



THE ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF SPECIALTY SUPERVISORS ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES FOR TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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Abstract

The importance of this research is evident in the fact that the scientific knowledge of specialty supervisors is one of the important matters in the development of educational science as a result of progress in various fields of human sciences, including educational supervision programs and the preparation of teachers before and during service. Hence, focus should be placed on the scientific and practical preparation of the specialized educational supervisor with a high level of scientific knowledge. The study aims to build a measure of the scientific knowledge of the specialty supervisors in physical education from the point of view of teachers of physical education and to identify the level of scientific knowledge of the specialty supervisors of physical education from the point of view of teachers of physical education - in Dhi Qar Governorate. The researcher uses the descriptive survey method due to its suitability and the nature of the current study. The research sample is (575) teachers from the district of Nasiriyah (361 males and females 214). The most important conclusions the researcher draws is the disclosure of the level of scientific knowledge that the specialty supervisors in Dhi Qar Governorate. They have a good level of scientific knowledge, as well as that the supervisors who have more years of service have more scientific knowledge than their peers.

Introduction to research

Introduction and importance of research

Contemporary education has included a series of changes, including the concept of supervision, its goals and methods, as a result of progress in various fields of human sciences, including educational supervision programs, and the preparation of teachers before and during service. Hence, emphasis should be placed on the scientific and practical preparation of the educational supervisor specializing in a high level of scientific knowledge of the contents of the educational process. In a way that enhances his educational standing, which qualifies him to carry out the role entrusted to him as educator, teacher, supervisor, mentor, and leader. The supervisor plays an essential role in the educational process, through follow-up, observation, guidance and evaluation of the teacher while he is watching the lesson. Without him, all the factors that affect this process cannot succeed because of his great importance in the educational process. The physical education supervisor is considered to have the knowledge he has of the nature of physical education and its approaches. Its training methods are largely responsible for changing society's values and moral rules through the standards of what they should do and what they should not do, with emphasis on the positive and negative aspects of the teacher's interactions

with the student and the environment. Thus, he plays a fundamental role in clarifying and developing the acquisition of values, and he is considered one of the influential educational figures. In the behavior of society, since it has the opportunity to have direct contact with the teacher and the student together, and since scientific knowledge determines the important goals in most physical education curricula; Therefore, it was necessary for the supervisor to be familiar with scientific knowledge related to the laws, rules, performance art, and terminology, as well as planning for various sports activities. The supervisor who lacks knowledge data fails greatly in the process of supervision and guidance, so he must have knowledge of the content and guidance in class management, and knowledge of the educational curriculum and how to choose methods for representing and formulating the material, as well as knowing the characteristics of teachers and learners. Scientific knowledge is one of the important goals of most sports education and physical fitness programs and activities for those in charge of them, whether they are teachers or teachers. It is necessary for the professional work of this segment to have complete and renewed scientific knowledge of the laws, rules, performance methods, competitions, terminology, plans, and their participation in sports activities and games. All sports, so that he can, through these activities, possess a base of scientific knowledge that qualifies him to lead this generation and acquire knowledge of these activities, in addition to teaching them the foundations, steps, and methods that ensure the maintenance of acquired skills, the level of performance, and the detection of talent, and from here The importance of the research came in constructing a measure of the scientific knowledge of specialized supervisors according to some variables from the point of view of physical education teachers.

Research problem

All educational systems agree that specialty supervisors are one of the basic elements of the educational process. Without an academically qualified and professionally trained specialty supervisor, this means that the educational process remains in a limited layer of scientific knowledge. Preparing a physical education teacher project from the researcher's point of view begins with educational supervision and follow-up of education specialty supervisors. Sports education for teachers and providing them with scientific knowledge through their participation in courses and seminars and sending them inside and outside Iraq and their experience for years. If there is a model lesson presented by physical education teachers, this indicates the competence of the teacher and the modernity of the information provided by physical education supervisors. If there is a good supervisor who has a wide store of scientific knowledge and the ability In conveying the information in the correct manner to the teachers by explaining the skill correctly, based on scientific foundations free of errors, we have obtained a good teacher's project and produced a model lesson, except for the lack of care in objective scientific follow-up, from the specialist supervisors of the physical education lesson, the lack of their annual visits, and the lack of care. With scientific knowledge, there is a weakness in the performance of some teachers in their job work and not giving the full class of the lesson with all honesty and the extent to which supervisors follow up on these cases with their scientific knowledge and the scientific reserve for them to address them according to this process. From here we see the lack of interest of physical education supervisors in scientific knowledge and focus on administrative matters, so the researcher decided Studying this problem to determine the level of scientific knowledge of supervisors specializing in physical education in Dhi Qar Governorate

Research Aims

The researcher aims to

1. Building and codifying a measure of the scientific knowledge of physical education supervisors from the point of view of physical education teachers - Dhi Qar Governorate.
2. Identifying the level of scientific knowledge of supervisors specializing in physical education from the point of view of physical education teachers - Dhi Qar Governorate.

Hypothetical Research

There is a positive impact of the scientific knowledge of specialty supervisors on the performance of physical education teachers.

Research areas

1. The human field: physical education teachers in Dhi Qar Governorate
2. Temporal scope: from 11/9/2022 AD until 4/15/2023 AD
3. Spatial field: General Directorate of Education in Dhi Qar Governorate

Definition of terms

1. Scientific knowledge: It is a set of meanings, beliefs, concepts and mental representations to answer human questions to satisfy his desires and achieve creativity.
2. Physical Education Supervisor: He is the person who has the responsibility of directing, training, motivating, following up, coordinating their efforts, correcting their course, and evaluating their results in order to perform the work they are assigned to, following up on them, coordinating their efforts, correcting their course, and evaluating their results so that they can perform the work they are assigned to the required degree

Theoretical and similar studies

The concept of scientific knowledge

Scientific knowledge “is one of the most important things that a teacher seeks to know and acquire. It works to meet his ambitions, satisfy his needs, and increase his self-confidence. As long as scientific knowledge is available, he can face problems and find solutions”. appropriate and suitable for it, as long as there is scientific knowledge or another concept. The more the teacher possesses a larger set of information and knowledge, the easier it becomes for him to face changing circumstances”.Scientific knowledge in the sports field in general is one of the most important matters and components that researchers and specialists seek to study and acquire in all its forms and deepen, in order to reach new scientific foundations and base that deepen the vision and bring the opportunity for appropriate solutions in the field of specialization closer, and build a base of information that contributes and helps in the development of performance in a way. General Therefore, the concepts that dealt with the term knowledge were numerous, branched, and differed, as Welish described, and this branching and difference is due to the fact that knowledge is located on the edge between the material sciences and the human sciences, so it occupies a major position in both. Specialized dictionaries have indicated that knowledge (Cognition) is a concept that refers to recognition, and knowledge is more comprehensive and broader than science, because knowledge includes all the vast and vast wealth of knowledge and sciences that man is capable of as a being and a being who thinks and enjoys the mind. Pierre and Oleron see that what is meant is The use of the word “knowledge” or “cognitive” is implicitly understood by most people, but observers

such as Hayes distinguished between the educational goal being behavioral and being cognitive. There is a difference of opinion regarding the true meaning of the term (knowledge). Several different interpretations have been proposed in Meaning, some of them mean by it a description of the sequence of processes and express it through models or stations, and others mean by it the considerations related to the formation of information

The importance of scientific knowledge in the sports field

Knowledge is of great importance to the individual, and to various fields, and institutions. We live in the age of knowledge, and the individual depends on knowledge in order to achieve himself, succeed in his work and study, discover what is going on around him, and make fun of everything that is useful and useful for his service and comfort. Therefore, it is Knowledge is the basic tool that all successful people rely on for progress and advancement, and it is also an essential step towards acquiring new skills or following a distinctive direction. Over time, knowledge has become an important resource for all institutions, and companies, especially in light of technological progress, and it was to create scientific knowledge. Organizational play plays a vital role in Japan's success and its advancement over the United States of America. Knowledge is one of the important things for most physical education programs as well as a physical fitness program, whether they are teachers or supervisors. It is important for them to know the laws, rules, performance art, terminology, and plans for all types of sports activity, and they must The physical education supervisor provides teachers with knowledge of the sporting activity that reflects the positive image in the educational institution, as the success of the physical education lesson lies in the inventory possessed by the physical education teacher, and this scientific knowledge comes through continuous communication and supervisory visits by the specialist, who plays an important role in conveying knowledge. Therefore, if there is knowledge, it means the existence of a model lesson, and scientific knowledge in the sports field in general is one of the most important matters and components that researchers and specialists seek to study and deepen, to reach new scientific foundations that deepen the vision in the field of specialization, and build a base of information that contributes and helps in the development of performance. In general, mathematical knowledge is no longer considered a byproduct or an accompanying or linked education in the physical education curriculum. Rather, it has become a basic education. The athletic learner must know first and then practice second. Mathematical knowledge is the organization of movements and arranging them into ideas and information in order for the athlete to use them in forming responses. To meet different and changing gaming requirements

Objectives of scientific knowledge in the sports field

There are many goals achieved by cognitive measurement, which are

- Knowing the history of sports and heroes.
- Knowledge of mathematical concepts and terminology prevailing in the practiced activity.
- Knowing the rules and regulations of the game.
- Knowing the offensive and defensive plans for the activity practiced.
- Knowing the art of correct motor performance for each sporting activity.
- Knowledge of security and safety rules to avoid injuries.
- Knowledge of social values gained from practice.
- Knowing the recreational skills that can be practiced in free time.

- Knowledge of general health information.

Supervisor characteristics

We can summarize the characteristics of the sports supervisor as follows

1. Confidence in oneself and in the organization and belief in the organization's values.
2. Determination, speed, and a great deal of knowledge and intelligence.
3. The ability to influence and persuade.
4. The connection of his behavior with the values and goals of the organization.
5. The ability to coordinate and create unity of connection between the two generalists.
6. The ability to coordinate and create unity among teachers.
7. The ability to confront problems and deal with them in a successful manner.

Previous studies

A study by Asma Hikmat Fadel Al-Samarrai (2002)

Title: Building and codifying a measure of scientific knowledge and its relationship

Skill performance in volleyball.

- The goal of the study: to build a measure of scientific knowledge in the game of volleyball and to know the relationship between it and the skill performance in volleyball among fourth-year (specialization) students in colleges of physical education.
- Method used: The researcher used the descriptive survey method to suit the nature of the problem.
- Study sample: It included (148) male and female students in colleges of physical education and was selected intentionally, that is, the entire research community.
- Scale axes: The study included (9) axes that were presented to a group of experts, who indicated the addition of the educational axis to the scale axes. After modification, the axes became five main axes, and the fifth axis was classified into several sub-axes: (the physical axis, the skills axis, the tactical axis, The psychological axis, the general information axis, etc Within: the law, match management, the health and functional aspects, the educational aspect, and the history of the game)
- Items of the scale: (99) items were identified and presented to the experts, from which (70) items were nominated and applied to the sample, and validity and reliability coefficients were extracted for them, according to the discriminatory power of the items, and the scale became composed of (67) items.

The most important conclusions and recommendations

1. Based on the results of the factor analysis, it was concluded to build a measure of scientific knowledge in volleyball among students of the fourth stage (specialization) in colleges of physical education in Iraq, according to the indicators of this study.
2. There is a correlation between scientific knowledge and each of the two skills (serving and preparation) in volleyball among students of the fourth stage (specialization) in the College of Physical Education.

Research methodology and field procedures.

Research methodology: The researcher used the descriptive approach using the survey method due to its suitability and the nature of the current study

Research Community

The research community included physical education teachers in Dhi Qar Governorate, who numbered (968) teachers distributed among the districts in Dhi Qar Governorate for the academic year 2022-2023

The research sample

The researcher chose the sample of his current study intentionally from the study population, which is (575) male and female teachers from the Nasiriyah District and includes (361) males and (214) females, and the sample represents (59.400%) of the original community

Methods of collecting information include

- Personal interviews.
- Assistant work team.
- Statistical methods.
- Arabic and foreign sources and references
- Devices and tools used in the research:
- DELL computer - (1) laser printer.
- Manual electronic calculator, type (CASIO), number (1)
- electronic watch.
- Stationery and office tools (paper and pens)
- Laser discs (DVD): (5)

Determine the validity of the proposed fields

Table No. (1) shows the value of K2 and its significance for experts' opinions for the areas of the scientific knowledge scale.

indication	Sig	Ka2-	Does not fit	Repair	Number of experts	Domains	No
moral	0.002	9.308	1	12	13	General information	1.
Insignificant	0.166	1,023	4	9	13	Technique and artistic performance	2.
Insignificant	0.166	1,023	4	9	13	Tactical preparation	3.
moral	0.000	13	0	13	13	Gaming Law and Arbitration	4.
moral	0.013	6.231	2	11	13	Organizational administrator	5.
moral	0.002	9.308	1	12	13	Psychological preparation	6.
Insignificant	0.052	3.796	3	10	13	Social and educational preparation	7.
moral	0.013	6.231	2	11	13	Teaching methods	8.
Insignificant	0.052	3.796	3	10	13	Fitness and general health	9.

Table No. (2) It shows the value (K2) of the opinions of experts and specialists on each paragraph of the general information field.

indication	Sig	Ka2	Does not fit	Repair	Number of experts	Paragraph sequence
moral	0.000	13	0	13	13	1
moral	0.013	6.231	2	11	13	2
moral	0.002	9.308	1	12	13	3
moral	0.000	13	0	13	13	4
moral	0.002	9.308	1	12	13	5
moral	0.013	6.231	2	11	13	6
moral	0.013	6.231	2	11	13	7
moral	0.002	9.308	1	12	13	8
moral	0.002	9.308	1	12	13	9
moral	0.000	13	0	13	13	10
moral	0.000	13	0	13	13	11
Insignificant	0.052	3.796	3	10	13	12

The exploratory experiment to measure scientific knowledge

The scale had to be tested through a pilot experiment, which is a mini-experiment to be applied.

The purpose of conducting the pilot experiment was

Identifying the difficulties facing the researcher during the basic experiment.

1. The time it takes to deliver and receive the forms.
2. Knowing the extent of respondents' comprehension of the scale items.
3. Identify the clarity of expressions to ensure the soundness of their linguistic structure.
4. Knowing the adequacy of the supporting work team.

The main experiment for the scientific knowledge scale

The scale was applied to a sample of (400) teachers, and the researcher stressed the necessity of reading the instructions and paragraphs carefully and answering truthfully and honestly all of the scale's paragraphs, during the period from 1/8/2023, corresponding to Sunday, to 1/26/2023, corresponding to Thursday.

Main experience of the sample application

After completing the procedures for building scientific knowledge, the researcher applied the scale, which has a number of (50) items, on the main application sample of physical education teachers, numbering (150) male and female teachers, from Sunday, February 20, 2023, to Thursday, February 24. 3/2023 All forms have been corrected and are ready for statistical analysis.

Statistical means

The researcher used Excel and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to process the data

Use it in the following topics

1. Square test (K2)
2. Arithmetic mean.

3. The hypothetical mean.
4. Standard deviation (Std. Deviation)
5. Corpse factor.
6. Standard error.
7. One sample t-test.
8. T-test for two independent samples of equal numbers.
9. Z and T standard scores.
10. Cronbach's Alpha.
11. Skewness coefficient.
12. Percentage.
13. Simple correlation coefficient (Pearson Correlation)

Presentation, analysis and discussion of results

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the level of scientific knowledge

Table No. (3) It shows the arithmetic mean and standard deviation for the sample application of the scientific knowledge scale

the level	standard deviation	Hypothetical mean	the sample	Arithmetic mean	the scale
high	26.53	150	150	180,26	Scientific knowledge

By displaying the results in Table No. (22), it is shown that the arithmetic mean for the scientific knowledge scale is (180.26) with a standard deviation of (26.53), and this is higher than the hypothesized mean (150), with a high level among physical education supervisors from the point of view of teachers. The number of teachers is (150)

Table No. (4) It shows the level of scientific knowledge of specialty supervisors from the point of view of physical education teachers

percentage	the number	Raw grade	Standard scores	Levels
%15.33	23	210-250	68-80	very high
%46	69	170-209	56-68	high
%29.33	44	130-169	44-56	middle
%6.66	10	90-129	32-44	low
%2.66	4	50-89	20-32	very low

According to what is shown in Table No. (23), the levels of scientific knowledge among supervisors from the point of view of teachers, where the level (very high), which was (23) teachers, received a percentage of (15.33%), and the high level, which was (69) teachers, received a percentage. The level was (46%), the average level was (44) teachers, with a percentage of (29.33%), the low level was (10) teachers, with a percentage of (6.66%), and the very low level was (4) teachers, with a percentage of (2.66). % and as shown in Figure No. (1).

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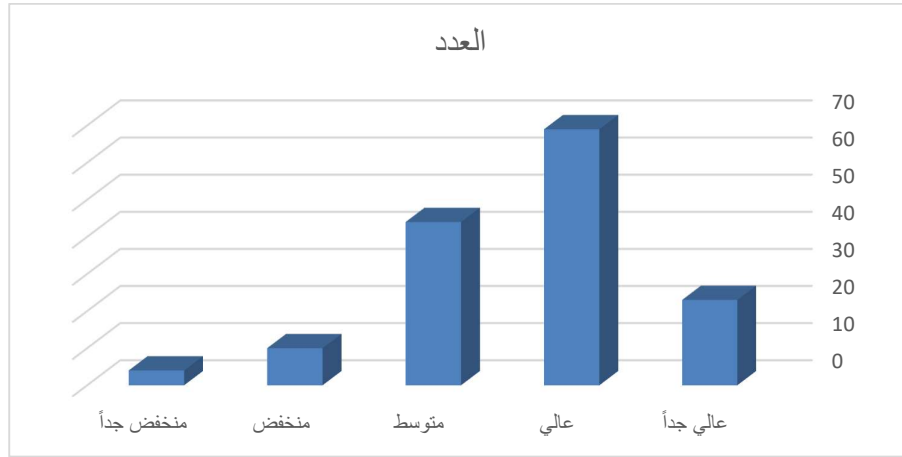


Figure No. (1)

It shows the levels of scientific knowledge among supervisors from the teachers' point of view. Through these results of the answers of the members of the application sample to the items of the scientific knowledge scale and their analysis, it is clear that the highest percentage of the application community members were distributed between (high and medium), which is an acceptable percentage, while the rest of them were distributed among the levels (very high), (low), and (very low). This means that the cognitive preparation of specialty supervisors occupies a sufficient amount of scientific knowledge. They have information after graduating from the College of Physical Education. They have taken tests when they were nominated for the position of educational supervision and participated in local and international courses and conferences. Thus, the information and knowledge base has expanded and the pursuit of possessing a broad memory helps them to be creative in thinking and using... This information and knowledge is placed in appropriate situations for the benefit of teachers and has positive repercussions on the educational institution in particular and on society in general.

Presentation, analysis and discussion of general information results

Table No. (5) It shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and level for the application sample in the field of general information

the level	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	the field
high	4,50	36,42	General information

By presenting the results in Table No. (24) for the sample application of the scientific knowledge scale in the field of general information for specialty supervisors from the point of view of physical education teachers, and after statistical analysis, it was found that the arithmetic mean (36.42) and the standard deviation (4.50) are at a high level.

Table No. (6) It shows the standard levels, raw score, number and percentage of the application sample in the field of general information

percentage	the number	Raw grade	Standard score	Levels
%13.33	20	47-55	68-80	very high
%47.33	71	38-46	56-68	high
%28.66	43	29-37	44-56	middle

%7.33	11	20-28	32-44	low
%6.25	5	11-19	20-32	very low

For the purpose of determining the levels of knowledge in the field of general information for the members of the application sample, which numbered (150) teachers, (5) standard levels were determined and distributed as shown in Figure (1) By presenting the results of the answers of the application sample members for the purpose of determining levels of knowledge in the field of (general information), at a very high level it was (20) with a percentage of (13.33%), while at a high level it was (71) with a percentage of (47.33), while at a moderate level it was (43) and a percentage of (28.66), while at a low level it was (11) and a percentage of (7.33%). As for the fifth level, it was very low, it was (5) and a percentage of (6025%), and Figure (2) shows this.

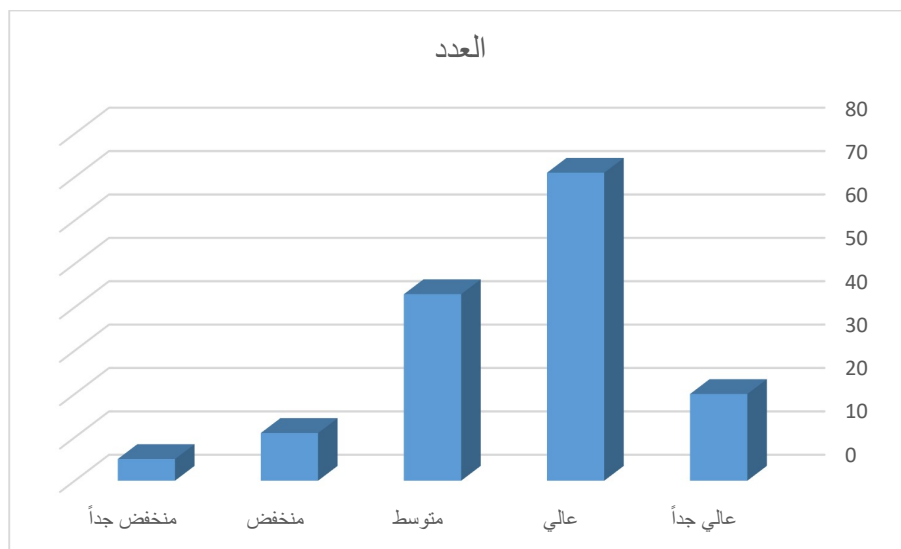


Figure (2)

Explains the definition of levels of knowledge in the field of (general information)

The researcher believes that the reason why supervisors obtain specialization from the point of view of teachers in the field of general information at a high level is in developing the information they obtained from their university studies, developing it, and employing it in their field of work through their visits to schools and giving this information to teachers, and thus this information is consolidated in the supervisor's mind and is beneficial. The teacher must also participate in local and international conferences, seminars, and development courses, and all of this increases the amount of information stored. This information helps supervisors solve the problems they face and has a high ability to deal with teachers to achieve the basic goal and achieve school sports achievements by physical education teachers This agrees with Yassin Abdel Samad Omar that the issue is not whether the supervisor is general or specialized in order to reach the required summit or effectiveness, but rather the issue is related to whether this supervisor has the ability, desire, knowledge, and initiative in the field of supervision They show the results of the differences between the service variable for physical education teachers

Sig.	Std. Error	Mean Difference	(J)	(I) VAR00002
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		(IJ)	VAR00002	
.003	4.37772	13.17500 *	1.00	2.00
.000	4.02819	-18.97134 *	3.00	
.000	4.07888	-42.46603 *	4.00	

The results obtained indicated that the calculated F value was (63.499) at a degree of freedom (3-146) and a function level of 0.05. This confirms the significance of the differences between the service variable in the level of scientific knowledge, as the difference between the variable (1-5) was (13.17). With a value of 0.03, which is below the function level of (0.05), the service variable from (11-15) was (18.97) and a value of 000, which is below the function level of 0.05, and the difference in the service variable (from 16 and above) was 42.46, with a value of 000, which is below the function level of 0.05.

Table No. (7) It shows the results of the differences between the service variable for physical education teachers

Sig.	Std. Error	Mean Difference (IJ)	(J) VAR00002	(I) VAR00002
.000	4.35478	32.14634 *	1.00	3.00
.000	4.02819	18.97134 *	2.00	
.000	4.05425	-23.49468 *	4.00	

The results obtained indicated that the calculated F value was (63.499) at a degree of freedom (3-146) and a function level of 0.05. This confirms the significance of the differences between the service variable in the level of scientific knowledge, as the difference between the variable (1-5) was (32.14). With a value of 000, which is below the function level (0.05), the service variable from (6-10) was (18.97) and a value of 000, which is below the function level of 0.05, and the difference in the service variable (from 16 and above) was (23.49) with a value of 000, which is below the function level of 0.05.

Table No. (8) They show the results of the differences between the service variable for physical education teachers

Sig.	Std. Error	Mean Difference (IJ)	(J) VAR00002	(I) VAR00002
.000	4.4017 1	55.64103 *	1.00	4.00
.000	4.0788 8	42.46603 *	2.00	
.000	4.0542 5	23.49468 *	3.00	

The results obtained indicated that the calculated F value was (63.499) at a degree of freedom

(3-146) and a function level of 0.05. This confirms the significance of the differences between the service variable in the level of scientific knowledge, as the difference between the variable (1-5) was (5564). With a value of 000, which is below the function level (0.05), the service variable from (6-10) was (42.46), with a value of 000, which is below the function level of 0.05, and the difference in the service variable (11-15) was (23.49), with a value of 000, which is below the function level of 0.05. Hence, the researcher attributes that the service variable for physical education teachers in all fields is an acceptable level, and this results from the teachers' follow-up and their desire to develop themselves due to the presence of motivation, as well as the presence of follow-up from the supervisors, in a way that puts the teacher at a crossroads, either punishment or thanks, and the latter is the correct one and is followed to advance the teacher. To a good level of knowledge by holding courses and testing the teacher to what extent he has benefited from them, because the physical education teacher possesses information that qualifies him to complete a lesson correctly, lead his students in the tournaments in which he participates, and achieve good results. This cannot be achieved unless there is an active teacher who possesses abundant information about all the games in which he participates. He teaches it based on the curriculum developed by the specialists, and with their follow-up to the teacher, we come up with a model lesson because the educational process is an integrated circle that complements each other. Based on the above, the researcher has achieved the fourth goal, which is to identify the differences in scientific knowledge in (academic achievement - gender - experience) among physical education specialty supervisors from the point of view of physical education teachers - Dhi Qar Governorate.

Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions

1. A measure of scientific knowledge for specialty supervisors was built from the viewpoint of physical education teachers.
2. It makes clear by revealing the level of scientific knowledge that the specialty supervisors in Dhi Qar Governorate have a good level of scientific knowledge.
3. Supervisors who have more years of service possess greater scientific knowledge than their peers.
4. The specialized supervisors have a good grade in all fields from the point of view of physical education teachers in Dhi Qar Governorate.

Recommendations

1. Given that physical education supervisors play a major role in providing teachers with scientific knowledge, there is a need to hold continuous training and specialized courses for them, to follow up on recent developments related to scientific knowledge.
2. The researcher recommends the need to pay attention to specialized supervisors to achieve the best results because they represent a link to the educational process.
3. Providing specialist supervisors with modern games laws and scientific sources that would increase scientific knowledge and their positive impact on the outcomes of the physical education lesson.
4. Increasing the number of visits by specialized supervisors to physical education teachers in order to communicate creatively to ensure the continuity of the benefit of physical education for new teachers.

5. Holding seminars and discussions that would inform supervisors of developments occurring in sports and new teaching methods.
6. The necessity of social and cognitive communication between educational supervisors in Dhi Qar Governorate and the rest of the governorates to keep pace with scientific progress and obtain everything that is new.

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