



Evaluation of the administrative performance of the ducational planning of supervisors and supervisors Physical Education in the southern region of Iraq

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Summary:

The sport movement has become wide and comprehensive, where many work and supervise huge groups of individuals in the community and its purpose is to serve the institutions that need such leaders, which should enjoy the scientific and administrative aspects consistent with the nature of jobs, the study of this area of management has become a necessity for workers in the sports From supervisors, staff, trainers and administrators to carry out the administrative tasks entrusted to them and thus achieve the objectives.

Keywords: assessment, planning, professional consensus, educational supervision.



1 - Introduction:

The sport movement in most of its fields seeks to develop, which comes through arranging and organizing in all its aspects scientifically, and in order to achieve the requirements of work in the administrative side, which has the advantages and specialities of high level in order to achieve the goal. This is done by preparing conscious leaders able to walk The operation in the field of sports administration, and after the sport has become a wide and comprehensive work by many and oversees large groups of individuals in the community and its purpose is to serve the institutions that need such leaders, which should enjoy the scientific and administrative aspects consistent with the nature of jobs, d This area of management has become a necessity for the workers in the sports center from supervisors, employees, trainers and administrators to carry out the administrative burdens entrusted to them, and thus achieve the objectives of the organization or organization through awareness and awareness of what the responsible person is doing. The Department deals with many variables that depend on each other And that these variables increase in quantity and in the degree of complexity and intervention as the size of the Department, and we must know that the nature of management is not fixed but willing to meet the changing circumstances and according to the data of the incidents by the Department can collect information interrelated In order to help us solve urgent and immediate problems, planning is one of the most important aspects is very much linked to the level of administrative leadership, and to achieve the institutions and organizations those goals that are effective in organizing the movement of sports and different levels that fit the nature of sports movement as well as compatibility with the guidance of programs Which is prepared in advance and with the difference of these administrative programs and the size and functions, which combines work is, as the administrative aspects of the most prominent work of these institutions, including educational supervision, which seeks to achieve the desired goals through the application of administrative programs and S scientific foundation, which is the most important part of his duties and duties.



Educational supervision is one of the administrative institutions that seeks through its duties to improve the sports aspects through the harmony of administrative work with its field applications.

The importance of research in the logical conclusion of the level of planning as developed for the future vocabulary in the framework of administrative programs in order to achieve what is required to coincide with the professional compatibility enjoyed by the educational supervisor .

1-2 Problem Search:

The solutions in most of the problems facing all fields are the best way to achieve the achievements, and by observing the researcher in the administrative work and as a practitioner of this work noted the lack of scientific research that dealt with this vital aspect in most of its branches, in addition to the lack of interest of some supervisors on the planning side and especially In the practical aspects that must be completed through their applications in the field, it is also noted the lack of follow-up direction of the course of work planned in theory as well as be the cause of the process of completion of these works according to natural periods, and it is noted that the existence of imbalance in the application process during a period The process of construction and programs prepared in advanced stages and the simultaneous error was not the ability to resolve such bumps because of the lack of time period that can address such errors and it has a previous causes such as lack of field visits, which are represented in the follow-up on a regular basis, The reasons prompted the researcher to carry out this applied study that would fall on scientific and logical reasons in order to identify them and develop appropriate solutions for them in order to be utilized in the administrative field, especially the aspect of educational supervision and in order to achieve the requirements of work normally.



1-3 Research Objectives:

1 - The application of a measure of educational planning includes the most important elements in this area.

2 - Identify the amount of differences for supervisors and supervisors of the members of the research sample.

1-4 Research hypotheses:

1 - Variance of response levels between supervisors and supervisors in the axes of the two measures.

2 - There are differences of statistical significance between supervisors and supervisors of the members of the research sample.

1-5 Research Areas:

1 - Human area: supervisors and supervisors in the Ministry of Education in the southern region.

2. Time domain: for the period from 1 February 2019 to 1/6/2019.

2 - The spatial field: the sections of educational supervision and specialization in the directorates of education in the southern region.

2-1 Research methodology and field procedures:

Research Methodology:

The research procedures used in data collection, analysis or extraction of results depend on the nature of the research and its type, the choice of the appropriate method to examine the problem or to achieve the objective of the most important steps that result in the success of the research. "The method is the follower of certain logical steps in dealing with problems or phenomena Or address scientific issues to reach the discovery of the truth.

Therefore, the researcher used the descriptive method and the survey method as the most appropriate approach to the nature of the research problem. and indicated that the descriptive research aims at determining the conditions and relationships that exist between the facts and the manifestations. Determine the state of the community in a particular variable or two variables.



2.2 Community and Research Sample:

The research community consisted of supervisors and supervisors in the directorates of education in the southern region. The total number of the sample was (160), the sample of the building was the number of (93) supervisors, the remaining sample of the application was divided into two groups (47) supervisors, The percentage of the sample (100%) is that the correct choice of the sample of the research is one of the things that the researcher should consider as the part that represents the community of origin. The researcher is doing his work on the basis of his data collection and information from his appointed representative to the original community(1).

Table (1)

Shows the numbers of members of the community and sample of the research distributed by their governorates.

Governorate	number of supervisors	Number of supervisors Male	Sample construction	Sample application	Number of supervisors Females	Sample female construction	Sample female application
Basra	98	86	57	29	12	7	5
Thi- Qar	41	37	24	13	4	2	2
Maysan	21	17	12	5	4	2	2
Total	160	140	93	47	20	11	9



2.3 - Tools and devices used in research:

In order to solve the research problem and achieve its objectives, the researcher used the following tools and tools

- 1 - Questionnaire: The researcher will prepare a questionnaire to determine the areas of the scale as well as the paragraphs to reach the final number of the scale.
2. Scientific sources and references.
3. Personal interviews.
4. Relevant metrics
5. International Information Network (Internet).
6. Statistical technical programs (SPSS bag).

2.4.1. Standards-building procedures.

The current research procedures include the construction of the scale by steps for both the educational planning and the professional compatibility, which meet the conditions and characteristics of the cykometr such as honesty, consistency and objectivity. In order to know the components and availability of the members of the research sample must be used to measure these characteristics or phenomena. "The early need to determine the purpose of the test when determined to build it stems from the hypothesis that the form of the test and some of its characteristics vary according to the purpose of that test"[1]. Therefore, the purpose of the current research is to build the scale for educational planning and apply the scale of professional compatibility in order to bring them in the appropriate manner that applies to the sample members and apply it in final form commensurate with the nature of work or qualities to be measured.

Therefore, the researcher has prepared a standard for educational planning and the use of the other measure of professional compatibility. Both are comprehensive in terms of the variables to be studied. The process of constructing any scale must go through precise scientific steps, including defining the fields of measurement and drafting paragraphs for each field.



2.4.2 Identification of Scale Areas Educational Planning:

In order to determine the areas of the scale, the researcher has the following:

Therefore, a scale of educational planning has been designed and applied to the scale of professional compatibility in the field of educational supervision and within its scientific limits. Accordingly, the measurement of the educational planning scale and specific areas through which The researcher has the appropriate definitions for the educational planning scale which included four areas:

Area of organization - follow-up - correction - evaluation

The researcher prepared a survey questionnaire which presented the areas of the educational planning scale, as mentioned previously, in the field of measurement and was presented to (12) specialists in several fields of sports psychology, administration and management, tests and measurement in physical education and sports sciences

After collecting and unloading the data to identify the valid fields, the results showed the validity of all the proposed fields and given the percentage of the fields according to their degree of importance as shown in Table (2).

Table (2)

Demonstrates the validity of the areas of the educational planning scale

Domains	Number of experts	the choice	percentage	result
Organization	12	12	100%	Acceptable
Follow-up	12	10	83%	Acceptable
Correction	12	9	75%	Acceptable
Evaluation	12	11	91%	Acceptable



2.3.4 Formulation of the Scale Paragraphs:

The scales of the scale have been formulated and their number determined in each field according to the following:

1 - Adherence to the definitions that the researcher identified the main and secondary skills of the current scale and to be the whole paragraph of the paragraphs of the measure has a psychological significance represents the actual measurement, if the researcher relied on the following rules in the formulation of paragraphs of the scale:

- * - "The paragraph should be expressed in one thought, one interpretation

- * - It is possible that the scale consists of positive and negative paragraphs and that the reason for this diversification is to reduce the tendency of the respondent to answer the first

- * - The paragraphs measure the components of the scale

2 - to benefit from the paragraphs of other measurements available after the researcher adapted and reformulated according to the method of the current scale.

Based on the above, the paragraphs (80) were distributed in each area of each axis (20) paragraphs

2.4.5 Determination of the validity of the educational planning scales:

AIPIL states that the best way to ascertain the validity of the paragraphs is that a number of experts determine their validity to measure the status for which they were established. On the basis of this[2], and after the number of paragraphs of the scale and the amount of (80) paragraphs distributed on the fields of the scale presented the paragraphs of the scale in its initial form by the form of questionnaire on 15 experts and specialists in the field of educational psychology and sports psychology and management and management and test and measurement specialists for the purpose of discussing the following aspects extensively :

1. The adequacy of the paragraphs in each of the areas mentioned
2. The adequacy of the paragraphs in each sub-skill
- 3- The validity of each paragraph of the scale



- 4. The clarity and well-phrased wording of the phrase
- 5 - statement of the direction of the paragraph being positive or negative.
- 6. Proposal to add a new phrase not mentioned.

On this basis, the researcher extracted the statistical method (Ka 2) for the purpose of determining any valid paragraphs of the scale by adopting a percentage acceptable according to the grade (Ka 2) to accept the valid paragraph in all the scale magazines as shown in Table (3) For the scales of the scale at a level of significance (0.05).

Table (3)

Arbitrators who agree and disagree with the validity of the educational planning scale using the Kay box.

Paragraphs Domains	Number of arbitrators		Chi-Square
	agree	not agree	
Organization	15	-	15
Follow-up	13	2	12.8
Correction	13	2	12.8
Evaluation	14	1	14.23

2-4-6 Scientific basis for testing.

* - Honesty: content. "This type of honesty is achieved through the analysis of the content of the scale and its determination based on precise scientific provisions. Therefore, the researcher prepared a special form in all the paragraphs of the scale and its fields and was sent to the experts and specialists in more than one area in order to judge the status or The phenomenon to be measured, "which is the opinions of referees and specialists as the test or measurement



2.4.7 - Stability of the scale:

"Stability is measured in the results of a measuring instrument. It is the constant measure that gives the same result if applied to individuals and themselves under the same conditions and conditions." [3] The stability of the measurement is used to determine the measurement errors and propose methods to reduce these errors. In order to verify the stability of the measurement, the researcher used to extract the stability by: (Vaccronbach) for each axis of the educational planning scale The researcher relied on Went data (SPSS). When the stability coefficient was extracted, the Vaccronbach scores were between (0.87-0 and 91), which are high degree scientific degrees that can be adopted in the form of Scientific degrees, which clearly indicate the determination of the stability of the test, as shown in the table Which shows the results of the test stability.

Table (4)

Lava Kronbach's coefficient of test stability shows the educational planning scale.

Reliability Statistics			
Cronbach's Alpha^a		Sig	N of Items
Organization	.87	.002	2
Follow-up	.89	.001	2
Correction	.91	.001	2
Evaluation	.88	.002	2



2-4-8 Objectivity: means that "the test does not affect the change of the arbitrators and that the test gives the same results regardless of the evaluation of the test. This means excluding self-government, since the lower the subjective judgments, the greater the objectivity in the test." [4]

The objectivity of the measure, the researcher prepared a correction key for the standard to correct the forms without being influenced by the personal judgments of the referees.

The most important results of the statistical analysis are the degree of stability of the test that has been shown at a high level, so the measurement is objective, "he confirmed that the stability of the test if indicated higher than (0.75) which indicates a high scientific rate so the test or measurement is objective.

2-4-9 Final version of the scale: After completion of the procedures of building the meter in its final form through the statistical analysis conducted by the researcher for the measurement paragraphs and the calculation of the strength of excellence and other regulation above the scale and to ensure the stability and honesty and objectivity, the scale is ready for implementation consisting of (58) A paragraph spread across the scale domains

2-4-10 Main experiment: After the scale is ready for implementation, the researcher applied the scale for the period 1/3/2019 to 31/4/2019 on the research sample consisting of (67) supervisors divided into two groups of supervisors (47) supervisors and (20) supervisor of the research community, which is represented in the southern region of Iraq.

Statistical Methods: The researcher used the statistical software package (SPSS) to extract the current research results.

3. Presenting, analyzing and discussing the results of the educational planning scale for supervisors and supervisors.



Table (5)

Shows the statistical means of the educational planning scale for supervisors

Variables	One-Sample Test						Level of significance
	Mean	standard deviation	Median	Skewness	(T)	S.R.M	
Educational planning for Male							0.000
Organization	196.51	13.16	189.0	-2.67	20.31	1.941	0.000
Follow-up	188.17	11.10	188.0	0.23	14.36	1.238	0.000
Correction	184.08	10.41	148.1	-0.09	11.62	1.512	
Evaluation	199.5	17.23	199.0	-1.62	22.57	1.986	0.000
Df	46						

Table (5), which refers to the test of a single sample of supervisors in the educational planning scale, showing the results of the members of this group according to the studied axes, where we find that the arithmetic mean of the field of regulation (196.51) and a standard deviation of 13.16) This shows the good level of educational supervisors (188.17) and with a standard deviation of (11.10), which indicates the high level which is reflected positively in the performance of supervisors specialists and educators through self-confidence in a In the field of correction, it reached the mean (184.08) and a standard deviation of (10.41).



This indicates that the good level of the correction component has an effect on the performance and work of educational supervisors through To monitor and review the performance of employees in the educational institution, having the educational supervisor of the correction feature can re-arrange the work entrusted to it to suit what is required before it is too late. As for the field of evaluation, the results of the test are that the arithmetic mean (199.5) and a standard deviation of (17.23)) Ie BM The educational supervisor and the specialist who has the ability to evaluate the performance of the plans or the performance of his staff will be able to accomplish the work required by the fullest image ability to assess and evaluate the curriculum or plan or in the future ability to achieve goals or the development of programs to kiss implementation With the least mistakes and the degree of success, if in the four areas mentioned, indicate that the amount of presence is necessary and imperative enjoyment of the educational supervision in general and the supervisors educational and competence to possess the characteristics and elements of good educational planning, which is reflected on the performance of employees in the form of positive and To build in the educational institution.

3.2 Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of the sample supervisors of the educational planning scale.



Table (6)

Shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and standard error of supervisors in the educational planning scale.

Variables	One-Sample Test				Level of significance
	Mean	standard deviation	(T)	S.R.M	
Educational planning for Females					
Organization	92.95	8.04	17.23	1.792	0.000
Follow-up	90.50	5.00	13.41	1.118	0.000
Correction	83.90	7.75	11.01	1.734	0.000
Evaluation	90.85	4.35	16.34	0.974	0.000
Df	19				

Table (6) shows the statistical scores of the individual and private samples in the variable of educational planning for supervisors in all its fields, where the arithmetic mean of the organization axis reached (92.95) and the standard deviation of (8,04) and the degree (t) of (17.23) The mean was the standard error level (1.792). The computational mean was in the follow-up axis (90.50) and the standard deviation was (5.00) and the t (13.41). The correctional mean of the correction axis was 83.90 and the standard deviation was 7.75. The degree (t) of this axis is (11.01) and in the last axis of this variable and representative evaluation, we find that the arithmetic mean has reached (90.85) W A standard deviation of (4.35) and a t (16.34). The standard error in all axes indicates the normal distribution of the subjects of the research sample, which is one of the conditions of the applications (t). This is one of the scientific indicators in the response and acceptance by supervisors.



Through the number of computational and standard deviations of the four domains of the educational planning scale.

The researcher also finds that the availability of the relationship between the planning process, which was mentioned the explanations of the most prominent is the convergence between both sides of the theoretical and applied, which has positive indicators on the other axes, which showed close results between supervisors and supervisors in the conduct of this work and that opinion agrees with " The field is produced through the period of work in the same area and this leads to the perfection of the application according to available experience, including difficulties [5] ", and through work within this area must be one of the most important elements that translate the mechanism of scientific application successfully, Be another contributor to the compatibility process Professional work in the service of the planned thing, and this process, which requires a continuous mechanism of scientific visions to achieve the desired goal. Where he believes that "the professional side is directly responsible for the work of the plan to be implemented," and the researcher believes that one of the reasons for the acquisition of supervisors in the directorates of education on the experiences and skills and knowledge and information and broad ability to achieve and take responsibility for the work enabled them to be mature leaders have a clear and explicit vision As well as developments in the activities of the Ministry and its programs and its openness to work with many other sports institutions and to inform them of everything that is new in the outside world and follow that category to the correct control systems and mechanisms of accurate work and evaluation, which made it clear "The leadership in the field of sports is the ability to influence the behavior of workers, which enables the leader to direct them to the right direction to achieve the desired goals agreed upon in the context of good human relations between the commander and his followers." [6] The reasons that help the supervisors in this area to what the directorates of education with effective and democratic practices in the involvement of workers in various areas in the preparation of plans and programs and the formulation of goals consistent with the medical place and requirements of the situation, the directorates to hold meetings, conferences,



seminars and courses In order to enhance communication and interaction and to inform others of developments in more than one area. "The participation of workers in various fields such as decision-making, policy-making, formulation of plans, setting goals and others is of great importance in achieving these things because they have a great impact on the reality of work and Finding alternative solutions It is also a source of moral support for employees to share with others, especially with responsible administrative levels [7]

4. Conclusions and recommendations:

4.1 Conclusions:

- 1 - Differences in the amount of differences between supervisors and supervisors in the grades of educational planning scale and professional compatibility.
2. The administrative interdependence between the studied variables is considered as one of the administrative work supplements within the scope of work for the members of the research sample.
- 3 - No difference in the application of both variables educational planning and professional compatibility according to the ministerial curriculum prepared in the directorates of education in the southern region of Iraq.
4. The consistency of the nature of work for supervisors and supervisors in determining the field application of the planning process.

5.2 Recommendations:

- 1 - the need to work on the scale and follow-up planning programs based on the amount of humiliation in the supervisory body.
- 2 - Conduct similar studies aimed at other sections in the directorates of education in the regions and governorates.
- 3 - The application of some other tests according to the variety of duties for supervisors and supervisors in the Department of Educational Supervision.
- 4 - Continue the results of research in the application of this administrative aspect to include general managers or schools.



5- A practical study of the ministerial curricula in the field of planning and the mechanism of implementing them in the required time.

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