

تقويم دور تدريسي مادة الكرة الطائرة في التغلب على أهم المشكلات التي تواجه طالبات كليات التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة في المنطقة الوسطى والجنوبية

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ملخص البحث

يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على دور التدريسي لمادة الكرة الطائرة في التغلب على أهم المشكلات التي تواجه مادة الكرة الطائرة في كلية التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة من وجهة نظر الطالبات اما مشكلة البحث ما هو دور التدريسي في التغلب على المشكلات التي تواجه مادة الكرة الطائرة للطالبات من خلال ملاحظة المادة ان الطالبات . حدد الباحث مجتمع وعينة بحثه حدد الباحث مجتمع بحثه ، اذ اشتمل مجتمع البحث على تدريسي مادة الكرة الطائرة في كليات التربية وعلوم الرياضة في المنطقة الوسطى والجنوبية والبالغ عددهم (١١١) تدريسي للعام الدراسي ٢٠٢٤-٢٠٢٥ في كليات التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة. استغرق تطبيق التجربة من ٣/٢ - ٤/٢٤/ ٢٠٢٤ الوسائل الاحصائية الوسط الحسابي ،الوسيط، معامل الالتواء ،اختبار t، معامل بيرسون ،اختبار لفين ، معامل كرونباخ، معامل الاختلاف ..الاستنتاجات لم تختلف الطالبات في استجابتهن حول دور تدريسي مادة الكرة الطائرة في مواجهة المشكلات التي تواجه الطالبات في تدريس مادة الكرة الطائرة تبعا لمتغير الخبرة - الجنس - الشهادة ، تبين اراء تدريسي مادة الكرة الطائرة في دورهم في مواجهة المشكلات التي تواجه الطالبات. واوصى الباحث بتحديد اهم المشكلات المهنية التي تم تشخيصها ووضع الحلول لها بما يتناسب والتطورات العلمية والتربوية المعاصر .

الكلمات المفتاحية : التقويم، التغلب على المشكلات، الكرة الطائرة

Evaluating the role of volleyball teachers in overcoming the most important problems facing female students in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in the central and southern regions

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Abstract

The research aims to identify the role of the volleyball instructor in overcoming the most important problems facing the volleyball subject in the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences from the point of view of female students. As for the research problem, what is the role of the instructor in overcoming the problems facing the volleyball subject for female students by observing the subject that the female students. The researcher identified the research community and sample The researcher identified the research community, as the research community included volleyball instructors in the colleges of education and sports sciences in the central and southern region, numbering (111) instructors for the academic year 2024-2025 in the colleges of physical education and sports sciences. The application of the experiment took from 2024/4/24 - 3/2 Statistical methods: arithmetic mean, median, skewness coefficient, Pearson coefficient, Levene test, Cronbach's coefficient, coefficient of variation. Conclusions The students did not differ in their responses about the role of the volleyball instructor in facing the problems facing female students in teaching volleyball according to the variable of experience, gender, certificate, the opinions of volleyball instructors varied in their role in facing Problems facing female students. Recommendations: Identifying the most important professional problems that have been diagnosed and finding solutions for them in line with contemporary scientific and educational developments.

Keywords: . Problems related to his profession. Problems related to female students.
. Problems related to scientific material

1 - Introduction:-

Volleyball teachers seek to achieve the objectives of the educational system represented by the student, the teacher, and the curriculum, as the teacher plays a prominent role in improving the educational process until it achieves its most important objectives, which is improving the learning and teaching process. It is also a cooperative human process carried out by well-qualified people who are aware of the educational objectives. The secret of the teacher's success lies in his possession of intellectual skills that enable him to deal. The teaching of volleyball also seeks to advance the educational system in teaching practical subject skills through its integrated processes and multiple functions in serving university educational institutions. The instructor seeks to achieve a set of goals represented in improving education and developing curricula, helping teachers keep up with everything new in their specialization, and developing teachers professionally while they are busy with their jobs. Modern teaching has a number of features. It includes all elements of the educational process, from the teacher, the learner, curricula, methods, and environment. It works to improve them, raise their level, and change them in the desired direction. Teaching is based on respecting students, reducing individual differences between them, and emphasizing that teachers acquire all the problems they face. The foundations for evaluating the performance of teachers in the college are comprehensiveness, continuity, taking into account the opinions of those involved in the teaching process, honesty, and objectivity.

Therefore, the importance of the current study lies in its preparation of a measure of knowledge, the role of the volleyball teacher in overcoming the most important problems facing female students in the variables related to the teaching process, including (experience - gender - certificate), since The teaching work is mainly based on helping students improve performance and develop the curriculum.

2- The purpose of the study

The importance of the current study lies in its preparation of a measure of knowledge about the role of teaching volleyball in overcoming the most important problems facing female students in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in the central and southern regions in light of the variables related to the teaching process, including (experience - gender - certificate).

3- Method and procedures

3-1 Research community and sample

The researcher defined his research community as volleyball teachers for the academic year 2024/2025 by consulting some colleges to find out the number of volleyball teachers in the colleges of physical education and sports sciences in the central and southern region, where their number reached (111) male and female teachers, and the community was comprehensively surveyed.

3-2 Research design .

The research methodology is "the scientific and intellectual steps that the researcher follows to solve a specific problem and that the research methodology is compatible with the objectives and the problem to be addressed (81:13). Therefore, the current research used the descriptive method in the survey style, because this method is compatible with the title of the current research, as the descriptive research methodology describes the psychological phenomenon as it is in reality, an accurate description, and expresses it in a qualitative and quantitative style, as The qualitative method describes the psychological phenomenon and explains its characteristics, while the quantitative method gives a number that explains the size or amount of this phenomenon and its connection with other phenomena. Other Psychology (١:١)

3- 3 The studied variables

The variable of the role of volleyball teaching in overcoming the most important problems facing female students in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in the central and southern region was identified.

3-4 Tests used:

Building a scale for the role of volleyball teachers in overcoming the most important problems facing female students in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in the central and southern regions

3-5 Determining the scope of the volleyball teaching role in overcoming the most important problems facing female students in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in the central and southern regions

The researcher was able to collect (4)) areas, which are:

Solving problems related to his profession.

Solving problems related to female students

Solving problems related to scientific material.

Troubleshooting hardware, tools and capabilities

After that, the researcher deliberately gave an operational definition for each field of the role of teaching volleyball in determining the most important problems studied by reviewing previous studies and reviewing related sources so that the meaning of the fields of study becomes understandable when presented to experts and specialists in the field of teaching methods, testing, measurement, and volleyball, which is a procedure required to build the scale.

3-6 The main experiment:

After obtaining the scale in its final form, the researcher conducted a main experiment on Tuesday(2024/10/25)until Thursday(2024/12/24) on the research sample, which numbered (111) net volleyball teachers in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in the central and southern region for the academic year 2024-2025. After collecting the forms, emptying them, and tabulating their results, it was necessary to conduct a statistical analysis of them.

3-6-1 Statistical analysis: -

Statistical analysis of the scale items is an important and necessary requirement in the process of constructing it in order to obtain good items that achieve the goal of constructing the scale.

3-6-2 Discrimination indicators:

Discriminatory power of paragraphs:

The purpose is to know the ability of the questionnaire paragraphs to distinguish between those with high levels and those with low levels of individuals with respect to the trait, phenomenon, or subject that the paragraphs measure. Chiselli emphasizes the necessity of keeping the paragraphs with discriminating power in the final form of the scale, and excluding the non-discriminating paragraphs or modifying them again.

Table (1)
Shows the ability to discriminate scale

sig	T-value	Lower group		Top Group		Parag raphs	Areas
		deviation	middle	deviation	middle		
sig	2.34	1.63	3.70	0.78	4.47	1	First field
=	2.21	1.36	3.93	0.77	4.57	2	
=	3.05	1.46	3.83	0.77	4.70	3	
=	3.57	0.92	4.20	0.43	4.78	4	
=	3.90	0.92	3.80	0.73	4.63	5	
=	2.25	1.76	3.77	0.63	4.53	6	
=	4.32	0.74	3.73	0.56	4.60	7	
=	4.27	0.76	3.90	0.56	4.63	8	
=	3.31	0.67	3.63	0.88	4.30	9	
=	2.36	1.30	4.10	0.69	4.73	10	
=	5.45	1.48	3.40	0.31	4.90	11	
=	2.26	1.52	3.97	0.56	4.63	12	
=	1.05	4.00	4.69	4.70	21	1	2
=	1.43	3.53	0.80	4.67	22	2	
=	0.72	4.37	0.35	4.87	23	3	
=	0.83	4.00	0.56	4.63	24	4	
=	1.49	3.80	0.57	4.53	25	5	
=	0.86	3.87	0.73	4.47	26	6	
=	0.76	3.97	0.50	4.60	27	7	
=	0.77	3.77	0.78	4.50	28	8	
=	1.44	3.93	0.56	4.63	29	9	
=	1.18	4.17	0.43	4.77	30	10	
=	1.68	3.70	0.57	4.47	31	11	
=	1.18	4.17	0.61	4.67	32	12	
=	1.30	4.10	0.53	4.70	33	13	
=	1.17	3.57	0.89	4.60	34	14	
=	0.56	4.40	0.38	4.83	35	15	
=	0.83	4.00	0.56	4.63	24	1	3
=	1.49	3.80	0.57	4.53	25	2	
=	0.86	3.87	0.73	4.47	26	3	
=	0.76	3.97	0.50	4.60	27	4	
=	0.77	3.77	0.78	4.50	28	5	
=	1.44	3.93	0.56	4.63	29	6	
=	1.18	4.17	0.43	4.77	30	7	
=	1.68	3.70	0.57	4.47	31	8	
=	1.18	4.17	0.61	4.67	32	9	
=	1.30	4.10	0.53	4.70	33	10	
=	0.83	4.00	0.56	4.63	24	11	
=	1.49	3.80	0.57	4.53	25	12	

=	4.63	4.27	0.76	3.90	0.56	4.63	
=	4.30	3.31	0.67	3.63	0.88	4.30	
=	4.73	2.36	1.30	4.10	0.69	4.73	
=	0.88	4.10	0.63	4.53	44	1	4
=	1.31	3.87	0.68	4.43	45	2	
=	3.90	3.90	0.61	4.67	46	3	
=	0.86	4.13	0.61	4.63	47	4	
=	0.91	3.83	0.52	4.73	48	5	
=	0.78	4.13	0.62	4.60	49	6	
=	0.94	3.77	0.41	4.80	50	7	
=	0.69	3.93	0.55	4.67	51	8	
=	0.79	3.70	0.77	4.60	52	9	
=	1.63	3.63	0.76	4.33	53	10	
=	1.22	3.87	0.67	4.60	54	11	
=	1.49	3.90	0.63	4.57	55	12	
=	1.46	3.73	0.72	4.37	56	13	
=	1.38	4.13	0.53	4.70	57	14	
=	1.09	3.70	0.53	4.70	58	15	

3-6-3- Internal consistency:

The relationship of the paragraph to the total score of the scale and the field to which it belongs: The researcher used the individual's total score in the questionnaire as an internal criterion to judge the internal consistency of the paragraphs in the event of extracting the relationship between the paragraph and the total score, as well as The total score of the domain was used as an internal criterion when extracting the relationship of the paragraph to the domain to which it belongs. Anastasi indicates that the relationship of the paragraph to an internal or external criterion is an indicator of its validity. When a suitable external criterion is not available, the total score of the scale and (the domain) represents the best internal criterion in calculating this relationship.

3-6-3 Scale stability indicators:

Reliability is one of the basic components of the test and is one of the most important characteristics of the test. In order to extract stability, the researcher relied on the following methods: -

First - The half-split method:

Sami (200) believes that this method of partial division depends mainly on:

On dividing the scale after applying it to a specific group into two equal parts and calculating the correlation between these two parts. This method has the following advantages: (٣:٦) The examiner avoids the problem of re-examination or preparing an equivalent version of the test. It eliminates the effect of changes that may occur in the examinee's scientific, psychological and health condition, which consequently affects his level of performance in the test, as shown in Table (2).

Second: Cronbach's alpha equation:

Thorndike and Hagen (1989) indicated that extracting stability in this way depends on the consistency of the individual's response to each paragraph of the scale. It depends on calculating

the correlations between the paragraph scores, considering that each paragraph is a stand-alone scale. Cronbach's alpha coefficient provides us with a good estimate of stability in most situations, as shown in Table (2).

4- Results :

4-1 Presenting, analyzing and discussing the results of the volleyball teaching role in overcoming the most important problems facing female students in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in the central and southern regions:

Table (4)

Shows the values of arithmetic means, standard deviations, values of (1) and the level of significance.

Significance	Sig	T		degree of freedom	Hypothetical medium	deviation	middle	Variables
		Tabular	Calculated					
moral	0.000	1.96	29.43	260	42	9.74	59.74	Solving professional problems
=	0.000	1.96	28.74	260	42	9.59	59.07	Solving students' problems
=	0.000	1.96	28.73	260	42	9.39	58.70	Solving scientific material problems
=	0.000	1.96	3036	260	39	8.66	55.28	Troubleshooting hardware, tools and capabilities
=	0.000	1.96	30.12	260	207	45.76	292.330.	The scale as a whole

Table (4) shows the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the study areas included in the scale of the role of teaching volleyball in overcoming the most important problems facing female students in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in central and southern region. In addition to the scale as a whole and to achieve the research objective, the researcher identified the level of each field of study by comparing it with the hypothetical mean, as the arithmetic mean for the field of solving problems related to his profession reached (59.743) with a standard deviation of (9.740), while the arithmetic mean for the field of solving problems related to students reached (59.077) with a standard deviation of (9.597), while the arithmetic mean for the field of solving problems related to the scientific material reached (58.705) and with a standard deviation of (9.393). The field of solving problems related to devices, tools and capabilities reached (55.280) with a standard deviation of (8.661), while the arithmetic mean for the scale as a whole reached (292.330) with a standard deviation of (45.761). This means that the arrangement according to relative importance becomes as follows:

1. Solving problems related to his profession.
2. Solving problems related to students
3. Solving problems related to the scientific material.
4. Solve problems related to devices, tools and capabilities.

When comparing the arithmetic means of the measured fields with their hypothetical means using Law (1) for one sample, it appeared that they were all statistically significant at the level of Significance (0.000). The researcher attributes these results that reflect the real level of the fields of the scale of the role of the volleyball teacher in overcoming the most important problems, as

he plays a role in advancing and raising the level of teaching, which is considered the basis of his work for which he is specialized, whether teaching or working in college. This is what Eugenie and Kamal (2002) showed that the work of the teacher is basically based on helping students improve performance, develop the curriculum, and develop the prescribed books that fulfill the purpose sought by every lover of his country. The relationship must be an interactive relationship between the two poles of teaching, the teacher and the students, to manage the educational and teaching process (91). The university community grows and develops in the event of diagnosing problems and developing solutions to address them in a manner that is consistent with the school or educational environment. This diagnosis comes from the one responsible for supervision and periodic and continuous follow-up throughout the academic year. This is what many studies have confirmed that aimed to identify the teaching role that the teacher must practice to improve the educational process through his role towards its elements, which are: teachers, learners, curriculum, learning environment, material capabilities, and the available local environment, through His work is teaching in colleges

4-2 Presenting the results of the tests measuring the role of volleyball teaching in overcoming the most important problems facing female students in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in the central and southern region according to the variable of the certificate (PhD - Master's)

Table (5)

Shows the arithmetic means, standard deviations, calculated and tabulated T value between PhD and Master's degrees

Significance	T	Master's		PhD		Variables	t
		A	S	A	S		
0.03	2.16	40.42	208.76	34.40	224.96	Scale of the role of volleyball teachers in overcoming the most important problems facing female students	1

Table (5) shows the arithmetic means and standard deviations. The calculated and tabulated (T) value between the doctorate and master's degrees for the scale. The test results for the doctorate showed an arithmetic mean of (224.961) and a deviation of Standard (34.406) while the results of the tests for the master's degree were an arithmetic mean (208.76) and a standard deviation (40.421). When testing the significance of the differences between the averages of the doctoral and master's degrees using the t-test for two independent samples, it was found that the calculated t-value equaled (2.1649). When compared with the tabular value of (1.98) and at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom of (109), it was found that the second calculated value is greater than the tabular t-value, meaning that there are significant differences between the averages of the doctoral and master's degrees in the role of teaching volleyball in confronting problems, in favor of the doctoral degree.

4- Presenting the results of the scale of the role of volleyball teaching in overcoming the most important problems facing female students in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in the central and southern region according to the variable of experience: -

4-3-1 Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results between the calculated (F) value for teaching experience and the scale of the role of teaching volleyball in overcoming the most

important problems facing female students in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in the central and southern region.

Table (6)

Shows the value of (F) calculated in the teaching experience variable for the teaching skills evaluation scale University among the three groups

Significance	F	Media Square	degree of freedom	sum of squares	Source of variance	Variables	T
0.035	3.45	6189.449	2	12738.898	Between groups	Scale of the role of volleyball teachers in overcoming the most important problems facing female students	١
		1792.288	108	193567.066	Within groups		
			110	205945.964	the total		

Table (6) shows the difference in the level of evaluation of university teaching skills according to teaching experience, and the nature of the apparent differences is significant differences through the results extracted from the analysis of variance, as the calculated value of (F) was) 0.035 (2 : 108) and the level of significance was (3.45) at two degrees of freedom This result can be explained by the fact that the prevailing teaching styles are non-traditional styles like the previous one, and are centered around direct teaching such as the lecture style, or the lecture with discussion, or the presentation and explanation style, or other styles that require long teaching experience. Their estimates came in relation to the use of various strategies. The use of high-tech teaching techniques may be due to the fact that not all teachers face the same circumstances, and therefore experience is effective in highlighting the differences between them.

The reason for the existence of significant differences between the three categories may be due to the conditions of the university environment and the general climate in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in Iraqi universities, which began to suffer from a lack of capabilities, overcrowding in the number of students, and a lack of community and university opportunities to provide distinct types of educational experience. All of this led to an abundance of available alternatives of teaching activities and strategies, which can be distinguished by those with long or medium teaching experience.

The lack of many teaching burdens, the lack of many university requirements, and the high level of job satisfaction may have led to the existence of fundamental differences attributed to experience and the large number of educational qualification courses for university professors, as training courses are held in the field of university teaching, which are not sufficient for the development of teachers. Therefore, the efficiency of university teaching must be calculated within the promotion points and within the new promotion system.

Table (7)

(L.S.D) shows the comparisons in the variable of teaching experience, a measure of the role of teaching volleyball in overcoming the most important problems facing female students of the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in the central and southern regions between the three groups.

sig	Standard error	Media teams	S	Intermediate tests		Variables	T
0.84	9.45	1.87	219.84-221.72	From 5 to 10 years	More than 10 years	Scale of the role of volleyball teachers in overcoming the most important problems facing female students	1
0.01	10.07	25.28	196.44-221.72	Less than 5 years	More than 10 years		
0.03	10.98	23.40	196.44-219.84	Less than 5 years	From 5 to 10 years		

From the above table it is clear that the difference between the arithmetic means of the two axes (more than 10 years) and (less than 10 years) is (1.87), which is not significant at (0.843). The difference between the arithmetic means of the two axes is More than 10 years less than 5 years is 25.28 and is significant at a significance level of (0.014) and in favor of those with more than 10 years of experience). The difference between the arithmetic means of the two axes (less than 10 years) and (less than 5 years) is (23.40) and is significant at a significance level of (0.035) and in favor of the axis (less than 10 years).

The researcher attributes this to the significant differences between experienced teachers (1-5). Years and those with more than 10 years of practical experience. The reason for this is due to the great interest of volleyball teachers in the teaching process during this continuous period for them during the initial years of their appointment and the focus on developing their skills continuously, which is reflected in their response to their role in solving problems. The results also showed that the significant differences between the experienced teacher (106) years and the teachers with more than 10 years of practical experience were in favor of teachers 10 years or more. This result differs from the study of Al-Khatib (2017), as he showed that the experience factor among teachers did not have an impact on their estimates of their role in using curriculum vocabulary, because the qualification and training in the field of university management and leadership that the teachers received, despite the difference in their levels of experience, and thus the experience factor was neutral and had no impact. This means that the practical experience of teachers does not constitute an effective and decisive impact on the organizational role of educational supervisors (٤:8). This result is consistent with a study that showed that the factor of years of experience and actual practice has a significant impact on the teacher supervisor's interaction and dealing with the professional or administrative guidance of the educational supervisor (90:9). We see that the factor of experience and continuous direct interaction with the instructors has the greatest impact on the instructors' opinions about their role in solving professional problems of all kinds, as the interaction and partnership between the instructor and the student contributes to solving these problems.

5- Conclusions

- 1- The teachers did not differ in their response to the problems they faced according to the certificate variable.
- 2- The teachers' response to the problems they face varies according to the gender variable.
- 3- The variation of teachers' responses to the problems they face, depending on the variable of years of experience.

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7- Recommendations:

- 1- Identifying the most important problems facing the teaching of volleyball in line with contemporary scientific and educational developments.
- 2- Conducting a periodic evaluation of the professional reinforcement courses provided to new teachers by the faculties of physical education and sports sciences to address such problems.
- 3- Study the role of teaching in confronting the problems of the subject matter.