative ability to produce a physical education and sports lesson in the Basra Education Directorate. The descriptive method, using the relational method, was used to a randomly chosen sample of teachers and physical education and sports teachers in secondary schools of the Basra Directorate of Education, numbering (300) teaching and teaching. The researchers used the scale of information experience after preparing it for the research sample and conducting the scientific foundations for it and the measure of the administrative ability to extract the lesson to obtain study data from the sample and statistically processing it. The researchers reached the following conclusion:

1- Physical Education and Sports Science teachers are distinguished by their information experience and administrative ability to manage the lesson.

2- That teachers have a degree of informational experience that has a direct moral correlation that distinguishes them from the administrative ability to manage and direct the lesson effectively and influentially the lesson.

Therefore, the researchers recommend the following: -

1- Using the two scales to evaluate the information experience and the administrative ability in managing and directing the lesson, within the requirements of adequate annual job performance for teachers of physical education and sports science.

2-The necessity of conducting training courses to gain information experience with modern technology and industrial intelligence, how to access and use it and the skills that it requires.

3- Attention to the administrative ability in managing and directing physical education and sports science lessons for high school teachers.

Key words: information experience, administrative ability, physical education, sports lesson

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Definition of research

Research introduction and importance

The information experience with technology and artificial intelligence is a standard for understanding, awareness, appreciation and feeling in the fields of multimedia technology and information networks, and all of its branches of technology are specialized in dealing with information in any of its images, which contribute to the acquisition of the teacher and the student how to apply knowledge and use it, and instill the behaviors of curiosity and scientific research, as upgrading the educational process management as effective engines for good learning affects the orientation of the teacher's behavior towards caring for the management of the educational process (Ahmad, 1990: 22). Therefore, those interested in the educational process and lesson management sought to invest the information experience with artificial intelligence and technology because of its importance in increasing the effectiveness of the lesson management and developing the creative capabilities of the teacher in directing and managing his lesson, because one of the advantages of information experience in education is the element of excitement and excitement for the student and the immediate enhancement of his answer, which He pays for more learning and scientific research in accordance with these techniques (Hassan, 2009: 3). From here we find the interest of the teachers in managing their lesson by directing their students to solve research

problems by developing their scientific competence through scientific thinking and by using information expertise in industrial intelligence and technology in all its patterns to facilitate the scientific mission and access to general culture and the level of scientific education coupled with new information and values through communication on The road of the information network and other modern technologies, which contribute greatly to facilitating the arrival of the required information from the farthest point, at full speed and with high efficiency to achieve the required goal in managing the educational process with high efficiency. We as interested in the administration of the educational process and scientific research, seek to study the role of informational expertise and the ability of the teacher to manage his lesson in accordance with the requirements of artificial intelligence and technology and the creativity it imposes in directing the lesson to teachers of physical and sports education for secondary schools in Basra.

Research problems

Field research for sporting educational institutions that are concerned with lesson management and preparing sports teaching cadres is an important issue and necessary means for identifying the most important phenomena that accompany the process of managing the educational process, as the teacher's success in providing the appropriate conditions to provide rich and influencing experiences in managing and directing the lesson is one of the most important factors and foundations The success of the educational process. The identification of those foundations and factors gives an explanation and analysis to them, so that those in charge of these institutions can know the strengths and weaknesses in the work, and thus support and reinforce the strengths, while finding appropriate solutions to address the weaknesses to overcome them and turn them into strengths that are going in the right way. Therefore, the researchers sought to know the role of information expertise as an important factor in the proficiency of the teacher at the present time, and to measure the degree of ability to manage and direct the lesson to teachers of physical education and sports for secondary schools in the Basra Education Directorate, the fact that these two phenomena are important factors for managing and advancing the educational process and thus diagnosing and consolidating strengths and addressing weaknesses.

Research objective

- To know the information experience and its role in the administrative ability to produce a physical education and sport lesson in the Basra Governorate Education Directorate.

Research hypothesis

- The presence of an effective and positive role for information expertise in the administrative ability to produce a physical education and sports lesson in the Directorate of Education in Basra Governorate.

Research areas

The Human Domain: A sample of physical education and sports teachers in secondary schools in the Education Directorate of Basra Governorate.

Timeline: Duration 6-22 / 10/2019

Spatial domain: Secondary school buildings in Basra Governorate Education Directorate.

Research methodology and field procedures

Research Methodology

The descriptive method using the correlation method to match the nature of solving the research problem

Society and research sample

The research community has identified male and female teachers in physical education and sports science in secondary schools in the Directorate of Education in Basra Governorate, whose number is (642) male and female teachers, and (300) male and female teachers were randomly chosen to represent the research sample, thus the percentage of the sample from the total community is (46, The sample was divided into:

A sample for preparing the informatics scale of 150 teachers and schools

The sample of the poll is 5 teachers.

- The main sample of the application is 145 teachers and schools.

Means and tools used in the research

- 1- Arab and foreign sources.
- 2- The International Information Network (Internet).
- 3- The scale of informational expertise.
- 4- The measure of the administrative ability to produce the lesson.
- 5- The assistant team.

Metrics used

Information Experience Scale

This scale was designed by researchers to know the degree of informational expertise with technology, and it contains 16 terms that can be answered in the five-year range and the following phrases (strongly agree - agree - neutral - disagree - strongly disagree) and are given grades (5-4-3-2- 1) Respectively. The researchers worked

on designing a scale of informational expertise for teachers of physical education and sports science based on theories and literature in the field of physical education and sports science. She conducted the scientific foundations for him to become scientifically and according to the following procedures:

Verify the content of the questionnaire

The researchers presented the scale to the experts and specialists, who are 15 experts and specialists in the field of management, testing, measurement, information technology and teaching methods, and they made their observations about the validity of the phrases, amending them, removing or adding others. And their results were treated according to the law (Ka2) as shown in Table (1).

Table (1) shows the percentage of experts agreeing on the validity of the scale statements

Indication	sig	VALUE KA2	Number of experts		WORLD S
			Acceptable	NOT Acceptable	
moral	0,005	8,06	13	2	1
moral	0,020	5,4	12	3	2
moral	0,005	8,06	13	2	3
moral	0,000	15	15	0	4
moral	0.005	8,06	13	2	5
moral	0,000	15	15	0	6
moral	0,005	8,06	13	2	7
moral	0,001	11,26	14	0	8
moral	0,000	15	15	0	9
moral	0,001	11,26	14	1	10
moral	0,020	5,4	12	3	11
moral	0,000	15	15	0	12
moral	0,005	8,06	13	2	13
moral	0,001	11,26	14	1	14
moral	0,000	15	15	0	15
moral	0,001	11,26	14	1	16

Distinguishing ability

Extraction of the discriminatory power of phrases is one of the important steps in the light of which its ability to distinguish between individuals with high scores and those with low scores in the scale is recognized, as researchers have verified the discriminatory power of each phrase of the scale by adopting the method of the two groups of equal numbers, as it was Applying the questionnaire in its initial form to the sample preparation for the statistical analysis of (150) teaching and teaching, then collecting and emptying the questionnaires and arranging the respondents' scores for each phrase in descending order, and then multiplying these responses by (27%) to determine the total The upper and lower levels of it, which reached (40) a higher group and (40) the lower group and then processing the results of the scores of the two groups with a law (t-test) for independent samples for each phrase of the scale phrases, and it was found from table (2) that the results of the analysis of all the questionnaire statements are distinct .

Table (2) shows the distinguishing strength of the terms of the informatics experience scale

Indication of differences	Error level	VALUE CALCULATE	standard deviation	SMA	SETS	WORLD S
moral	0,000	13.152	0.52859	2.1765	lower	1
			0.51450	4.5294	Supreme	
moral	0,000	10.312	0.70189	2.3529	lower	2
			0.51450	4.5294	Supreme	
moral	0,000	13.370	0.56230	2.7647	lower	3
			0.33211	4.8824	Supreme	
moral	0,000	13.431	0.49259	1.3529	lower	4
			0.60025	3.8824	Supreme	
moral	0,000	11.177	0.33211	1.8824	lower	5
			0.70711	4.0000	Supreme	
moral	0,000	11.680	0.43724	1.2353	lower	6
			0.60634	3.3529	Supreme	

moral	0,000	10.556	0.60634	2.6471	lower	7
			0.49259	4.6471	Supreme	
moral	0,000	18.978	0.00000	1.0000	lower	8
			0.58787	3.7059	Supreme	
moral	0,000	9.436	0.69663	2.8824	lower	9
			0.43724	4.7647	Supreme	
moral	0,000	19.18	0.49259	1.3529	lower	10
			0.33211	4.1176	Supreme	
moral	0,000	13.904	0.43724	1.2353	lower	11
			0.58787	3.7059	Supreme	
moral	0,000	21.821	0.33211	1.8824	lower	12
			0.24254	4.0588	Supreme	
moral	0,000	16.391	0.56230	2.7647	lower	13
			0.00000	5.0000	Supreme	
moral	0,000	10.559	0.70189	2.6471	lower	14
			0.43724	4.7647	Supreme	
moral	0,000	11.669	0.50730	1.5882	lower	15
			0.65865	3.9412	Supreme	
moral	0,000	16.634	0.46967	1.7059	lower	16
			0.39295	4.1765	Supreme	
moral	0,000	18.353	0.24254	1.9412	lower	
			0.46967	4.2941	Supreme	
Moral at the significance level $\leq 0,05$						

Coefficient of internal consistency for terms of scale for information expertise

The researchers verified the consistency of the statements with the overall degree of the scale by using the simple correlation coefficient, as shown in Table (3).

Table (3) shows the internal consistency of phrases with the overall score for the scale

Stability of scale (half-way splitting method)

For the purpose of finding a constant coefficient for the scale, the researchers adopted the method of half-ticking by dividing the terms of the scale by two halves, the first contains the phrase with odd numbers and the other contains the phrase with even numbers, and this method gives equal degrees to the two halves of the phrase. The researcher used the simple correlation coefficient to identify the correlation relationship. This value represents the stability factor of half of the test, so the value of the stability factor of half of the questionnaire was modified

Indication of correlation	of sig	Correlation coefficient	NO. of world	Indication of correlation	of sig	Correlation coefficient	NO. of world
moral	0,000	0,498	9	moral	0,000	0,667	1
moral	0,000	0,676	10	moral	0,000	0,882	2
moral	0,000	0,847	11	moral	0,018	0,295	3
moral	0,000	0,880	12	moral	0,000	0,777	4
moral	0,000	0,793	13	moral	0,000	0,70	5
moral	0,000	0,837	14	moral	0,000	0,513	6
moral	0,000	0,694	15	moral	0,000	0,855	7
moral	0,000	0,756	16	moral	0,000	0,637	8
Moral at the significance level $\leq 0,05$							

by using the Cyberman-Brown correlation equation, since the questionnaire expressions are even-numbered. And Table (4) shows that.

Table (4) shows the midterm fragmentation of the terms of the informational experience scale

Indication of differences	Cyberman correlation equation	Simple correlation coefficient	Informatics scale
moral	0,85	0,73	
Since the correlation values and the Siberman equation are more than 0.60, this means that the questionnaire expressions are constant			

The scale in the final formula

The scale includes 16 phrases, and the answer to them will be in the five-year range and in the following terms (strongly agree - agree - neutral - disagree - strongly disagree) and give them grades (5-4-3-2-1), respectively. The highest score on the scale is 80 degrees, the lowest degree is 16 degrees, and the hypothetical mean is (48). The higher the teacher’s score exceeds the hypothetical mean, the more he possesses a degree of informational experience, and vice versa.

A measure of the administrative ability to produce a lesson (Ahmad, 2006: 200)

The scale includes three dimensions and 20 phrases, and the answer to it will be in the five-year range and in the following phrases (strongly agree - agree - neutral - disagree - strongly disagree) and be given grades (5-4-3-2-1), respectively. The highest degree on the scale is (100) degrees, the lowest degree on the scale is (20) degrees, and the hypothetical mean is (60) degrees. The higher the teacher’s score exceeds the hypothetical mean, the more he has a degree of ability to manage and direct the lesson well, and vice versa.

Exploratory experience

The pilot study of the two measures was conducted on 6-10-2019 on a sample of (5) teachers who were randomly selected from the research community and outside the main sample. The purpose of the pilot study was to:

- 1- Ensure clarity of the two standards instructions.
- 2- Ensure that clauses are clear and that there are no errors in them.
- 3- Determine the obstacles and negatives that may occur during the distribution of the two scales.
- 4- Ensuring the efficiency and tasks of the auxiliary team in distributing the two questionnaires' questionnaires to the sample.

The main experience

The main experiment was applied to the research sample of (145) teaching staff, over a period of fifteen days from the date of Tuesday, 8-10-2019 to Tuesday corresponding to 10-22-2019, as the scale of information experience and the measure of administrative ability to distribute the lesson were distributed to the sample. With the necessity of emphasizing the answer to one alternative during putting a sign (√) in front of the alternative that finds it appropriate, and after the completion of the two lessons from the answer, the questionnaires were collected and audited. It was found that all the questionnaires are complete, and the researcher collected the grades for each teacher from the sample members in order to extract the total score that each teacher obtained from the sample for all phrases, and by collecting the degrees of alternatives for each phrase to represent in the end the total score of the scale for statistical treatment using statistical means Occasion.

2-7 Statistical means:

The statistical data was processed using the statistical bag (SPSS), and by the following laws:

- Percentage
- Arithmetic mean
- Standard deviation
- The hypothetical medium
- Skewness
- The value of t is for one sample
- Pearson correlation coefficient

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results

Present the results of the scale of information expertise and the measure of administrative ability to produce the lesson, analyze and discuss it.

Table (5): Statistical parameters show the scale of information experience and the measure of administrative ability to produce the lesson

The measure of administrative ability	Informatics scale	Statistical means
74,86	57,17	Arithmetic mean
60	48	The hypothetical medium
9,9	11,57	Standard deviation
0,35	0,99-	skewness
100	80	The highest value on the scale
89	68	The highest value of the sample
20	16	The lowest value on the scale
51	29	The lowest value of the

		sample
8,51	14,6	T value for one sample
0,000	0,000	Error level
0,05	0,05	Significance level
moral	moral	Indication of differences

Table (5) showed that the research sample of secondary school teachers and teachers in Basra Governorate education have a degree of information experience, as well as a degree of administrative ability in managing and directing physical education and sports science classes in secondary schools. The researchers attribute this to the fact that technological information has become an integral part of the lives of individuals in general and teachers in particular, as the presence of artificial intelligence in daily life and the presence of the Internet and social and scientific communication sites on mobile devices and anywhere helped teachers to have their scientific expertise in the field of information experience Technology is sophisticated and therefore it is not hidden from them any information that could be useful in managing and directing the lesson and increasing student interaction and problem solving. As experience with information technology is a key factor in developing the teacher's scientific and administrative competence in managing and directing his lesson, a teacher who has the skills of his expertise in information technology and industrial intelligence will enhance his scientific and administrative level and contribute positively and effectively to the educational institution and society. The information experience of the teacher plays a big and important role in the educational process, as it can give the lesson a vital and new technical dimension to move away from the traditional way as it helps teachers and students solve their problems of all kinds and help them reach their goals and achieve them and gain educational skills and transfer experiences to them and make the lesson Effective and influential. (Ali, 1996: 141)

3-1-2 Present the results of the correlation between information experience and administrative ability, analysis and discussion.

Table (6) shows the correlation between the information experience and the administrative ability to produce the lesson

Indication of correlation	Direction of the relationship	sig	Correlation coefficient	Metrics
moral	Expulsion	0,000	0,82	Informatics scale
				The administrative ability to produce the lesson

Table (6) showed a direct correlation between the information experience and the administrative ability to produce physical education and sports science lessons in secondary schools in the Basra Governorate Education Directorate. The researchers attribute this to the teacher having the information experience in industrial intelligence and technology and using its application techniques gave the teacher an opportunity and a high ability to manage and direct the lesson in an advanced manner and in line with modern technological development. Because one of the advantages of artificial intelligence and information technology is the availability of an element of excitement and suspense for the student during the lesson, which leads him to more learning and scientific research in accordance with these techniques. (Salah Al-Din, 2002: 182). As modern information and communication technologies constitute a variety of sources, tools, and technical devices that are used to display, explain, and apply mathematical movements and skills within the lesson, it helped the teacher to efficiently and effectively direct and manage his lesson (Ghassan, 17: 2990). As the Arab Organization for Training confirms that the information experience in artificial intelligence and information technology has an active role in achieving the goals related to solving the problems of educational curricula (Arab Organization, 1997: 62). Also, technological innovations have an educational and educational value in raising scientific and educational sufficiency, as they are considered "a more feasible and effective educational system, as its axis is the student who learns through his interaction and effective participation between an educational program that is controlled by computer technologies, and finding forms of interaction between the learner and the computer (Wafika, 2007: 411).

Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions

The researchers reached the following conclusion

- 1- Physical education and sports science teachers are distinguished by information experience in their field of specialization.
- 2- Physical education and sports science teachers have a degree of managerial ability to manage the lesson.

3- That teachers have a degree of informational experience that has a direct moral correlation that distinguishes them from the administrative ability to manage and direct the lesson effectively and influentially the lesson.

Recommendations

In light of the findings, the researchers recommend the following: -

- 1- Using the two scales to evaluate the information experience and the administrative ability in managing and directing the lesson, within the requirements of adequate annual job performance for teachers of physical education and sports science.
- 2- The necessity of conducting training courses to gain information experience with modern technology and industrial intelligence, how to access and use it, and the skills that it requires.
- 3- Attention to the administrative ability in managing and directing physical education and sports science lessons for high school teachers.
- 4- Conducting similar studies on samples and other institutions.

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