E-Government Requirements in Colleges of Physical Education and Sports Sciences in Iraq

Tuqa Mohammed Saleh [1] ✉, **Mawahib Hameed Numan** [2] ✉

1&2 Physical Education and Sport Sciences college for women, University of Baghdad

Abstract

In recent times, E-Government has entered the business arena significantly and widely. It has become a necessity within any institution, as it serves as the backbone due to its ability to provide homogeneity among its units, utilizing information technology, modern systems, and devices. This explains the importance of e-government, which is fundamental to the success of any endeavor, as it reduces work burdens, simplifies administrative tasks, and saves a lot of time, effort, and costs. Therefore, the research aims to build a scale for the implementation of E-Government and to understand the current state of E-Government implementation in Iraqi colleges of physical education and sports sciences. The research problem addressed the following question: What are the requirements for implementing E-Government in colleges of physical education and sports sciences? The researchers employed a descriptive survey method because this approach aims to collect data to identify and analyze a phenomenon related to a specific variable and interpret it. The research population was defined as the faculty members of colleges of physical education and sports sciences in Iraqi universities, numbering approximately 1159 individuals. The sample for the development of the study included 230 faculty members, while the application sample comprised 310 faculty members. For the pilot study, a sample of 60 faculty members was used. The researchers applied scientific principles in constructing the scale to develop a scientifically based E-Government scale. Subsequently, the results were analyzed statistically and interpreted. The researchers concluded that the sports field is subject to environmental changes and thus requires the adoption of advanced and modern technologies to facilitate its operations. The colleges showed keenness and desire to implement E-Government and work with it to improve their strategic performance, and this achieves one of the sustainable development goals of the United Nations in Iraq which is (Quality Education). The researchers recommended conducting training courses and educational seminars on the concept of electronic government, its importance, and how to engage with information technology and computer systems. They emphasized moving away from traditional methods in work management to keep pace with the advancements in technology.

Introduction:

The study conducted by (Fadi and Naji) emphasized that traditional management and its methods have become inadequate in enabling institutions to compete effectively in their operations, necessitating the use of contemporary approaches (6). Given that educational institutions are among the most important entities that need to align with the present era, adapt to the knowledge explosion, and keep pace with scientific and technological advancements, which are in line with requirements such as E-Government and effective strategic performance. Physical education and sports science colleges are prestigious institutions with a lofty mission to stay current with the developments happening

worldwide, both in terms of administrative aspects and academic excellence, in order to achieve the desired objectives and goals within a complex and ever-changing environment, ultimately striving for the success of the academic institution and the attainment of quality in its work. These colleges are advancing towards the implementation of information technology and modern methods in their activities, whether in their interactions with higher authorities or within the colleges themselves, both vertically and horizontally. The term e-government comprises two components: government refers to the governing body, which represents the amalgamation of public authorities within a state, signifying the exercise of authority within a specific political community. Consequently, it denotes the system of governance within a state, i.e., the manner in which power is wielded and governance is conducted. On the other hand, electronic signifies reliance on digital technologies and methods.

E-government is the utilization of information technology by government institutions, such as wide-area networks, the internet, and mobile phone communication methods, which have the capacity to transform and redefine relationships with various government entities. These technologies can serve numerous objectives, including unrestricted 24/7 access, streamlined digital processes, paperless transactions with a virtual presence, and services characterized by speed, transparency, precision, efficiency, and flexibility. Moreover, they possess a global nature, disregarding geographical boundaries, and can help mitigate corruption and manipulation by offering effective oversight mechanisms. Effective organization and strategic planning are crucial for the successful implementation of e-government, as emphasized by the study conducted by (Salam and Safaa) which states that strategic planning is an important approach proven successful in various

administrative concepts (4). The importance of research lies in the fact that e-government can contribute to improving the services of physical education and sports colleges, as well as simplifying and facilitating procedures, work models, and services provided to citizens. It can also enhance the culture of transparency and clarity for beneficiaries. The research problem is centered around the following question: What are the requirements for implementing e-government in Iraqi physical education and sports colleges? The research objectives include developing a measurement scale for the implementation of e-government in Iraqi physical education and sports colleges and assessing the current status of e-government implementation in these institutions. The research scope encompasses the human domain, represented by the faculty members in Iraqi physical education and sports colleges, the temporal domain from 10/10/2022 to 25/10/2022, and the spatial domain, which includes physical education and sports colleges in Iraq.

The Method and Procedures:

The two researchers used a descriptive approach with a survey method because this approach aims to collect data to identify a phenomenon or a specific variable and seeks to analyze and interpret it. The nature of the problem necessitated a specific methodology to reach the truth. Since the sample is a fundamental part of the research and is chosen to accord to specific rules to represent the original population accurately, the researchers identified the research population as the members of the teaching staff in physical education and sports science colleges at representative universities, comprising nineteen colleges, with approximately 1159 teaching staff members. The purposive sample included 230 teaching staff members for the construction phase and 310 teaching staff members for the application phase, while the survey sample consisted of 60 teaching staff members. The following table illustrates this:

Published 30/12/2023

Open Access

Table (1)
It displays the members of the research population and the percentages of its samples.

Seq.	University	College	Number of Faculty Members	Survey Sample	Construction Sample	Application Sample
1	Baghdad	Physical Education and Sports Science	178	20	20	40
2	Baghdad	Physical Education and Sports Science	57	20	20	40
3	Mustansiriya	Physical Education and Sports Science	65	20	20	40
4	Babylon	Physical Education and Sports Science	72		10	15
5	Al-Qadisiyah	Physical Education and Sports Science	70		10	15
6	Al Muthanna	Physical Education and Sports Science	38		10	10
7	Maysan	Physical Education and Sports Science	72		10	10
8	Mosul	Physical Education and Sports Science	107		20	15
9	Al Anbar	Physical Education and Sports Science	29		10	10
10	Tikrit	Physical Education and Sports Science	40		10	10
11	Wasit	Physical Education and Sports Science	47		10	10
12	Karbala	Physical Education and Sports Science	55		10	15
13	Kufa	Physical Education and Sports Science	34		10	10
14	Dhi Qar	Physical Education and Sports Science	25		-	-
15	Basrah	Physical Education and Sports Science	113		10	15
16	Diyala	Physical Education and Sports Science	86		10	15
17	Samarra	Physical Education and Sports Science	18		10	10
18	Kirkuk	Physical Education and Sports Science	20		10	10
19	Al-Qasim Green	Physical Education and Sports Science	33		10	10
Total			1159	60	230	310
Percentage			%100	%5.17	%19.8	%26.7

The means of data collection and the devices and tools used in the research:

These are the means through which the researcher can obtain accurate data specific to the research and its problem. Therefore, the researchers utilized the following tools and methods:

Data collection methods include: (survey questionnaires, information gathering, personal interviews, Arabic and foreign sources, and the international electronic information network (the Internet) As for the devices used in the research, they include: (a computer and DVD discs).

Field Research Procedures:

The researchers conducted scale construction procedures, which they followed in order to develop a scale that meets scientific criteria. These procedures included several steps, and the following is a gradual listing of the adopted steps.

Scale Construction Procedures:

The researchers initiated the process by identifying the domains of the scale. To delineate these domains, the researchers conducted an extensive review of scientific sources, theoretical studies, and relevant research, thereby analyzing references and theoretical research both in Arabic and foreign literature within the fields of management, organization, sports management, and electronic resources pertaining to general and sports management. Subsequently, the researchers defined the domains of the scale. Following this, they crafted a questionnaire to gather opinions from experts and specialists regarding the appropriateness of these domains, utilizing scientific sources. The researchers adopted a criterion of agreement at or above 75% as a standard for accepting a domain, as illustrated in Table (2).

Table (2)
It illustrates the validity of the proposed domains for the E-Government scale.

Seq.	Domains	Number of Experts		Percentage	Result	Integration of domains
		Agree	Disagree			
1	Financial Resources	18	0	%100	Accepted	The integration was done between the four domains.
2	Technical Skills	18	2	%81.8	Accepted	
3	Laws and Regulations	16	2	%81.8	Accepted	
4	Strategic Vision	16	2	%81.8	Accepted	
5	Administrative Skills	18	0	%100	Accepted	
6	Specializations	17	1	%90.9	Accepted	The two domains were merged.
7	Human Resources	18	0	%100	Accepted	
8	Available Technologies	18	0	%100	Accepted	
9	Leadership	16	2	%81.8	Accepted	
10	Knowledge and Culture	17	1	%90.9	Accepted	

Preparing Scale Items and Their Validity:

After the researchers completed the procedures for constructing the scale domains and finalized them, they presented another questionnaire to experts specifically for the scale items. They included a certain number of items, typically between 6 to 9 items for each domain of the scale, based on their review of theoretical and previous studies.

Once the initial steps of constructing the scale were completed, the researchers focused on fulfilling one of the major requirements of scale development, which is the validity of the items. To meet this requirement, the researchers surveyed the opinions of experts and specialists, totaling 18 individuals. They proposed 52 preliminary items for the electronic government scale, distributed across 6 domains. They gave

Open Access

each expert the freedom to make any modifications, additions, or deletions to the items. The researchers relied on a consensus rate of 75% or higher as a criterion for accepting the items. After gathering input from the experts and specialists in sports management and considering their feedback and comments, 16 items were excluded, and 36 items were retained for the electronic government scale, as shown in the following table:

Table (3)
It shows the validity of the statements of the E-Government Scale

1. **The field of financial resources**

Seq.	Items	Valid	Not valid	Percentage	Significance
1	The college possesses physical facilities that are aimed at or utilized to implement the set plans.	17	1	%94.4	Accepted
2	Financial resources are managed according to modern management trends.	18	0	%100	Accepted
3	The budget is regulated annually to suit the college's work and development.	18	0	%100	Accepted
4	The college invests its physical resources to produce outstanding performance.	13	5	%72.2	Rejected
5	Physical resources are utilized to equip the institution with the requirements of e-government to achieve outstanding performance.	16	2	%88.8	Accepted
6	The utilization of sports fields, pools, and sports halls (self-resources) for the benefit of institution development work.	15	3	%83.3	Accepted
7	The lack of proper planning for physical resources within the college has led to a budget imbalance.	16	2	%88.8	Accepted

2. **Available technologies**

Seq.	Items	Valid	Not valid	Percentage	Significance
8	The college has an integrated electronic infrastructure in terms of devices and systems.	18	0	%100	Accepted (Integrated)
9	There is a communication network or internet network in operation at the college.	12	6	%66.6	
10	The college operates with modern technological systems, communication networks, and the Internet.	16	2	%88.8	Accepted
11	An effective communication system exists between administrative levels (vertical or horizontal).	17	1	%94.4	Accepted
12	An efficient and secure software is used to transfer information and data from superiors to employees and users.	16	2	%88.8	Accepted
13	The college stores a comprehensive database of its administrative units electronically.	16	2	%88.8	Accepted
14	The college manages its operations and activities electronically, both within and outside the institution.	16	2	%88.8	Accepted (Integrated)
15	The college delivers its educational curriculum using modern technology and contemporary teaching methods.	13	5	%72.2	

| 16 | The college administration is not interested in the developments happening in the world and does not require any changes or improvements in its educational methods. It relies on traditional methods that have been used. | 10 | 8 | %55.5 | Rejected |

3. Human Resources

Seq.	Items	Valid	Not valid	Percentage	Significance
17	The college has suitable human resources for implementing e-government.	18	0	%100	Accepted
18	Human resources work within their specialties and are qualified in information technology.	17	1	%94.4	Accepted
19	The workforce is qualified in information technology.	12	6	%66.6	Rejected
20	Human resources participate in workshops with the goal of development and knowledge enhancement.	18	0	%100	Accepted
21	The college has a system for workforce training and development.	18	0	%100	Accepted
22	Employees within the college are competent and specialize in administrative and technological work.	16	2	%88.8	Accepted
23	Human resources work on enhancing the quality of work to keep up with advancements.	17	1	%94.4	Accepted (Integrated)
24	Human resources aspire to follow the approaches of advanced countries and try to emulate them.	12	6	%66.6	
25	Lack of interest among human resources in self-development to keep up with advancements and contentment with their existing knowledge.	10	8	%55.5	Rejected

4. Knowledge and Culture

Seq.	Items	Valid	Not valid	Percentage	Significance
26	A clear understanding of e-government among everyone within the college.	18	0	%100	Accepted
27	Adoption of e-government within the college's strategic vision and clear communication of this adoption to everyone.	17	1	%94.4	Accepted
28	All teaching staff are familiar with the institution's tasks and plans.	17	1	%94.4	Accepted
29	Availability of a research and studies department to generate new knowledge.	18	0	%100	Accepted
30	Development of training programs for the workforce and workshops to increase knowledge.	12	6	%66.6	Rejected
31	Faculty members possess a wealth of knowledge and information that benefits the institution.	13	5	%72.2	Rejected
32	Continuous monitoring of recent developments and the acquisition of knowledge-based skills.	13	5	%72.2	Accepted (Integrated)
33	Investment in all stored knowledge and its transformation into new ideas.	16	2	%88.8	
34	The college sends its human resources to external events and engagements to acquire knowledge.	15	3	%83.3	Accepted

5. Administrative Skills

Seq.	Items	Valid	Not valid	Percentage	Significance
35	Faculty members possess all the necessary administrative skills and functions, and they apply them within the institution.	18	0	%100	Accepted
36	Faculty members have a high level of confidence in making decisions, as they possess leadership and teamwork skills.	17	1	%94.4	Accepted
37	Faculty members exhibit leadership and teamwork skills.	13	5	%72.2	Rejected
38	The college uses scientific standards to coordinate the work of its units.	16	2	%88.8	Accepted
39	The college's work is characterized by proper organization, planning, time management, and crisis resolution capabilities.	16	2	%88.8	Accepted
40	The college provides guidance and directions to its workforce to work for the benefit and development of the college.	16	2	%88.8	Accepted
41	The college uses scientific standards to coordinate the work of its units.	12	6	%66.6	Rejected
42	There is continuous monitoring and supervision of the work of the teaching staff.	15	3	%83.3	Accepted
43	The college's management does not prioritize its members possessing administrative skills.	12	4	%66.6	Rejected

6. **Leadership**

Seq.	Items	Valid	Not valid	Percentage	Significance
44	The senior management at the college supports the implementation of e-government.	18	0	%100	Accepted
45	Senior management works on preparing employees psychologically and morally to use e-government.	13	5	%72.2	Accepted
46	Senior management adopts the principle of participation in decision-making and interaction with others.	16	2	%88.8	Accepted
47	Senior management demonstrates flexibility in decision-making and interacting with others.	16	2	%88.8	Accepted
48	Senior management places complete trust in its faculty members to make decisions and support them in doing so.	12	6	%66.6	Rejected
49	Senior management incorporates e-government and electronic work into the long-term development plan for the institution.	17	1	%94.4	Accepted
50	Senior management has a clear understanding and vision of the concept of e-government.	17	1	%94.4	Accepted
51	Senior management always strives to keep up with global developments and climb the ladder of success.	16	4	%88.8	Accepted
52	Competent leadership is not considered important for the college's work.	13	5	%72.2	Rejected

Preparing Scale Instructions:

The researchers included specific instructions for the respondents to guide them in completing the initial form of the scale and applying it. Consequently, the highest score a respondent can achieve on the E-Government Scale is 180, while the lowest score is 36, and a neutral score is 90.

Method of Scale Construction:

The researchers employed the Likert method, which is adapted for formulating the phrases and vocabulary of the scale. This method is akin to the Multiple-Choice style, as it is widely used in constructing scales for its characteristics that facilitate and suit the measurement process and the nature of the research. It stands out for its phrases that do not bear more than one meaning and for its high reliability and validity. Weights will be calculated in a positive direction on a scale of (5-1) according to the alternatives (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly Disagree), with the reverse applied to negative phrases.

Psychometric Properties of the Scale:

In assessing the psychometric properties of the research, the researchers used face validity, which involves presenting the scale's phrases according to its domains to a group of experts for judgment on their validity and evaluation in measuring the desired phenomenon. Individual judgments on the phrases, which are carried out by experts and specialists in sports management, were relied upon as a logical factor to assess the dimensions of the Electronic Government Application Requirements Scale and its phrases. As for the construct validity, the researchers used two extreme groups, known as item discrimination, which is a statistical method used to identify the strength of each item in distinguishing between individuals who scored high (high-level responses) and those who scored low (low-level responses) on the phenomenon measured by the item. Item discrimination is determined by knowing the total score for individuals' responses, followed by arranging the scale scores in descending order from the highest score to the lowest score. Afterwards, the two groups are selected, constituting 27% of the forms with the highest scores and 27% of the forms with the lowest scores. The discriminative ability of the items was verified by ranking the scores of the construction sample's responses in descending scores. To determine the discriminative ability of the items, the researchers ranked the scores of the construction sample's responses in descending order. To illustrate the item discrimination, both groups underwent an independent samples t-test to assess the differences in the mean scores between the two groups. It was found that the items were statistically significant at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom (36). Additionally, the researchers used the internal consistency coefficient, which is a common measure in the field of sports education. This coefficient evaluates the homogeneity of the items in measuring the studied phenomenon. It represents the correlation coefficient between the scores of each item and the total score of the scale, as follows:

Firstly, the relationship between each item's score and the total score of the scale was examined to establish a correlation between each item and the overall score for all individuals in the sample. It was found that all items of the Strategic Performance Scale were statistically significant (significant) at a significance level of (0.05), and therefore, they were accepted.

Firstly: The relationship between the item score and the total scale score:

This involves finding a correlation between each item and the total score of the scale for all individuals in the sample. It was found that all the items of the Strategic Performance Scale were statistically significant at a significance level of (0.05), and therefore, they were accepted.

Published 30/12/2023

Open Access

Secondly: The relationship between the item score and the total domain score:
This is one of the essential indicators that demonstrates the validity of the test or scale in measuring the behavioral dimension intended to be measured within the domain that the test or scale belongs to. It can also verify how suitable each item is within the domain it was placed in. The researchers used Pearson correlation coefficients between the total domain score and the score of each item within that domain. From the table, it can be observed that all scale items were statistically significant at a significance level of (0.05).

Thirdly: The relationship between the domain score and the total scale score:
This involves finding a correlation between the score of each domain within the scale and the total scale score for all individuals in the sample. The aim of this procedure is to determine whether the domain represents the trait or phenomenon being measured by the scale. Therefore, the researchers used Pearson correlation coefficients between the total domain score and the total scale score for E-Government Application Requirements.

As for the reliability of the scale, the researchers used the split-half method. They chose this method because it measures the internal consistency among the scale items, and consistency among the items indicates the degree of agreement in respondents' responses to the scale items. To determine reliability, the researchers divided the scale items into two equal parts, with one part containing odd-numbered items and the other containing even-numbered items. They then calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient between the scores of these two halves. The obtained correlation coefficient between the halves was 0.899 for the electronic government requirements scale. Since this correlation indicates half the number of items, it was necessary to find a reliability coefficient for all scale items. Therefore, the researchers used the Spearman-Brown correlation coefficient to correct the reliability coefficient, resulting in a reliability coefficient of 0.973.

The Final Form of the Scale:
Following the procedural steps and scientific principles, was designed by the researchers. They determined the domains and statements for the electronic government requirements scale for colleges of physical education and sports sciences in Iraq. The scale consists of six domains, with each domain containing six statements. It is now ready for implementation.

The final version of the scale:
Following the procedural steps and applying scientific principles, after the researchers identified the domains and statements for the scale, a scale for assessing the requirements of e-government in colleges of physical education and sports sciences in Iraq has been designed. It consists of (6) dimensions, with each dimension containing (6) statements, and it is now ready for implementation.

Pilot Study: The researchers conducted the pilot study on a scale of 20/11/2022, using a random sample of 60 faculty members from outside the construction and application sample at the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences for Girls - University of Baghdad, and the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences - Mustansiriya University. The research team found that the scale's statements and instructions were clear, and there were no difficulties encountered. As a result, the scale is now ready for application to the main research sample.

The Main Study (Scale Application):
The researchers administered the scale to the sample of applications distributed among the Colleges of Physical Education and Sports Sciences in Iraq, totaling (310) respondents, from 1/12/ 2022 to 10/12/2022.

Open Access

Results:
The Statistical Results of the E-Government Requirements Scale, Its Domains, and Their Discussion:

The researchers presented the results of the scale and its domains, as shown in the tables below.

Table (4)
It shows the statistical results for the E-Government scale

Variable	Arithmetic mean	Assumed mean	Standard deviation	Calculated (t) value	Significance value	Significance
E-Government	156,53	108	4,420	190,165	0.000	Significant

Statistically significant at a significance level of <0.05 with degrees of freedom (299)

Table (5)
It shows the statistical results for the domains of the scale

Variables	Arithmetic mean	Assumed mean	Standard deviation	Calculated (t) value	Significance value	Significance
Financial Resources	26,15	18	1,738	81,171	0,000	Significant
Available Technologies	25,97	18	1,688	81,759	0,000	Significant
Human Resources	26,19	18	1,433	98,977	0,000	Significant
Knowledge and Culture	25,93	18	1,681	81,754	0,000	Significant
Administrative skills	26,12	18	1,675	83,929	0,000	Significant
Leadership	26,18	18	1,554	91,158	0٬000	Significant

In Table (4), we can observe the results of the calculated t-test. When comparing the assumed mean with the calculated mean of the scale, there are statistically significant differences in favor of the calculated mean. This indicates the significance of the requirements for implementing e-governance in colleges of physical education and sports. The researchers believe that the changes currently happening in the familiar form of government are a natural reaction to what has occurred in the government environment over the past four or five years. Therefore, the need for e-governance implementation is crucial in meeting its requirements in terms of human resources, qualified staff, available material resources, and modern technologies. In addition to its strong need for support from top leadership to keep up with everything new and gain a competitive edge for the researched colleges, this was confirmed by the study of (Mohammed and Nahida) that by using e-governance with technology in various fields, it has proven its efficiency in saving a lot of effort, time, and cost, highlighting its importance in directing work and achieving its goals in the arena of continuous development) (5). As for Table (5), we can observe the results of the scale's dimensions. Through the calculated t-values, calculated means, assumed means, and the significance of the dimensions, we notice the following:

The First Aspect: It is evident that the calculated mean value is (26,15), while the assumed mean value is (18), indicating that the calculated mean is greater than the assumed mean. This highlights the significance of this aspect and its statements. (Tuqa) can attribute this to the study, which confirmed the significant availability of financial resources within the researched colleges. Most colleges utilize their own facilities to generate revenue. These financial resources are essential for implementing e-governance, as they are used to acquire electronic devices and equipment (2).

Open Access

The Second Aspect: It is evident that the calculated mean value is (25,97), while the assumed mean value is (18). This indicates that the calculated mean is greater than the assumed mean, signifying the significance of this aspect and its statements. This suggests that colleges of physical education and sports possess modern infrastructure and technological devices, including computers, communication devices, internet networks, and email. They rely on recent technological advancements, which are essential for implementing e-governance, given its electronic nature. This aligns with what was confirmed by the study of (Dhuha and Widad), stating that the use of technology and techniques in institutions, especially in the educational sector, is important for enhancing and achieving set objectives, overcoming difficulties, and addressing challenges faced by these institutions (9).

The Third Aspect: It is evident that the calculated mean value is (26,19), while the assumed mean value is (18). This indicates that the calculated mean is greater than the assumed mean, highlighting the significance of this dimension and its statements. This can be attributed to the fact that colleges of physical education and sports prioritize human resources. This aligns with what (Kholoud) mentioned, that they select members based on their qualifications, place them in the right positions, and periodically involve them in developmental and knowledge-building courses, seminars, and workshops to improve their performance, as they are the cornerstone for increasing the activities of the researched colleges. Any institution cannot progress and produce effectively without competent human resources (11)

The study conducted by (Zainab and Sundus) further supports this notion, as they emphasized the significance of effective performance in administrative roles as a fundamental requirement for institutions at various levels (3).

The Fourth Aspect: It is evident that the calculated mean value is (25,93), while the assumed mean value is (18). This indicates that the calculated mean is greater than the assumed mean, signifying the significance of this aspect and its statements. This can be attributed to the fact that colleges of physical education and sports encourage creativity and innovation, as affirmed by (Akram et al.), who stated that encouraging creativity and introducing new ideas that contribute to the development and advancement of institutional work is achieved by periodically involving their staff in developmental courses, improving their performance, and conducting seminars and workshops on this subject (7). This was also emphasized by (Areej and Israa), stating that guiding the behavior of employees toward creativity by top management plays a significant and effective role in achieving the goals of these institutions through the use of creative behaviour (8).

The Fifth Aspect: It is evident that the calculated mean value is (26,12), while the assumed mean value is (18). This indicates that the calculated mean is greater than the assumed mean, signifying the significance of this aspect and its statements. Consequently, all components of management are implemented in the delivery of services for colleges specializing in physical education and sports. This includes proper planning, the ability to organize administrative work, supervision, monitoring, and more, all done with skill and efficiency, aiming to provide excellent services that contribute to elevating their level, sustainability, and accomplishing their procedures quickly, with minimal time, effort, and cost. Additionally, working flexibly to adapt to various circumstances, such as applying management elements and administrative skills, ensures the smooth flow of administrative operations. This is what all colleges strive to achieve. This was also emphasized by (Israa and Fatima), stating that the success of any institution depends, to some

Published 30/12/2023   Open Access

extent, on the extent to which that institution possesses administrative skills (1).

The Sixth Aspect: It is evident that the calculated mean value is (26,18), while the assumed mean value is (18). This indicates that the calculated mean is greater than the assumed mean, signifying the significance of this dimension and its statements. This can be attributed to the fact that colleges of physical education and sports possess competent senior management with capable leadership. They are capable of making and issuing decisions, supporting new ideas, being forward-looking, keeping pace with the world's developments, and encouraging the use of information technology, modern systems, and e-governance. Leadership is one of the most critical elements for the success of an institution. Therefore, having effective leadership is essential within organizations for the successful flow of their operations. This was also emphasized by (Khamaiel and Zainab), who stated that the work of senior leadership in developing leadership and management skills professionally and effectively has a vital impact. Additionally, motivation and stimulation are essential to achieve satisfying results for all parties, meet the desired goals, and excel at all professional levels (10).

Conclusions:
- Colleges and their senior management are keen on implementing electronic government and are motivated to use it to improve their strategic performance.
- Adopting an electronic government system within colleges can facilitate their operations, as the college environment is subject to constant changes that necessitate the use of modern information and communication technology.
- Electronic government is a newly established system with many advantages and benefits that can be utilized to digitize the manual information currently used in most physical education colleges, which is inefficient and

does not align with the college's future aspirations and development.

Recommendations:
- Work on establishing training courses and educational seminars about the concept of e-government, its importance, and how to handle information technology and automated computers.
- Focus on management elements and administrative skills within the colleges to utilize them effectively in implementing e-government.
- Store transactions, documents, and official papers electronically and move away from paper-based processes.
- Move away from traditional methods in managing the routine and tiring operations of colleges, which are time-consuming. Instead, adopt modern methods represented by information and communication technology, which can enhance the overall level of the colleges.

References:

1- Israa Jumaa Ali, & Fatima Abid Malih. (2022). Administrative Skills and Their Role in Distinguishing the Institutional Performance of Directors of Sports Activity in Iraqi Universities. *Modern Sport*, *21*(1), 0117. https://doi.org/10.54702/msj.2022.21.1.0117

2- Tuqa Mohammed. (2018). An Analytical Study of the Current Implementation of E-Governance at the Central Iraqi Tennis Federation, Master's Thesis, University of Baghdad, College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, p. 97.

3- Zainab Jabbar Mohammed. (2021). Administrative obstacles and their reflection on the physical education lesson in the elementary schools of the General Directorate of Education in Baghdad, Al-Karkh II. *Modern Sport*. Retrieved from https://jcopew.uobaghdad.edu.iq/index.php/sport/article/view/726

4- Salam Hantoush Rasheed, & Safaa Sahib Naif. (2021). Strategic planning and its relationship to the administrative performance of the Iraqi Football Association. *Modern Sport*. Retrieved from https://jcopew.uobaghdad.edu.iq/index.php/sport/article/view/721

5- Mohammed Raafet Bayoumi, & Nahida Abid Zaid. (2021). Analytical study on the extent of the impact of modern technology on the management of sports institutions. *Modern Sport*. Retrieved from https://jcopew.uobaghdad.edu.iq/index.php/sport/article/view/714

6- Fadi Kibbe & Naji Hammoud. (2021). Strategic Management as an Introduction to the Development of Managerial Performance in the Lebanese Wrestling Federation. *Modern Sport*. Retrieved from https://jcopew.uobaghdad.edu.iq/index.php/sport/article/view/746

7- Akram Mohsen and others (2015). Contemporary Concepts in Strategic Management and Organization Theory, Part 1, 1st Edition, Dar Al-Safa for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan, p 149.

8- Areej Nihad, & Israa Fouad. (2021). Creative behavior and its relationship to the administrative leadership of secondary school principals in Al- Karkh/2 district in Baghdad governorate. *Modern Sport, 20*(4), 0075. https://doi.org/10.54702/msj.2021.20.4.0075

9- Dhuha Hadi, & Widad Kadhum. (2021). Building and measuring e-learning scale from the point of view of students of the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences - University of Baghdad. *Modern Sport, 20*(4), 0126 https://doi.org/10.54702/msj.2021.20.4.0126

10- Khamaiel Abdul-Hussein, & Zainab Ali. (2022). The point of view of the faculty members for the reality of administrative motivation for the faculties of physical education and sports sciences deans of Baghdad and Al-Mustansiriya Universities. *Modern Sport, 21*(1), 0050. https://doi.org/10.54702/msj.2022.21.1.0050

11- Kholoud Abdul Khaliq (2014). E-Government and Information Technology, 1st Edition, Baghdad, Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyya, p. 64.

متطلبات الحكومة الالكترونية في كليات التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة في العراق

تقى محمد صالح [1]، مواهب حميد نعمان [2]

1&2 جامعة بغداد/ كلية التربية البدنية و علوم الرياضة للبنات

دخلت الحكومة الالكترونية في الآونة الاخيرة مجال الاعمال وبشكل كبير وواسع حيث اصبحت من الحتميات الضروري وجودها داخل اي مؤسسة كونها العامود الفقري لها لما توفره من تجانس بين عمل وحداتها مستخدمة بذلك تكنولوجيا المعلومات والنظم والاجهزة الحديثة، وهذا يفسر اهمية الحكومة الالكترونية التي هي من اساسيات نجاح اي عمل لأنها تقلل اعباء ذلك العمل وتسهل ادارياته وتختصر الكثير من الوقت والجهد والتكلفة، لذلك هدف البحث الى بناء مقياس تطبيق الحكومة الالكترونية ومعرفة واقع تطبيق الحكومة الإلكترونية في كليات التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة العراقية وتركزت مشكلة البحث في طرح التساؤل التالي ما هي متطلبات تطبيق الحكومة الالكترونية في كليات التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة، واستخدمت الباحثتان المنهج الوصفي بالأسلوب المسحي لان هذا الاسلوب يسعى الى جمع البيانات لتحديد ظاهرة ما ويعمد الى تحليلها وتفسيرها، وبتحديد مجتمع البحث بأعضاء الهيئات التدريسية في كليات التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة في الجامعات العراقية والبالغ عددهم (1159) تدريسي تقريبا، وشملت عينة البناء (230) تدريسي وعينة التطبيق (310) تدريسي اما العينة الاستطلاعية فكانت (60) تدريسي واستخدمت الباحثتان الاسس العلمية في بناء المقياس التوصل الى بناء مقياس الحكومة الالكترونية المبني على الاسس العلمية، وبعد ذلك تحليل النتائج احصائيا وتفسيرها، واستنتجت الباحثتان ان المجال الرياضي معرض للتغيرات البيئية المحيطة لذلك يحتاج الى العمل بتقنيات متطورة وحديثة لتسهيل العمل، وحرص الكليات ورغبتها على تطبيق الحكومة الالكترونية والعمل بها لتحسين اداءها الاستراتيجي، وهذا ما يحقق احد اهداف التنمية المستدامة للامم المتحدة في العراق (التعليم الجيد). واوصت الباحثتان بالعمل على اقامة دورات تدريبية وندوات تثقيفية حول مفهوم الحكومة الالكترونية واهميتها وكيفية التعامل بتكنولوجيا المعلومات والحواسيب الالية والابتعاد عن الطرق التقليدية في ادارة العمل للحاق بعربة التطور.

	الحكومة الالكترونية	الكلمات المفتاحية