

## Evaluating Physical Education Curriculum for the Intermediate Stage as Perceived by Teachers in Anbar Governorate

Dr. Ismaiel Sood Al-oon Saif Salem Mohammad  
College of Education, Department of Curriculum and Instruction, Al al-Bayt University  
\*ismaiel\_aloon@yahoo.com

### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to evaluate physical education curriculum for the intermediate stage as perceived by teachers in Anbar governorate. Moreover, findings if there are any significant statistical differences attributed to gender, scientific qualification and experience.

The population of the study consisted of (181) male and female teachers in public schools as Anbar governorate in (Al-rmadi, Hbanya, Fluja, Heet, Haditha, Rawa, Ana, Qae'm and rutba). The population was considered the sample of this study but the researcher retrieved (157) questioners with a rate of (86.7%).

For the purposes of the study the researcher developed a questionnaire consisted of (60) items distributed into five domains: goals, Teaching planning, curriculum and content, teaching strategies, aids and assessment). After collecting and analyzing data the findings showed that the evaluating physical education curriculum for the intermediate stage as perceived by teachers in Anbar governorate came in an average level as assessment domain came first followed by curriculum and content then goals and teaching planning while aids came in the last rank with means of (3.80). (3.71). (3.58) (3.50).

Moreover, there were no significant statistical differences attributed to gender, scientific qualification and experience in teacher's evaluation of physical education curriculum.

### • Introduction

We are living in an era of vast development in all aspects such as physical education, this development must be combined with the development of school textbooks in order to cope with the demands of this era.

Physical Education in school plays an important role in educating and developing students' attitudes and awareness towards sports, as the student learn and practice sports in school or in pastime will enable him to practice it in his daily life outside school (Al-shinawi, 2006).

To apply physical education curriculum a special importance in order to prepare the individual from all his physiological, physical and skills sides to live in the future a healthy and suitable life (Costa, 1995). Physical education is an important aspect of general education aiming to prepare humans physically, socially and emotionally to be productive members in the society (Bucher, 1973).

Therefore, In the era of knowledge explosion the content of the school curriculum for physical education had to be re-examined from time to time; to make sure of the compatibility of concepts, theories and knowledge with what occurs to the Physical Education School of development and progress in the light of the goals and standards for the curriculum of physical education is to choose the content and sports activities that work to achieve the goals and objectives through the development of the physical, social, psychological and cognitive development of students, like other school materials are a set of experiences lead exercise to bring about changes in the behavior of the pupils may even outperform sports activity sometimes on other methodology in achieving the goals of Education (Abdullah & Badawi, 2007).

The researchers through their experience and reviews of the relate literature noted that though there is a development in physical education curriculum in Iraq many reviews must be made in order to achieve the aims of the curriculum in the same time with coping with the age demands

Therefore, the current study is seeking to evaluate physical education curriculum for the intermediate stage as perceived by teachers in Anbar governorate. Moreover, findings if there are any significant statistical differences attributed to gender, scientific qualification and experience

### • Statement of purpose and questions

The problem of this study emerges from its objective and importance which is Evaluating Physical Education curriculum for the Intermediate Stage as Perceived by Teachers in Anbar Governorate. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to evaluate physical education curriculum for the intermediate stage as perceived by teachers in Anbar governorate. Moreover, findings if there are any significant statistical differences attributed to gender, scientific qualification and experience. The questions of the study are:

- 
- College of Education, Department of Curriculum and Instruction, Al al-Bayt University.
  - College of Education, Department of Curriculum and Instruction, Al al-Bayt University

1. What are the teachers' evaluations of the physical education curriculum at the intermediate stage in Anbar Governorate?.
2. Are there significant statistical differences at the level of ( $\alpha= 0.05$ ) teachers' evaluations of the physical education curriculum at the intermediate stage in Anbar Governorate attributed to gender, scientific qualification and experience?"

- **Objectives of the study**

The objectives of this study are evaluating physical education curriculum for the intermediate stage as perceived by teachers in Anbar governorate. Moreover, findings if there are any significant statistical differences attributed to gender, scientific qualification and experience

- **Significance of the study**

The importance of this study emerges from its subject as it evaluating physical education curriculum for the intermediate stage as perceived by teachers in Anbar governorate.

- **Definition of terms**

- Physical Education Curriculum: Private and general objectives under the guidelines of teaching sports in order to achieve comprehensive development of the learner (Al-oun, 2011).
- Evaluation: New concept in education refers to the determination of the extent of achieving the desired educational goals as they are the means of assessing our total effort ( Al-deree, 2003).

- **Previous Studies**

Batayneh (2007) studied the problems faced the planning of physical education curricula from the perception of the supervisors in north in Jordan, the study sample consisted of (22) physical education supervisor, and (11) chairs of supervision department, so the researcher designed a measurement tool included (40) items, distributed on the following areas: the special rules for planning (10) items, planning (10) items. Human for cements (10) items, and abilities (10) items. The findings showed that the rules given for the process of planning the physical education curricula in north, don't agree with the given abilities, and don't suitable for student's abilities for the individual differences. Moreover, the workers in the area of planning the physical education curricula are not capable enough for doing the planning process with agreement with the new of the modern age and method and criteria which must be kept in the planning process. There are statistical differences on the rules domain related to planning which followed to experiment variable and to the experiment level more than 12 years.

Sugiyama, Shibukra, Nishia, Ito & Sasaki(2008) Studied the characteristics of physical education curriculum based on life skills in Japan. The sample of the study consisted of (34) male and female teachers answered a a special questionnaire. The findings of the study showed that the curriculum is able to develop all the aspects of students personality as well as achieving many practical goals.

Al-ali (2010) investigated the obstacles facing the application of developed physical education according to Knowledge economy in Jordan. The sample of the study consisted of (120) teachers responded to a questionnaire. The findings showed that there are many obstacles facing the application of Physical Education, depending on the field of information technology and knowledge-based economy, and the results showed moderate difficulties in the areas of outcomes, life skills and evaluation strategies

- **Summary of the studies**

Based on the previous review the researchers benefited from those studies in deepen understanding of the subject as well as developing the tool of the current study.

- **Methodology and Procedures**

This section describes the sample of the current study, study tool, validity and reliability procedures. It also presents It the statistic that used in the analysis of data, and extract the results, this study belongs to a type of descriptive research survey aimed to, analysis, and evaluate of the characteristics of a particular group, or a certain position dominated by the recipe selection. The study is adopting both content anlysis approach and survey approach

### **Study Sample**

The sample was chosen purposefully from Anbar governeate public school principals totaling (69) teachers representing (38.13%) of the population, after being (181) teachers but security issues caused to take only (157) teachers . Table (1) presents the distribution of the sample according to scientific qualification and experience variables

**Table(1): the distribution of the sample according to scientific qualification and experience variables**

Province	No	%
Ramadi	69	%38.13
Habbaniya	13	%7.18
Fallujah	46	%25.42
Hit	15	%8.28
Haditha	10	%5.52
Rawa	4	%2.21
Ana	6	%3.32
Rutba	14	%7.73
Qae'em	4	%2.21
Total	181	%100.0

### Study Tool

The researcher reviewed the related literature and the as well as previous Arabic and foreign studies to develop a questionnaire characterized by objectivity and comprehensively items (Al-saeed, 1995: 448) . The questionnaire consisted in its first form (50) items distributed into five domains, those are: goals and teaching planning, curriculum and content, teaching strategies, aids and assessment. The questionnaire was rated according to likert 5-scale as follows: strongly agree, agree, not sure, but OK, Strongly Disagree, and represent words digitally signs the following, respectively: (5,4, 3 & 2.1) (Muradn & Suliman, 2000:336).

### Instrument Validity

Validity was established through content and face validity, and the instrument was standardized on the response of a experts group of in Educational administration. Curriculum, measurement and teaching methods The raters canceled two items and modified other items. The final form of the questionnaire consisted of (50) items distributed into five domains.

### Instrument reliability

Reliability of the instrument was determined through a pilot study; sample of 30 respondents from of the study population. The reliability coefficient was (0.76) and it seemed to be reliable for use a Jordanian population.

### Study Variables and statistical Procedures

Data was processed through SPSS software by coding the variables in a clear way as well as recording each variable and its symbol as in the list. Then data were processed in the computer according to the following method: the maximum is 5 alternative for each item: 1 = ¼ levels (high, average, low) = 1.33 and therefore the minimum limit is 1+1.3 = 2.33, the average is 2.34+1.33= 3.67, the highest level = 3.68+ . Therefore, the scale of the items is: (3.68- 5.00 high degree, 2.34- 3.67 average, 1.00- 2.33 low).

### • Findings & Discussion

The aim of this study is to evaluate physical education curriculum for the intermediate stage as perceived by teachers in Anbar governorate. Moreover, findings if there are any significant statistical differences attributed to gender, scientific qualification and experience

### Findings of the first question provided that “What are the teachers’ evaluations of the physical education curriculum at the intermediate stage in Anbar Governorate?”.

To answer the first question the researchers calculated means, standard deviations and ranks for the study domains. Table (2) shows the

Rank	Domain	Means	Standard deviations
1	Assessment	3.80	.900
2	Curriculum and book content	3.71	.850
3	Teaching Strategies	1.04	.890
4	Goals and teaching planning	3.58	
5	Teaching aids	3.50	1.00
	Total	3.63	0.90

Table (2) showed that the evaluation of physical education curriculum in public schools in Iraq, as perceived by teacher were in an average level, where the arithmetic average of the responses of the sample (3.63: 5.00).

The above mentioned result suggests that there are many positive aspects of this curriculum such as the

human resource which is the most important aspect in the educational process as a whole, as teachers, administrators and other related and qualified people can apply this curriculum effectively if there are clear goals and suitable strategies within all the needed equipment to successes in providing students with the material

This results is consistent with previous studies results such as Batayneh (2007) and Al-ali (2010).

**Findings of the second question provided that** Are there significant statistical differences at the level of ( $\alpha=0.05$ ) teachers' evaluations of the physical education curriculum at the intermediate stage in Anbar Governorate attributed to gender, scientific qualification and experience?"

To find the significant statistical differences at the level of ( $\alpha =0.05$ ) teachers' evaluations of the physical education curriculum at the intermediate stage in Anbar Governorate attributed to gender in all domains Leven's test for Equality of Variance was used as shown in table (3)

**Table3: Leven's test variance findings in the means on each domain and the tool as a whole**

Domain	Gender	No	M	SD	T	Sig
Assessment	male	120	3.58	1.00	1.997	.1600
	female	37	3.57	1.17		
Curriculum and book content	male	120	3.70	.790	3.534	.0620
	female	37	3.71	1.01		
Teaching Strategies	male	120	3.59	.850	1.977	.1620
	female	37	3.54	1.03		
Goals and teaching planning	male	120	3.49	.950	4.695	.0320
	female	37	3.51	1.17		
Teaching aids	male	120	3.81	.870	1.384	.2410
	female	37	3.75	.990		
total			3.64	.860	2.838	.0940

Table (3) showed that there are no significant statistical differences in the teachers' evaluations of the physical education curriculum at the intermediate stage in Anbar Governorate attributed to gender

To find the significant statistical differences at the level of ( $\alpha =0.05$ ) teachers' evaluations of the physical education curriculum at the intermediate stage in Anbar Governorate attributed to scientific qualification in all domains Leven's test for Equality of Variance was used as shown in table (4)

**Table (4): Leven's test variance findings in the means on each domain and the tool as a whole**

domain	Scientific Q	No	M	SD	T	Sig
Assessment	undergraduate	55	3.85	1.13	0000.	9910.
	graduate	102	3.77	1.11		
Curriculum and book content	undergraduate	55	3.80	.820.	0050.	9450.
	graduate	102	3.65	.860.		
Teaching Strategies	undergraduate	55	3.72	.910.	2190.	6410.
	graduate	102	3.50	.900.		
Goals and teaching planning	undergraduate	55	3.70	1.34	1.459	2310.
	graduate	102	3.51	1.16		
Teaching aids	undergraduate	55	3.60	1.05	0470.	8280.
	graduate	102	3.44	1.02		
total			3.58	0.89		

Table (4) showed that are no significant statistical differences in the teachers' evaluations of the physical education curriculum at the intermediate stage in Anbar Governorate attributed to scientific qualification

To find the significant statistical differences at the level of ( $\alpha =0.05$ ) in the teachers' evaluations of the physical education curriculum at the intermediate stage in Anbar Governorate attributed to experience in all domains Leven's test for Equality of Variance was used as shown in table (5)

**Table (5): Leven’s test variance findings in the means on each domain and the tool as a whole**

domain	Experience	No	M	SD	T	Sig
Assessment	Less than 5y	97	3.83		.5210	.4710
	5 year+	60	3.75			
Curriculum and book content	Less than 5y	97	3.75	.860	.4130	.5220
	5 year+	60	3.63	.830		
Teaching Strategies	Less than 5y	97	3.65	.900	.9760	.3250
	5 year+	60	3.47	.860		
Goals and teaching planning	Less than 5y	97	3.63	1.06		
	5 year+	60	3.50	1.01		
Teaching aids	Less than 5y	97	3.56	.910	.0760	.7830
	5 year+	60	3.39	.880		
total			3.55	.880		

Table (5) showed that there are no significant statistical differences in the teachers’ evaluations of the physical education curriculum at the intermediate stage in Anbar Governorate attributed to experience in all domains

The findings of the second question indicated that all teachers regardless their demographic variables know the curriculum in the same way as it is planned and provided to them by one organization which is the ministry of education not to mention the same qualification either it was before service or during service. This result is consistent with previous studies results such as Batayneh (2007) Sugiyama, Shibukra, Nishia, Ito & Sasaki(2008) and Al-ali (2010). ]

### Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study the researchers recommended

1. The need of training teachers on phrasing the outcomes properly within means and strategies as well as suitable preparation.
2. Updating teachers knowledge through brochures and new guidelines.
3. Dealing with weakness points in the curriculum with the participation of teachers.
4. Conducting more studies especially in the field of obstacles and courses development in all stages.

### References

- Al-ali, A. (2010). The role of Sports Unions and Sports media in developing school sports. Study in the Omani ministry of Education, Masqat, 11-13 December, 2006.
- Al-deree, A. (2003). Modern curriculum and its modern applications. Irbid: Dar Al-amal.
- Al-oun, S. (2013). The degree of practicing technological competencies needed for Physical Education Curriculum as perceived by teachers in Jordan. Physical Education conference Journal, Yarmouk University. Jordan.
- Al-saeed, F. (1995). Statistical Science and measuring Human mind. Egypt: Dar Al-fikr al-arabi.
- Al-shinawi, A. (2006). The role of Sports Unions and Sports media in developing school sports. Study in the Omani ministry of Education, Masqat, 11-13 December, 2006.
- Batayneh, D. (2007). Obstacles facing developed P.E Books according to Knowledge Economy in Jordan. Master thesis, Yarmouk University. educators, 18(6): 6-9.
- Bucher, C, A (1973), Foundation of physical Education .The C.V. Mosby comb, London, p, 422, 89.
- Costa, A. (1995), A glossary of thinking skills, Developing mind, Resource book for teaching.
- Sugiyama, Y, Shibukra ,T, Nishia,T, Ito,T and Sasaki,B.(2008), Current status and prospect of life skills education through physical education in schools, Journal of Teaching in physical Education, 30 (30:60-156).

The IISTE is a pioneer in the Open-Access hosting service and academic event management. The aim of the firm is Accelerating Global Knowledge Sharing.

More information about the firm can be found on the homepage:

<http://www.iiste.org>

### CALL FOR JOURNAL PAPERS

There are more than 30 peer-reviewed academic journals hosted under the hosting platform.

**Prospective authors of journals can find the submission instruction on the following page:** <http://www.iiste.org/journals/> All the journals articles are available online to the readers all over the world without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. Paper version of the journals is also available upon request of readers and authors.

### MORE RESOURCES

Book publication information: <http://www.iiste.org/book/>

Academic conference: <http://www.iiste.org/conference/upcoming-conferences-call-for-paper/>

### IISTE Knowledge Sharing Partners

EBSCO, Index Copernicus, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, JournalTOCS, PKP Open Archives Harvester, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek EZB, Open J-Gate, OCLC WorldCat, Universe Digital Library, NewJour, Google Scholar

