ISSN NO: 2770-2936
Date of Publication:26-10-2022

Studying the Reality of Digital Culture as an Indicator of Classroom Management in Light of the Requirements of Quality Management of Handball Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Physical Education and Sports Sciences

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Abstract
The importance of the research was demonstrated through the development of an analytical study of the reality of digital culture as a source of classroom management in the light of the requirements of quality management among handball teachers in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences as one of the standards of quality management and thus identify the strengths and weaknesses of this important axis and to contribute to the development of the performance of handball teachers specialization The researcher has used the survey approach The research sample was selected in a random way divided into two samples of the first sample of (64) for the building sample and on A second sample of (74) handball teachers specializing in universities for the sample of application person and a questionnaire form or scale (digital culture) was designed, namely (cognitive potential, material potential, the use of digital technology and the obstacles of digital culture) and after distributing The questionnaire and collecting the results the researcher reached the following conclusions: that handball teachers in Iraqi potential universities have a good level of knowledge in the measure of digital culture and that they have an average level of digital culture

Introduction and Research Importance:
The civilized world is experiencing a tremendous knowledge and technological revolution as a result of the development of communication devices and communication between individuals, and the world has become a new reality, which is the speed of information exchange between individuals, which has made it imperative for workers in the educational field to keep pace with this development, and it has become one of the most important comprehensive quality systems. Digital culture is the most advanced. Among these systems, which have contributed to the development of the work of university institutions in the world, as colleges or educational institutions are considered among the most important institutions affecting the provision of human cadres, rehabilitating them and directing them towards development and contributing to the development of these human capabilities and investing energies in the best way in order to provide services to the community in various The fields, as the international educational and educational institutions have adopted multiple and different total quality systems to develop their institutions, especially the university institution, and have been characterized by investing in the development of communication and communication devices to achieve their goals and contribute to advancing the wheel of development forward. that fields the culture digital lie in skills Which the teacher enjoys in using digital means of communication, managing the electronic class, communicating with reputable websites, exchanging experiences and lessons with different universities, and building relationships between communities . It provides qualified personnel in the field of classroom management and in guiding and leading students throughout the stages of learning to achieve general goals and physical education in particular. The application of the principles of total quality has become an urgent and imperative necessity in university institutions, colleges and departments of physical education in particular to achieve excellence. Hence the importance of research by identifying the reality Digital culture as an indicator of classroom management In light of the requirements of quality management Handball teachers in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences as one of the standards of quality management and thus identifying the strengths and weaknesses in this important axis and to contributing to the development and improvement of the performance of specialty handball teachers and confronting modern global variables and

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forming positive trends towards effective professional university preparation as a basis for developing the educational process .

1-2 Research Problem:

Modern educational systems have adopted global competition standards as a basis for their preparation, and the total quality system is one of the most important standards for this global competition and includes several diverse standards that help raise the efficiency of learners and develop the work of teachers and attention to the outputs of the educational process, in general, in line with what is It is one of the requirements of society, and it has an effective impact in developing the capabilities of teachers effectively. Through the researcher's work as a teacher in a university and his knowledge of the comprehensive quality standards, the concept of culture emerged. digital As one of the classroom management indicators, and this prompted the researcher to delve into this problem and based on the above The problem of the study emerged in answering the following questions:

What is the reality of culture? Digital as an indicator of classroom management In light of the requirements of quality management Handball teachers in colleges and departments of physical education and sports sciences

Because the culture Digital and its advantages and benefits on the teaching and student and the gains at all levels, as owning the digital culture in its effective form ensures the development of educational and administrative practices in a distinctive way, as well as improving performance as the process needs Education and on an ongoing basis to review educational structures, frameworks and goals in order to stand on all that is new in the world

Research Aims :

Build Scale The Culture Digital As An Indicator Of Classroom Management In Light Of The Requirements Of Quality management Handball teachers in colleges and departments of physical education and sports sciences

Get to know the level of culture Digital as an indicator of classroom management In light of the requirements of quality management Handball teachers in colleges and departments of physical education and sports sciences

1-4 Research Areas:

The Human Domain: handball teachers in colleges and departments of physical education and sports sciences in Iraq

Time Range: for the period from 22-12-2021 to 20-4-2022.

Spatial Domain: Iraqi universities.

Terms Used in the Research:

1- Digital culture: enables members of society to use digital applications in accomplishing their professional and personal work , as well as their abilities to access information through their use of devices .1

2 - Total quality: "a set of standards and procedures that aim to be adopted to achieve the maximum degree of the desired goals of the institution and continuous improvement of performance in accordance with the required purposes and the desired specifications in the best possible ways and the least effort and cost possible" (2) .

2- Research Methodology and Field Procedures

2-1 Research Methodology :

[1] - Hassiba lolly ; the culture digital in Center young people . **magazine Sciences humanitarian and social** Issue 29 . University I mean Merbah – paper – Algeria . _ _ 2017. p. 67

[2] - Hassan Hussein Al-Bilawi and others; Total Quality in Education (Between Indicators of Excellence and Accreditation Standards – Foundations and Applications), 2nd Edition, (Jordan, Amman, Dar Al Masirah for Publishing, Distribution and Printing, 2008) p. 12.

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The researcher used the descriptive approach to the nature of the problem and defines the descriptive approach as " one of the forms of scientific analysis and interpretation to describe a specific phenomenon or problem and depict it in numbers through collecting data and information and interpreting it in an accurate scientific way " (3)

2-2 The Research community and its Sample :

The research community means the community of the phenomenon that the researcher studies The researcher chose the research community from the handball teachers in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in Iraq , who were dealt with the research community that j represents the total population as a stratified sample and was divided into three samples at random and the sample " That part of the community that is chosen according to scientific rules and principles so that it properly represents the community." (4) The first sample consisted of (5) teachers and the construction sample consisted of (64) teachers , who were chosen randomly , and the application sample consisted of (76) teaching staff , which were randomly selected from the total community, where the researcher applied the scale as the division of the samples type was adopted on According to scientific foundations that fit the research problem in order to be consistent with the studied phenomenon ,

2-3 Means of Collecting Information and Data Used and Tools and Devices in the Research:

2-3-1 Means of Collecting Information and Data Used in the Research.

Arab and foreign sources
The International Electronic Information Network (the Internet).
Questionnaire form for measuring phrases (digital culture).
Personal interviews.
Scale data dump form (digital culture).

2-3-2 Equipment Used in the Research.

Dell laptop computer .
hand calculator
Casio stopwatch _ _ _

2_4 Field Research Procedures

2-4-1 Procedures for Building a Scale (digital culture).

First: Defining the Idea of a Scale (digital culture). :

The first step to building a specific scale is to clearly define the idea of the scale and what is the desired use of this scale, which is to identify the scale (digital culture). When you are studying handball in Iraqi universities Therefore, the current research required building a scale (digital culture).

Second : Determine the Areas of the Scale

For the purpose of determining the areas of the two scales, the researcher reviewed the literature, sources, scientific references, and previous studies related to management science and organization, especially the issue of quality management and digital culture .) their names, specialization and place of work in this field by presenting a questionnaire to the themes as shown in Appendix (2) to identify the most important themes or important areas that help in building the scale and the frame of reference for the scale, as (4) axes of digital culture were presented on , and on Wednesday 22nd 1-2-2022 and its dictates were relied on the basic areas and after presenting them to the experts to determine the most important areas belonging to the two scales, (4) areas of the (digital culture) scale were reached . and she (Cognitive capabilities , material capabilities , the use of digital technology and the obstacles of digital culture) after taking the observations of experts , where the acceptance rate of the field was approved 75% or more.

Fifth: Preparing the Initial Form of the Expressions

After defining the special fields of the (digital culture) scale . The researcher prepared the paragraphs for the selected axes of the (digital culture) scale , which consists of (35) paragraphs, provided that each paragraph

[3] Sami Muhammad Melhem: Scientific Research Methods and Psychology , 6th edition (Amman, Dar Al-Masira, 2010), p. 269

[4] Muhammad Zaher Al-Sammak, and others; The Origins of Scientific Research , 1st Edition: (Mosul University, Directorate of Dar Al-Kutub for Printing and Publishing, 1986), p. 64.

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expresses the field in which it was placed, on the basis of the theoretical definition of that field. , with defining the alternatives to the proposed answer, and on Wednesday 12-30-20 2022 and presenting it to the same group of experts and specialists to ex press their opinions , and all paragraphs were approved

2-4-2 Description of the Two Scales and the Way to Correct them :

The researcher used the Likert measurement method because it is compatible with the nature, procedures and nature of the research and the approved questionnaires, and it is similar to the multiple choice method, which is one of the common methods of measurement in educational and psychological research . The phrase (never), gave the weight (1) degrees, the phrase (rarely), gave the weight (2) degrees, and the phrase (sometimes), gave the weight (3) degrees, and the phrase (often), gave the weight (4) degrees, and the phrase (Always), I gave the weight (5) marks. And reverse it in the negative direction, then add these scores to find the total score for each form. In order to extract the degree obtained by the laboratory on the items of the two scales, the highest score that can be obtained for each item is (5) degrees, and the lowest score is (1) degrees.

2-4-3 Experimental Experiment :

The researcher conducted an initial exploratory experiment. The exploratory sample consisted of (5 studies), which were randomly selected from the total community. The researcher experimented with the scale as he distributed scale forms on Monday 10/1/2022 and collected them on a pilot sample. The aim of this experiment was to identify Recognize the difficulties and obstacles, as well as the clarity and understanding of the paragraphs of the scale, the method of answering, and the total time for applying the scale

2-4-4 The Experience of Building a Scale (digital culture).

The researcher conducted an experiment to build the scale for the period from Monday 1 7 - 1-202 2 until the end 20-2-20 22 As the researcher distributed scale forms with the help of the assistant work team and collected them on the construction sample consisting of (64) teachers who were randomly selected from the original community, as the answers of all the experiment sample were collected and unloaded . Scientific transactions of the scale.

2-4-5 : Scientific Coefficients of a Scale (Digital culture):

1- The veracity of the scale.

A: Content Validity .

1- Apparent Validity:

It is the extent to which the scale items are related to the trait to be measured. The validity is achieved “when a person related to the subject decides that the scale is suitable for the characteristic to 5be measured, and that may be an expert . ” Use a percentage (75%) and above to estimate the validity of the paragraph for study, rejection or modification.

2- Logical Validity:

This indicator of validity was available in the j -scale at the beginning of the preparation of the scale by defining the concept of digital culture, and defining its fields and paragraphs with the help of a group of experts in the field of management science , tests and measurement.

B: The construction Validity .

First: The Distinguishing Power of the Items.

method aims to estimate the validity of the test on the basis of its ability to distinguish between those with high scores and those with low scores in the trait or ability that the 6test measures . B Emptying all of the sample answers for a construction experiment The total of (64) forms determined the total score for each of the questionnaires, and the results were arranged in descending order from the highest score to the lowest score, then (27%) of the results of the upper group were selected, who reached (17), and (27%) of the results of the lower group who They reached (17), after that using the (t,test) test for the purpose of calculating the discrimination coefficient for each item of the school climate scale . The results showed that the calculated significance level is less than the value of the approved significance level (0.05), which means the significant differences And that all the items have a discriminatory power , and as shown in Table (1), it shows the scale

- - Freeman, F. S. , **Theory and Praction of Psychological Testing** , New York , 1962 , P 90[5]

- Muhammad Nasr El-Din Radwan: **The Introduction to Measurement in Physical and Physical** [6]

Education , 1st Edition , Cairo, Al-Kitab Publishing Center, 2006 , p . 244 .

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Table (1)
Administrative Empowerment Scale for construction sample

indication	error level	value (t)	Statistical parameters		the group	Items
			p	s		
moral	0.015	2.580735	1.187234	3.466667	senior group	1
			0.743223	2.533333	lower group	
moral	0.00 0	7.408104	0.676123	3.8	senior group	2
			0.703732	1.933333	lower group	
moral	0.028	2.315535	0.899735	3.666667	senior group	3
			0.99043	2.866667	lower group	
moral	0.000	5.884676	0.743223	3.866667	senior group	4
			1.032796	1.933333	lower group	
moral	0.013	2.645751	0.985611	3.4	senior group	5
			1.334523	2.266667	lower group	
moral	0.000	6.545772	0.755929	4	senior group	6
			0.96115	1.933333	lower group	
moral	0.000	4.09754	1.055597	3.4	senior group	7
			0.845154	2	lower group	
moral	0.000	6.089424	0.899735	3.666667	senior group	8
			0.774597	1.8	lower group	
moral	0.000	4.020237	0.833809	3.533333	senior group	8
			1.060099	2.133333	lower group	
moral	0.001	4.537426	0.516398	3.533333	senior group	9
			1.014185	2.2	lower group	
moral	0.000	5.366563	0.743223	3.866667	senior group	10
			0.883715	2.266667	lower group	
moral	0.000	5.002027	1.046536	3.333333	senior group	11
			0.560612	1.8	lower group	
moral	0.000	4.772804	1.055597	3.6	senior group	12

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			0.755929	2	lower group	
moral	0.007	2.88702	1.222799	2.933333	senior group	13
			0.743223	1.866667	lower group	
moral	0.001	3.796975	0.99043	3.866667	senior group	14
			1.121224	2.4	lower group	
moral	0.000	4.141256	0.774597	3.8	senior group	15th
			1.055597	2.4	lower group	
moral	0.000	4.626513	0.899735	3.666667	senior group	16
			0.915475	2.133333	lower group	
moral	0.002	3.510958	1.082326	3.2	senior group	17
			0.883715	1.933333	lower group	
moral	0.000	5.133753	0.941124	3.8	senior group	18
			0.833809	2.133333	lower group	
moral	0.000	4.680945	0.910259	3.6	senior group	19
			0.883715	2.066667	lower group	
moral	0.012	2.687936	1.320173	3.2	senior group	20
			0.96115	2.066667	lower group	
moral	0.000	4.473949	1.060099	3.466667	senior group	21
			0.798809	1.933333	lower group	
moral	0.000	4.913625	0.816497	3.666667	senior group	22
			0.96115	2.066667	lower group	
moral	0.001	3.674235	0.941124	3.2	senior group	23
			0.845154	2	lower group	
moral	0.000	5.73526	0.723747	3.666667	senior group	24
			0.676123	2.2	lower group	
moral	0.000	6.423641	0.915475	3.866667	senior group	25
			0.654654	2	lower group	
moral	0.000	5.850363	1.069045	4	senior group	26

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			0.703732	2.066667	lower group	
moral	0.001	3.838859	1.046536	3.333333	senior group	27
			0.845154	2	lower group	
moral	0.00 4	3.176198	0.774597	2.8	senior group	28
			0.833809	1.866667	lower group	
moral	0.002	3.378463	0.883715	3.066667	senior group	29
			0.845154	2	lower group	
moral	0.001	3.695871 3.695871	0.798809	3.733333	senior group	30
			1.060099	2.466667	lower group	
moral	0.000	4.545166	0.798809	3.733333	senior group	31
			0.96115	2.266667	lower group	
moral	0.029	2.300815	0.941124	2.8	senior group	32
			0.798809	2.066667	lower group	
moral	0.000	5.2	1.014185	3.8	senior group	33
			0.798809	2.066667	lower group	
moral	0.000	6.227912	0.816497	3.666667	senior group	34
			0.703732	1.933333	lower group	
moral	0.000	6.8733	0.798809	4.12213	senior group	35
			1.060099	1.899343	lower group	

At a degree of freedom (62) and an error level (0.05)

Second: The Internal Consistency Coefficient (the Relationship of the Items degree with the total degree)

The internal consistency coefficient is used, to provide us with evidence of the homogeneity of the paragraphs, ( ) 7and the internal consistency coefficient is the correlation coefficient between the degrees of each paragraph and the total score .) shows the internal consistency coefficient

Table (2)

The internal consistency between the responses of each paragraph and the total score of the scale (Pearson's simple correlation coefficient) to check the validity of the paragraphs

error level	correlation coefficient	Item number	error level	correlation coefficient	paragraph number
0.000	0.412	19	0.000	0.412	1

- Mustafa Hussein Bahi: **Scientific Transactions between Theory and Practice** , Cairo, Al-Kitab Center for Publishing, 1999 , pg . [7] 47 .

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0.000	0.611	20	0.000	0.475	2
0.000	0.582	21	0,00 1	0.373	3
0.000	0.653	22	0.000	0.513	4
0, 000	0.514	23	0.000	0.463	5
0.000	0.434	24	0, 030	0.571	6
0.000	0.533	25	0, 001	0.364	7
0.000	0.501	26	0.0 1 0	0.508	8
0.000	0.508	27	0.000	0.488	9
0,00 0	0.455	28	0.000	0.609	10
0.0 00	0.493	29	0.000	0.521	11
0.000	0.581	30	0.000	0.709	12
0.000	0.467	31	0.000	0.532	13
0.0 00	0.437	32	0.000	0.642	14
0.0 00	0.389	33	0.000	0.506	15th
0.000	0.509	34	0.000	0.589	16
0,00 0	0.587	35	0.000	0.408	17
			0.000	0.490	18

2- Scale Stability:

First: The Split-Half Method .

The researcher used the split-half method, which is considered the most widely used reliability method, "The method depends on dividing the test items into two halves, the first containing the odd-numbered items, and the other containing the even-numbered items, and thus this method covers equal scores for the two halves of the items" (8) . , and on the sample of the construction experiment amounting to (64) forms, and to calculate the reliability coefficient, in this way, and divided the individual and even paragraphs . The value of the correlation coefficient between the two halves was (0.766) at an error level of (0.000), that this value shows the stability of half of the test, so (Spearman-Brown equation) was used. Therefore, the value of the stability coefficient of the half of the test was modified by the equation of the stability significance of Spearman - Brown , and the value of the stability coefficient of the measure of administrative empowerment was (0.8 67), and this is a good indicator and it is a high stability coefficient that can be relied upon to estimate the stability of the test.

Second: The Method (Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient)

This type of stability is called internal homogeneity and indicates the strength of the correlations between the items in the test" (9) and to calculate the stability with Cronbach's alpha coefficient , it reached (0.7 51) The researcher used the same scale building sample of (64), which is a reliable reliability coefficient.

3- The Objectivity of the Scale:

[8] - Faisal Abbas; **Psychological Tests - Techniques and Procedures** , 1st Edition: (Beirut, Dar al-Fikr al-Arabi, 1996) p. 24

[9] - Ahmed Suleiman Odeh and Fathi Hassan Malkawi; **Fundamentals of Scientific Research in Education and Human Sciences** , Amman, Al-Manar Library for Printing, 1987, p. 161.

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After the data was unloaded from the test and returned, it became clear that all the statements were clear to the sample, as it is characterized by the fact that the alternatives are multiple-choice and the answer to more than one alternative is not accepted, and there is no statement for the open answer, as the questionnaire is highly objective and there is no difference in the scores obtained sample members

3-5 Digital Culture Scale in its Final Form

Be the measure of digital culture In its final form, it consists of (34) items distributed in (4) areas of the scale as shown in Appendix (2), and the scale is the five-pointed assessment scale (always, often, sometimes, rarely and never), the lowest degree is (34) and the highest degree is (170). The degree of neutrality is (1 02)

Fifth: Levels of Scale :

The levels of the scale were found based on the range method according to the estimation of the degrees of the fifth scale (Likert method) . The level was divided as follows:

Table (3)
Shows percentage and levels

Level type	percentage	Degree	Level type	T
low	0.2 to 0.36	1 to less 1.8	level one	1
Acceptable	0.36 to 0.52	1,81 to less 2,6	Second Level	2
average	0.52 to 0.68	2,61 to less 3,4	The third level	3
Good	0.68 to 0.84	3.41 to less 4,2	fourth level	4
high	0.84 to 100	4.21 to less 5	level five	5

3-6 Application of the Criterion (the main experiment) .

The researcher applied the scale On a sample of the research community by random method, the researcher distributed to a sample consisting of (76) teachers , as the scale was distributed for the period from Tuesday (15/3/2022) until Wednesday 20/4/2022 , and after sorting the forms, they were statistically treated to extract the results.

3-7 Statistical means :

The statistical data was processed by using the ready-made program (SPSS)* and extracted the following:-

-Arithmetic mean
-standard deviation
- Pearson's Simple Correlation
Spearman's connection
- Cyberman Brown
One-sample t -test
- (t) test for asymmetric samples
- Facronbach coefficient

4.1 Presentation of the Results of the Digital Culture Scale of Handball teachers in the Physical Education and Sports Sciences Departments in Iraqi Universities :

The arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the response scores of the study sample were calculated on all the terms of the questionnaire of the digital culture scale. according to the four axes Cognitive capabilities , physical capabilities , the use of digital technology and the obstacles of digital culture)
They were arranged according to the arithmetic means and standard deviations by the methods of stem and branch, and table (4) shows that:

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Table (4)
The results of the t-test for one sample to find out the significance of the level of the digital culture scale for sample search

the level	indication	sig	T value	Q hypothesis	standard deviation	Mediator	SMA	Relative importance	Degree	area	rank
Good	moral	0.000	9.144	30	4.992	34	3.523	31.1%	35.236	Cognitive potential	10
Average	moral	0.004	2.962	27	4.99	29	3.188	25.3%	28,697	physical capabilities	8
Average	random	0.341	0.959	24	4.547	24	3.062	21.6%	24.500	Use of digital technology	8
Average	random	0.308	1.025	24	5.033	24	3.074	21.7%	24,592	Obstacles to digital culture	9
Average	moral	0.000	5.215	105	13.414	111.5	3.229		113.02	scale degree	35

At the significance level (0.05)

Discusstion:

Table (4) indicates that the digital culture of the four axes (cognitive capabilities, physical capabilities, the use of digital technology and the obstacles of digital culture) was average . The value of the scale score appeared higher than the hypothetical mean value I have You study handball in colleges and departments of physical education and sports sciences in Iraqi universities and the value of (T) was significant , which indicates the rejection of the null hypothesis and acceptance of the alternative hypothesis, meaning that the arithmetic mean of the scale is significantly different from the value of the hypothetical average, which is higher than the hypothetical average and at an average level , and the researcher believes that teachers' possession This level of digital culture is necessary due to the large number of duties and tasks that the teacher performs while leading the lesson " planning and organizing the handball subject and informing him of the latest developments in planning and preparing for the handball lesson and his leadership, organization, and implementation." The process of developing physical attributes and skills as well as the psychological aspect And the educational one requires the teacher to possess scientific and practical experience " (10) In addition, the nature of social and academic changes imposed on the teacher to keep pace with this development and catch up with it on the basis of active participation with groups and the ability to complete work successfully . It is essential for the teaching and that one of its basic requirements is the use of modern information technology in addition to the presence of a developed educational system that keeps pace. age, especially with the challenges facing society to deal with the huge amount of information." (11) Therefore, handball teachers' possession of an average level of digital culture is one of the necessities for implementing lessons and following up on the development of various sciences . And the communications revolution established a digital culture, which is one of the most important requirements for quality management, and both (Salam Hantoush and Haider Nawar) point out that management "affects the life of every person and makes him aware of his abilities as it indicates the best way

[10] - Abd al-Razzaq Kazem al-Zubaidi and others: A teacher's guide for middle school physical education, 1st floor, Iraq, the Technical Center for Prepress Works, 2011, p. 109

[11] - Suhaib Kamal Agha; requirements the shift Toward Economy Cognitive From facet consideration the leaders Undergraduate in Fl Steen . Journal of Palestine University for Research. Issue 5 July 2013, p. 37

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to achieve his goals and reduce the obstacles that stand in his way" (12) for that. The possession of handball teachers at an average level is necessary to carry out the tasks of the lesson , and therefore the results appeared logically.

Chapter Five

Conclusions and Recommendations:

In light of the research results, the researcher reached the following conclusions:-

Handball teachers in Iraqi universities have a good level of cognitive potential in the digital culture scale

Handball teachers in Iraqi universities have an average level of material capabilities in the digital culture scale

Handball teachers in Iraqi universities have an average level of digital technology use in the digital culture scale

There is an average level of digital culture obstacles in the digital culture scale of handball teachers in Iraqi universities

Handball teachers in Iraqi universities have an average level of digital culture

5.2 Recommendations

In light of the study that was reached, the researcher recommends the following:

Raising the level of digital culture among handball teachers in Iraqi universities.

Developing the efficiency of handball teachers in Iraqi universities by raising the level of digital culture through development courses

Accreditation of the study with the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Conducting similar field studies on other samples

Sources:

1- Ahmed Suleiman Odeh and Fathi Hassan Malkawi; Fundamentals of Scientific Research in Education and Human Sciences, Amman, Al-Manar Library for Printing, 1987,

2 - Hassan Hussein Al-Bilawi and others; Total Quality in Education (Between Indicators of Excellence and Accreditation Standards - Foundations and Applications), 2nd Edition, (Jordan, Amman, Dar Al Masirah for Publishing, Distribution and Printing, 2008)

3- Hassiba lolly ; the culture digital in Center young people . magazine Sciences Humanitarian and Social - Issue 29. University I mean Merbah - Ouargla - J visitor. 2017.

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ISSN NO: 2770-2936
Date of Publication:26-10-2022

Supplement (1)
Names of experts and specialists

work place	Specialization	The scientific title	Names	T
		Mr. Dr		1
		Mr. Dr		2
		Mr. Dr		3
		Mr. Dr		4
		Mr. Dr		5
		A.M.D		6
		A.M.D		7

digital culture scale

Start	Scarcely	Sometimes	mostly	Always	Items	T
					Cognitive capabilities:	
					Own scientific expertise, not use digital knowledge	1
					am confident in my ability to perform assigned tasks using virtual lessons	2
					I have the ability to search for reliable sources on the Internet	3
					I can get scientific knowledge at a high speed through the Internet	4
					I have the ability to use social networking sites at high speed	5
					I need the help of specialists in the field of the Internet in order to obtain knowledge	6
					I have the ability to document sources and quote them from the Internet	7
					Respect the intellectual property of online publishers	8
					I find it difficult to interact with researchers through social media	9
					Master the skills of searching in digital libraries via the Internet	10
					physical capabilities	
					I have high speed internet	11
					I have my own devices (PC or iPad) with high specifications	12
					I do not subscribe to international scientific sites	13

ISSN NO: 2770-2936
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					Subscribe to periodicals online	14
					The university lacks the physical capabilities for digital communication with similar universities	15 th
					I am subscribed to the Scholar's website for viewing and quoting	16
					I have online learning groups	17
					I have an email	18
					Use of digital culture	
					Use closed circuits in educational platforms with my students	19
					Use social media for notifications	20
					Use e-mail to discuss ideas with students and teachers	21
					Work on the design of electronic platforms	22
					I can't submit sports skills online	23
					I spend most of my time on social networking on the Internet	24
					Subscribe to most courses or conferences via electronic platforms	25
					I do a lot of my work through communication checks	26
					Obstacles to digital culture	
					I have weakness and lack of knowledge of English	27
					Lack of specialized courses in the field of digital culture	28
					The lack of internet halls inside the university	29
					The high material cost, no internet subscription prices	30
					The high cost of social networking devices (computer and telephone)	31
					The high cost of subscribing to digital libraries	32
					Slow internet speed in some areas	33
					Limited interest in online teaching	34

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					Difficulty using some programs and applications	35