

DEGREE OF ACADEMIC LEADERS FOR TECHNOLOGICAL COMPETENCIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TABUK ACCORDING TO THE FACULTY MEMBERS' OPINIONS

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ABSTRACT:

The study aimed to measure the degree of exercise academic leaders of the efficiencies of technology according to the faculty members' opinions at the University of Tabuk, and achieve the goal of the study was designed tool for the study consisted of (30) items distributed on four areas were confirmed sincerity and persistence, and distributed to the study sample, consisting of (169) faculty member at the University of Tabuk, and concluded that the degree of academic leaders of the efficiencies of technological came medium, and there is no statistically significant differences at the level of ($\alpha = 0.05$) due to the impact of the type of specialization and expertise in all areas and on the tool as a whole, and the presence of significant differences statistically ($\alpha = 0.05$) due to the impact of Academic Rank in the areas of the use of modern technologies and means of communication, and there is no statistically significant differences in the areas of IT skills and managerial and technological skills.

Key words:

technological competencies, academic leaders, faculty members, the University of Tabuk.

Introduction: The university administration that the task of running the affairs educational organizations and to develop a system where work one important means to regulate the university in would be the educational process and administrative where enough and effectively, and we can say that the educational administration university is insufficient in leadership and human relations to find a work environment helps on completion of the educational process and create the necessary factors for the improvement and development (Khatib, 2001). The knowledge society today requires fast moving towards finding a way intended to diagnose competencies necessary technological and important leaders of administrative and educational faculties of the University of Tabuk, in an attempt to take advantage of them in the use of formulas of modern management, and in dealing Democrat with workers as the officials educators

will be available to them a better chance to reach to competencies important and useful in the administrative work to work with others successfully once available to them opportunities to reflect on their management and studied in the context of what is available to them information about the competencies necessary technological them according to the faculty to determine their training needs by developing training programs on the basis of

competencies technological groomed and rehabilitation. The emergence of learning technologies in its modern sense has contributed in one way or another in the trend towards technological competencies interest, but the importance of educational technologies not far below the importance of technological competencies, (BăŃŃă,

7002). Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the administrative leader, He has Bmjoah of skills that enable him to shoulder the burdens of his job to the fullest extent possible, and that persevere constantly to renew his ideas and the development of practices so that the university led to create a generation of creators. The term competencies of modern terminology introduced to the dictionary and therefore the educational concept is still elude the vast majority of men of education in many countries, the thing that led many to look to understand this new term old. I've found in the analysis of the various definitions provided for efficiencies, they swung in general, between understanding and understanding behavioral mental (cognitive).

Definition of competencies :

Competencies is a "body of knowledge, skills and attitudes possessed by the individual and enable it to perform its tasks and responsibilities level can be seen and evaluated to ensure the quality of the work" of the educational process. "(Al-Otaibi, 2009). And competencies are acquired capabilities allow behavior and work in a particular context, content consists of knowledge, skills and capabilities and integrated composite trends. The individual who also acquired, by raising and recruit and employ them in order to face the problem and solved in a specific position (Aldirij, 2005). And know enough from the point of view of Chomsky (2000) Knsag of conceptual knowledge and skills (process) that are organized in the form of papules procedural managed within a class of asanas (positions), to identify the important problem and resolved to complete the (performance) Performance appropriately. On the basis of this definition can draw a number of Situations and postures that are not only meet a number of conditions and circumstances. The situation according to this scenario, those problematic when they make the individual before the task it be performed, the task does not control all the components and steps, and thus poses learning task challenging cognitive to the learner, so that a total capacity and knowledge necessary to meet the situation and resolve the confusion, what known competence. And technological competencies can be defined "the body of knowledge, skills and attitudes held by the commander

academic enable it to perform its functions and responsibilities level can be seen and evaluated in the field of computer skills, and the use of the computer in the administrative process, and means of communication.

Problem of the study and questions:

Studies have shown that about receiving conducted administrators of modern technology, there was a significant shortfall in the training of academic leaders to use modern technology and management that supports their ability to deal with the techniques of the modern era. The main reason that most countries do not pay attention to the issue of training they pour all their efforts in the provision of modern technology devices as well as related programs and whatever else concerned is involved in training who are human energy, which can run a hardware and management software. Even if a certain trained it often lacks the training to the future vision and effective methods that return. (Amin, 2002).

Here was the problem of the current study to stand on the degree of academic leaders for technological efficiencies from the point of view of faculty members at the University of Tabuk, and through researcher attempt to answer the following two questions:

The first question: What degree of academic leaders for technological efficiencies from the point of view of faculty members at the University of Tabuk?

Second question: Is there a statistically significant difference at the level of statistical ($\alpha = 0.05$) in the estimates of the faculty members on the paragraphs of the tool as a whole due to the variables (type of specialty, number of years of experience, scientific level)?

The importance of the study:

The importance of this study lies in the importance of the subject matter it shows the degree of skills needed by the academic leader in the field of technology to be able to do its work effectively and efficiently. The importance of this study as they relate to the score of the results of the introduction of technology in management, this study shows some of the skills that must be possessed of the administrative work through the use of technology in order to be able to perform its role efficiently, and individuals active in the sophistication level of university administration, can invent administrative methods to facilitate the administrative process and work on time management and exploitation.

It also gaining study their importance in that it determines the degree of competence necessary technological leaders academics, which will depend upon officials on the process of development of management and computerization in the adoption of the

training academic leaders in the future, which helps them to master the roles and functions entrusted to them with ease and efficiency, and the this study are consistent with the orientations of the Ministry of Higher Education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia towards the use of technology in administrative work and the trend towards e-governance, as well as contributing to the enrichment of libraries and literature management, due to the scarcity of studies and recent research, as well as to keep pace with the theme of trends and global variables modern.

Objectives of the study:

The present study aimed to:

- Statement degree of academic leaders for technological efficiencies from the point of view of faculty members at the University of Tabuk in Saudi Arabia.
- Identify the most important technological competencies necessary for academic leaders from the point of view of faculty members working at the University of Tabuk.
- Prepare a list of competencies necessary for academic leaders in the light of the comprehensive quality standards.

Determinants of the study:

Limited study on faculty members working at the University of Tabuk, Saudi Arabia for the second semester of the academic year 2010/2011 AD, as it merely disseminate the results to the study sample and samples similar to her, and is determined by the results of the study of how the credibility of the response of faculty members to study tool.

The conventional definitions and procedural:

Technological competencies: capacity is a group that must be owned by academic leaders of skills and competencies, they practice in the course of the administrative process in the areas of: computer skills, the use of computers in the administrative process, and means of communication.

The degree of efficiency: the degree to which the commander academic exercise these skills in the management process which is measured by the degree to which obtained the academic leader in the tool for this purpose.

Academic leaders: those concerned and their intended management in this study served as Dean of the Faculty or his deputy, or the head of an academic department.

literature review:

In this section of the study, the researcher will address previous studies on the subject of the study technological competencies, Arab and foreign ancient and modern been arranged chronologically from ancient to modern:

Conducted Skifleur (Scheffler, 1999) survey to identify the competencies necessary technological graduate students. Included resolution on (15) of the competencies technological task that was applied to the (110) of the supervisors and (65) of graduate students, and then were monitored answers and analysis statistically and arrangement skills technological task Ascending by percentages and the study concluded that up to 100% of the answers were on the competencies the following: printing and coordination, Internet and messaging, the use of multimedia, FAQ ethical use of the Internet, the use of tests computerized, making decisions about the use of media technology is best Decisions about some computerized materials on the Internet. And 75% - 98% were of the efficiencies of technology: Use of statistical programs such as spss, help students search for information online, dealing with the Central, distance learning, storage and retrieval of information, evaluate the information extracted from the Internet, work presentations, and the ability to provide computerized materials. Sunaidi conducted (2000) a study on the technical skills of education among the members of the faculty at Sultan Qaboos University and the extent of the exercise. The study aimed to find out the availability of these skills and the degree of exercising them, and the results showed that the most important skills available to the study sample and exercise a very high degree or high are dealing with key elements of the teaching process of preparing a plan, and analysis of educational content, and identify educational strategies. Also showed the presence of a statistically significant positive correlation between the degree of availability of technical skills education to the members of the faculty at Sultan Qaboos University and the degree of exercise have reached (0.95). The Bernal (Bernal, 2001) study aimed to identify the perceptions of teachers and administrators and specialists in education technology around current levels for the implementation of educational technology competencies in primary schools in one of the large school districts in the United States of America. Where he was a statement the point of view of school principals about the level of implementation of educational technology in schools in five areas: participation of the Director in the use of educational technology, support from the Director, encourage and evaluate teachers use technology, and a plan for the implementation of educational technology, implementation and development of technology that serve the curriculum, and has compared with the views of the teachers on the level of implementation of educational technology. Two questionnaires have been used, the first for teachers and other administrators. Was reached the following conclusions: that the majority of schools have performed the required level of application of educational technology, and was nearly half of teachers and principals agree on the level of implementation in schools, and agreed many teachers on the possibility of implementing technology education in schools more creatively than is available Currently different managers. Conducted melanoma (2001) study aimed to identify the extent of owning faculty members in the teachers' colleges in Saudi Arabia for technical education competencies and the extent of exercise in light of variables

(qualification, experience, specialization). The study concluded owning faculty members in the teachers' colleges (38) the adequacy of educational technology degree (large) and (17) the adequacy degree (medium) from their point of view. The study showed the presence of statistically significant differences at the level of ($f_{\chi} . 0.05$) in the possession of the sample of the efficiencies of technical education due to the variable Qualification for PhDs versus campaign masters and bachelor, and in favor of a campaign

master versus bachelor holders at the level areas of the tool as a whole. The study also showed the presence of statistically significant differences at ($f_{\chi} . 0.05$) in the possession of the sample of the efficiencies of technical education due to the variable experience for more than (5) years and the level of study tool and at the level of three axes only are: design and implementation, and evaluation, while In a study by Kennedy (Kennedy, 2002) aimed to identify the extent of recruitment of primary teachers for technological competencies in the teaching process in the area of Coventry in the United Kingdom, where they were to be identified (45) the adequacy of technology must be available at a primary school teacher. It was relying on visiting all teachers of the study sample and numbered (94) teachers and to monitor competencies technological Aozvoha in the classroom, and the study found that teachers most utilize those skills of teachers and statistically significant, as evidenced by the results that teachers experienced (1-4) years more than the main employers of technological competencies of experienced teachers (4-7) years, or (more than 7) years. He also is (Hou, 2004) study aimed to identify the main technological competencies needed by secondary teachers to pursue a teaching career effectively, and the extent of their implementation and exercising. The study sample consisted of (200) teachers at the secondary level in Korea, and used a questionnaire consisted of (49) the adequacy distributed on four areas: the area of motivating learners to learn, employ technological means and activated within the classroom, and produced through the raw materials available in the local environment , and the field of storage and conduct periodic maintenance. The study found that teachers possess technological competencies (80%), and occupied the area to interest and motivate students ranked first, and occupied the field of storage and maintenance of technological means continuing a close second. It also showed that teachers scientific subjects more commonly used for technological competencies of teachers literary topics. The study also found that there was no statistically significant differences in the extent of employment to those attributed to the caliber of sex. The study made a set of recommendations notably causing teachers continuing to activate cycles employ educational technology competencies in teaching. In a study conducted by Al-Sharif (2005). The purpose is to identify the degree possession teachers intermediate stage in Medina for efficiencies and technological degree exercising her using a questionnaire consisted of (40) the adequacy of technological distributed on five key areas: design and production, and field use, and management, and field calendar.

The study concluded that the most important skills possessed by Teachers in middle school in Medina very high degree are: define the general objectives of the subject to be designed, and do produce some teaching aids simple like: graphics, engineering and maquettes, and do create and equip the place to use learning tool. The main technological competencies like to become is the introduction of the teaching-learning means clear manner can be seen by all students, and to take into account the elements of security and safety when using learning techniques. As results showed no statistically significant differences in the degree of ownership or exercise teachers intermediate stage in Medina for efficiencies technological attributed to sex, and teaching experience while showing a statistically significant differences in the degree of ownership or exercise teachers intermediate stage in Medina for efficiencies technological attributed to the variable course and in favor of individuals who have attended a training course

The Bani Domi (2010) study in Jordan This study aimed to identify the degree of appreciation of science teachers of the importance of competencies technological education in the light of some variables such as: sex, qualification, and years of experience, and scientific specialization, and the impact of a course in communication education, and consisted The study sample (92) teachers of science teachers in the public schools of the education directorates in Karak. To achieve the objectives of the study, researcher prepared a questionnaire consisted of (116) adequacy divided into seven areas. To address the data statistically using arithmetic averages, standard deviations, and analysis of variance, and test (T), The study found that teachers believe that the efficiencies of the questionnaire all important to a large extent, with the exception of the adequacy and one was a medium degree of importance. And that all important areas largely from the point of view of the study sample, and there is no statistically significant differences in the study sample estimate of the importance of technological competencies attributed to educational qualifications and specialization variables and study course in communication education.

Comment on the lecturer review:

By looking at previous studies on the subject of competencies technological researcher finds that all previous studies emphasized the importance of competencies technological one hand, the other hand, previous studies dealt with the importance of competencies technological teachers such study (Brown Domi, 2010), and study (Hou, 2004) , and (Kennedy, 2002), and Sharif (2005), while the study of both Sunaidi (2000), and melanoma (2001) dealt with faculty members as a society for the study, while one study addressed the teachers and administrators as a society to study a study Bernal (Bernal , 2001). The current study is consistent with previous studies in the importance of technological competencies, and differ with her in it deals with the degree of

academic leaders for technological competencies from the point of view of faculty members at the University of Tabuk.

Methodology:

The researcher used the descriptive survey in order to describe the phenomenon studied in terms of its nature and the degree of its existence, and appropriate to the curriculum of the nature of the study, and its relevance to achieve its objectives.

The study population: The study population consisted of all faculty members working at the University of Tabuk for the academic year 2010/2011, and the number (215) faculty member.

The study sample: Study sample was selected randomly Mini (available sample) of the study population, and study sample consisted of (169) faculty member.

Study tool :To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher developed a tool study, a questionnaire; to measure the degree of academic leaders of the efficiencies of technology from the point of view of faculty members, and through the literature review previous and reviews previous studies relevant to the subject of the study, and included study tool its image primary (34) items distributed on four areas (the use of modern technologies, and the means of communication, IT skills, administrative and organizational skills). The questionnaire was adopted Likert scale quintet as follows: 1. If the answer is (a very large degree), given the mark (5).

2. If the answer is (highly), given the mark (4).
3. If the answer is (medium), given the mark (3).
4. If the answer to (a few), given the mark (2)
5. If the answer is (very few), given the mark (1).

The following criterion was adopted for the purpose of analyzing the results: -

From 1 to less than 1.8 degrees exercise is very low.

- From 1.8 to less than 2.6 degree low exercise.
- From 2.6 to less than 3.4 degrees moderate exercise.
- From 3.4 to less than 4.2 degree high practice.

- More than 4.2 degree of exercise is very high.

Believe tools

To verify the veracity of the study tool, the researcher offer to (9) of the arbitrators from specialists; to arbitration in terms of the appropriateness of paragraphs for the purposes of the study, and the extent of health linguistic paragraphs, and the extent of affiliation paragraph for the domain that included below, where they were taking all the notes of the arbitrators and adjusted so that the number of paragraphs of the resolution (30) paragraph, where it was deleted 4 paragraphs and add one paragraph.

Stability toos

To ensure the stability of the tool, have been applied to exploratory sample consisting of (40) faculty member from outside the study sample in an application and re-application two weeks interval between the application and return it. It was to ensure the stability of the internal consistency of the instrument using Cornbrash's alpha coefficient, reaching (0.83) which is acceptable for the purposes of scientific research.

Study procedures

1. The researcher reviewed the literature theoretical and previous studies related subject of the study, and will rely on the literature of theoretical and previous studies in the preparation of the study tool in its initial, and then check the semantics ratified study tool and stability by offering a set of arbitrators specialists at the University of Tabuk. And then taking their opinions and suggestions. 2. The researcher ensure stability study tool by applying it to a random sample of outside study sample consisted of (40) members of the faculty, and then calculate the coefficient Cornbrash alpha of consistency procedure, and after verifying and assuring the veracity of the study tool and stability, will be applied to The study sample of faculty members and answer their questions.

3. The researcher collected the questionnaires and the number was (173) questionnaire were excluded (4) questionnaires to incomplete data, and the number of questionnaires suitable for analysis (169) to identify and thus represent the number of members of the study sample, and then were unloaded data computerized, and then perform statistical analyzes appropriate out the findings and recommendations.

Variables of the study:

Independent variables: $f\{$ type of specialization: It has two levels (scientific, humane).

experience, with three factors (1-5 years, 5-10 years, more than 10 years). Academic Rank and has three levels: (professor, associate professor, assistant professor).

Dependent variable: Degree of academic leaders for technological competencies from the point of view of faculty members at the University of Tabuk.

Statistical method:

To answer the study questions, statistical treatments were used as follows:

1) extract averages and standard deviations; to answer the first question, on the degree of exercise academic leaders for technological competencies from the point of view of faculty members at the University of Tabuk.

2) extract the tripartite analysis of variance; to answer the second question, to see the differences that are attributable to the variables (type of specialization, Academic Rank, number of years of experience), and use شيفيه test posteriori comparisons in case there are significant differences.

Results of the study:

The first question: What degree of academic leaders for technological efficiencies from the point of view of faculty members at the University of Tabuk?

To answer this question has been extracted averages and standard deviations for technological efficiencies from the point of view of faculty members at the University of Tabuk, and Table 1 below illustrates this.

Table (1): averages and standard deviations of technological competencies for leaders, academics from the point of view of faculty members at the University of Tabuk in descending order according to the arithmetical averages

degree	number	domain	mean	standard deviation	degree of practice
1	3	IT skills	3.63	.656	high
2	1	Using of modern technologies	3.33	.736	medium
3	2	communication	3.28	.704	medium
4	4	administrative	3.12	.775	medium

		and organizational skills			
All leaders for technological efficiencies			3.33	.644	medium

Table (1) arithmetical averages and standard deviations of the efficiencies of the technological leaders of academics from the point of view of faculty members which, as it says the field of IT skills in the first place the highest average account amounted to (3.63), and the degree to exercise significant, followed by the second field of the use of modern technologies with an average My account was (3.33), and the degree of exercise medium, then the means of communication in third place with an average account (3.28), and the degree of exercise medium while came the field of managerial skills and organizational ranked last a mean of (3.12), and the degree of exercise moderately. The arithmetic average for the exercise of technological competencies by academic leaders from the point of view of faculty members at the University of Tabuk as a whole (3.33), and the degree of moderate exercise.

Were calculated averages and standard deviations for the study sample estimates clauses of the areas, where she was as follows:

The first domain: the use of modern technologies:

Was calculated averages and standard deviations for the study sample estimates on the paragraphs of the use of modern technologies, and Table 2 shows that.

Table (2): averages and standard deviations for the paragraphs of the first area, "the use of modern techniques" in descending order according to the arithmetical averages

degree	number	points	mean	standard deviation	degree of practice
1	4	Proficient in the use of web browser.	3.65	1.006	high
2	3	Software is used to protect files and data and to get rid of viruses	3.54	1.010	high

3	1	The Windows operating system uses and publications such as XP,. Vista	3.49	1.005	medium
3	5	Pressure, and FAFSA compressed files that are placed on the network or carry them.	3.49	.952	medium
5	7	He can use electronic library and data base	3.48	1.093	medium

degree	number	points	mean	standard deviation	degree of practice
7	6	Download upload.	3.39	.865	medium
8	2	Recognizes the technical problems related to computer and Internet permanent happening and how to deal with it.	3.24	.999	medium
All domain			3.33	.736	medium

Table (2) arithmetical averages and standard deviations of the paragraphs of the field of planning, where it came from paragraph (4), which states that "mastered the use of browsers websites" in the first place, and a mean of (3.65), and the degree of exercise large, while came paragraph (3), which states that "uses software to protect files and data and get rid of viruses" in second place, and a mean of (3.54) and the degree of

exercise is great, came paragraph (2), which reads recognize the technical problems related to computer and Internet permanently happening and how to deal with it, "prize recent average account of (3.24) and the degree of moderate exercise, and the arithmetic average of the area as a whole (3.33) and the exercise of medium degree.

The second domain: Media Contact:

Was calculated averages and standard deviations for the study sample estimates on the paragraphs of the field and means of communication, and Table 3 shows that:

degree	number	points	mean	standard deviation	degree of practice
1	10	Uses the Internet as a scientific research	3.49	1.108	medium
2	9	Use e-mail with others	3.42	.907	medium
3	11	Use and written communication media, billboards and	3.33	.831	medium
4	12	Actively involved in administrative forums on the Internet	3.22	.872	medium
5	8	Own website	3.19	.872	medium
All domain			3.28	.704	medium

Table (3) arithmetical averages and standard deviations of the paragraphs of the means of communication, where it came from paragraph (10) which states that "uses the Internet as a means for scientific research" in the first place and a mean total (3.49), which corresponds to appreciation of the degree of exercise medium, while came paragraph (9), which states that "uses e-mail (E-Mail) to communicate with others" in second place, and a mean total (3.42), which corresponds to estimate degree of exercise medium, while came paragraph (8), which reads, "has a website on the Internet" ranked last, with an average account of (3.19), which corresponds to the appreciation of the degree of moderate exercise, and the arithmetic average of the paragraphs of the field as a whole (3.28) and the exercise of medium degree.

Therd domain: knowledge skills:

Was calculated averages and standard deviations for the study sample estimates clauses the field of IT skills, and Table (4) shows that.

Table (4): averages and standard deviations for the paragraphs of the third area "IT skills" in descending order according to the arithmetical averages

dgree	number	points	mean	standard deviation	degree of practice
1	16	The manual method is supported in addition to a computerized method of dealing with data	3.94	.812	high
2	14	E-mail is used effectively to	3.73	.926	high

		exchange information			
3	17	The University has a database sufficient to complete its work	3.71	.860	high
4	19	Seeks to computerize all administrative and financial transactions	3.68	.890	high
5	21	Has the technological culture to help him perform his work efficiently	3.67	.801	high
6	20	Verifies the validity of the information and documentation sensitive	3.64	.952	high
7	18	Uses the Internet as one of the indicators of a shift towards the information age	3.59	.938	high
8	13	No enough training and skill in the use of technology	3.48	.928	high
9	15	University used advanced information systems, such as management information	3.21	.930	medium

		systems, decision support systems, database management systems			
All domain			3.63	.656	high

Table (4) arithmetical averages and standard deviations of the paragraphs of IT skills, where it came from paragraph (16), which states "are supported manual method in addition to the method computerized data handling" in the first place, and a mean of (3.94), which corresponds to estimate degree of exercise is great, came paragraph (14), which states that uses e-mail effectively for the exchange of information "in second place with an average account of (3.73), which corresponds to appreciation of the degree to exercise large, while came paragraph (15), which reads using university systems, advanced information such as management information systems, decision support systems, database management systems, "the recent prize and a mean of (3.21), which corresponds to the appreciation of the practice of medium degree, and the arithmetic average of the paragraphs of the field as a whole (3.63) and a large degree of exercise.

The fourth domain: the administrative and organizational skills:

Was calculated averages and standard deviations for the study sample estimates paragraphs of the field of administrative and organizational skills, and Table (5) shows that:

Table (5): averages and standard deviations of paragraphs IV, "the domain of administrative and organizational skills" in descending order according to the arithmetical averages.

degree	number	points	mean	standard deviation	degree of practice
1	26	Annual League plan able to cope with the rapid technological	3.54	.892	high

		developments			
2	28	The organizational structure at the university facilitates horizontal communication between	3.27	.961	medium

degree	number	points	mean	standard deviation	degree of practice
		Deferent department			
3	23	Keeping on continuity planning	3.22	1.002	medium
4	24	Puts flexible targets for renewable and continuous development	3.16	1.035	medium
5	29	Can the organizational structure of the University to accommodate the introduction of modern technologies in the work for the application of technology	3.11	.890	medium
5	27	Tray to create a campus environment, flexible and participatory	3.11	.954	medium
7	25	Encourages all employees in the department to participate in the administrative decision-making process	2.95	1.023	medium
8	30	Reorganization is made to the organizational structure in the light of the change in the nature of administrative work and style	2.94	1.109	medium
Aal domain			3.12	0.775	medium

Table (5) arithmetical averages and standard deviations of the paragraphs of the field of management skills, organizational, where it came from paragraph (26), which stipulates League plan annual able to cope with technological developments accelerated "in the first place, and a mean of (3.54), which corresponds to appreciation of the degree of exercise large, while came paragraph (28), which reads "the organizational structure at the university facilitates horizontal communication between the different departments," ranked last, with an average account of (3.27) It corresponds to estimate degree of exercise medium, while paragraph (30), which states "area reorganization of the organizational structure in the light of the change in the nature and pattern of administrative work "came in ranked last with a mean (2.94) within the degree of medium, and the arithmetic average of the paragraphs of the field as a whole (3.12) and the exercise of medium degree.

Second: The results related to the second question: "Is there any statistically significant differences at the level of statistical ($\alpha = 0.05$) in the estimates of the faculty members on the paragraphs of the tool as a whole due to the variables (type of specialty, number of years of experience, scientific level)?"

To answer this question has been extracted arithmetical averages and standard deviations for the degree of academic leaders of the efficiencies of technology from the point of view of faculty members at the University of Tabuk, depending on the type variables specialty, academic rank, years of experience, the table below illustrates this. Table (6): averages and standard deviations for the degree of academic leaders for technological efficiencies from the point of view of faculty members at the University of Tabuk, depending on the type variables specialty, academic rank, and the number of years of experience

The use of modern technologies and means of communication skills Informatics administrative and organizational skills technological competencies as a whole

Type of scientific specialization Q 3.37 3.30 3.65 3.11 3.35

P .79 .68 .62 .78 .63

Q humanitarian 3.26 3.25 3.59 3.13 3.30

P .65 .74 .71 .76 .66

Academic Rank Assistant Professor Q 3.47 3.39 3.61 3.17 3.41

P .78 .66 .59 .78 .63

Associate Professor

Q 3.33 3.08 3.53 3.09 3.25

P .59 .66 .58 .60 .54

Professor

Q 3.10 3.34 3.77 3.07 3.31

P .78 .78 .80 .94 .77

Experience less than 5 years o 3.39 3.33 3.61 3.15 3.37

P .78 .69 .55 .75 .61
 5 - 10 years o 3.26 3.22 3.65 3.09 3.30
 P .69 .72 .74 .79 .67

10 + years o 3.26 3.22 3.65 3.51 3.11
 P .69 .72 .74 .75 .79

Q = mean p = standard deviation

Table (6) varies ostensibly in arithmetical averages and standard deviations for the degree of academic leaders of the efficiencies of technology from the point of view of faculty members at the University of Tabuk, depending on the type variables specialty, academic rank, and the number of years of experience because of the different categories of variables of type specialization (scientific, humane), and the scientific level (assistant professor, associate professor, professor), and experience (less than 5 years, 5-10 years, 10 years and over), in the fields and in the tool as a whole. And to indicate significant statistical differences between the averages computational analysis of variance was used triangular table fields (7) and analysis of variance of the instrument as a whole table (8).

Table 7: Triple analysis of variance of the impact of the type of specialization and Academic Rank and expertise on the areas of technological competencies

Source contrast areas of the sum of the squares of degrees of freedom Average squares P value of statistical significance
 Type the use of modern technology specialization 0.370 1.370 0.757 0.385
 Hutlnj = 0.008 means of communication 0.037 1.037 0.077 0.782
 H = 0.638 IT skills 0.324 1.324 .789 .375
 Administrative and organizational skills 0.130 1.130 0.215 0.644
 Rank scientific use of modern technologies 6.310 2 3.155 6.452 * .002
 Wilkes = 0.768 means of communication 4.422 2 2,211 4.620 * 0.011
 H = .000 IT skills 1.984 2.992 2.416 0.091
 Administrative and organizational skills 0.425 2.213 .350 0.705
 Experience the use of modern techniques .003 2 0.0015 .005 .941
 Hutlnj = .002 and .024 2 means of communication 012. 0.049 0.824
 H = 0.952 IT skills 109 2 0545. 0.265 0.607
 Administrative and organizational skills 6.70 2 3.35 .000 .992
 Wrong to use modern techniques 149.647 163.489
 Means of communication 146.436 163.479
 IT skills 125.608 163 .410

Administrative and organizational skills 185.710 163.607
 Overall use of modern techniques 168.240 169
 154.275 means of communication 169
 IT skills 133.821 169
 Administrative and organizational skills 186.706 169

Seen from the table (7) as follows:

- The presence of statistically significant differences ($\alpha = 0.05$) due to the impact of Academic Rank in the areas of use of modern technologies and means of communication, and lack of statistically significant differences in the areas of IT skills and managerial skills and technological developments, and to indicate the differences marital function statistically between the arithmetical averages were used comparisons dimensional manner شيفيه as shown in table 8.

Table (8) variance analysis of the impact of the type of specialization and Academic Rank and expertise on technological competencies as a whole.

Source of variation	sum of squares	degrees of freedom	Average squares	P value of statistical significance
Type specialization	.186	1	.186	.459
Academic Rank	.957	2	.478	1,183
Experience	0.011	2	0055	0.028
Error	123.691	163	0.758	0.867
Total	128.911	169		

Seen from the table (8) as follows:

There is no statistically significant differences attributable to the impact of the type of specialization. ($\alpha = 0.05$)

There is no statistically significant differences attributable to the impact of the scientific level ($\alpha = 0.05$)

There is no statistically significant differences attributable to the impact of the experience. ($\alpha = 0.05$)

Table (9) comparisons dimensional manner شيفيه to impact of scientific Rank on the use of modern technologies and means of communication

	mean	Assistant professor	Associate professor	professor

Using technology	Assistant professor	3.47			
	Associate professor	3.33	.15		
	professor	3.10	.37	.22	
comunication	Assistant professor	3.39			
	Associate professor	3.08	.31		
	professor	3.34	.05	.26	

Seen from the table (9) the following:

- The presence of statistically significant differences ($\alpha = 0.05$) between the associate professor and assistant professor came differences in favor of Assistant Professor, as shown by the presence of statistically significant differences between the professor and associate professor and came differences in favor of the professor, in the field of communication media.

Discussion of Results:

Discuss the results related to the first question:

The results showed that the degree of academic leaders of the efficiencies of technology from the point of view of faculty members came to a fair degree, can be explained on the basis that academic leaders have sessions sufficient in the area of skills and technological although it is still exercising her have yet to reach the required level, and can be attributed this result to the nature and the large number of administrative tasks assigned leaders, academics as well as the teaching profession that they do which means preoccupation with the big lead to dependence on the implementation of the business image routine (paper) on one side, on the other hand are not available at the university a lot of convictions about how appropriate and serious implementation of the business through the use of technology in other words, (e-governance), which requires finding appropriate culture to create the conviction of individuals legality and validity of electronic output and accuracy, and the importance of the change that will happen when the use of technology in administrative work. And agree this result with the result of the study Bernal (Bernal, 2001), and vary this result with the result of the study Sunaidi (2000), and as a result the study of brown Domi (2010), and attributed this difference to the difference in the nature of the study population and the regulatory climate for universities.

As for the discussion of the results in the areas of study were as follows:

The field of IT skills in the first place the highest average account amounted to (3.63), and the degree of exercise large, where the adoption of the manual method in addition to the method computerized data handling, and use e-mail effectively for the exchange of information, the University has a database sufficient to complete its work, It seeks commander academic to computerize all administrative transactions and finance, has a culture of technological help him perform his work efficiently, and this is logical because these leaders academics are subject to a lot of courses related to computer and Internet result of the nature of their work on the one hand, and the nature of their studies that they have in foreign countries if What he knew that most of them are graduates of universities and non-Arab, which focuses on the technology of all kinds.

Followed by the second field of the use of modern technologies with an average account (3.33), and the degree of moderate exercise, and attributed this result, as indicated previously to the lack of a lot of convictions about the use and practice of technological competencies.

The scope and means of communication in third place with an average account (3.28), and the degree of exercise medium, and can be explained on the basis that the acquisition of these competencies related to means of communication is an essential process and necessary, and attribute the researcher reason for this is that the ultimate goal of technology programs is the functional use of the means of communication in educational situations and administrative, as the possession of academic leaders for the efficiencies of this field helps them in the functional use of the means of communication, and can be explained by the fact that they are despite their awareness of the importance of using the means of communication, and the key role they play in the administrative process and education, they see that their use is essential, In the event provides encouragement and support and funding from the university, and providing hardware and modern technological means in other words, the trend towards the application of e-governance alongside traditional management.

The field of administrative and organizational skills ranked last with an average account (3.12), and the degree of moderate exercise. Where he Although the League plan annual able to cope with technological developments accelerated, and the organizational structure of the university facilitates horizontal communication between the different departments, and academic leaders are keen on continuity planning, and put targets flexible renewable and continuous development, and can be of the organizational structure of the university to accommodate introduction of modern technologies in the work to implement the technology somewhat, but the degree of the exercise of these managerial skills and technological came moderately below the desired level, and this requires attention to provide all the elements of information resources of knowledge, software, and hardware and equipment in order to achieve the desired objectives with respect to growth vocational Continuous leaders, academics,

and information so that we can employ in all educational and training activities and management at the university, managerial and technological. The skills can not be employed by academic leaders without modern techniques and provides encouragement and support is available from the university.

Discuss the results relating to the second question:

The results of analysis, there is no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) due to the impact of the type of specialization on every field of study and the tool as a whole, and this shows that it does not allocate faculty member no effect on the response of the faculty members in the importance of competencies technological, and attributed this result to the agreement of faculty members on the great importance of the competencies that must be enjoyed by the academic leader. The results of the analysis, there is no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) due to the effect of experience in all areas and at the tool as a whole, and attributed this result is that no matter how experienced faculty member they agree on the importance of the areas of competence and technological necessity. This result differs with the result of the study of melanoma (2001), the study of Kennedy (Kennedy, 2002), and agreed with result study Sharif (2005).

As for the variable Academic Rank, the results showed a statistically significant difference ($\alpha = 0.05$) due to the impact of Academic Rank in the areas of use of modern technologies and means of communication, and lack of statistically significant differences in the areas of IT skills and management skills and technology, came the differences between the professor and assistant professor, came differences in favor of Assistant Professor, in the use of modern techniques, and attributed this result to the fact that faculty members who are in the rank of Assistant Professor, mostly those who are assigned a new experience few, they see that the introduction of what's new on academic work in order to develop and improve, especially in the use of modern techniques, and the results also show the presence of statistically significant differences between the professor and associate professor and came differences in favor of the professor, in the field of means of communication, and attributed this result to the faculty members who are in the rank of professor a result of their experience and long Masrthm of many of the modern means of communication that has been invented.

Recommendations and proposals:

Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that:

- Action by the university administration a new plan for the formation of positive trends when academic leaders and faculty members about the use of technological competencies.
- The need to work on the employment of information and communication technology in all administrative activities.
- Develop plans and development projects to ensure that the integration of technology in university administration at various levels, and through the cooperation of the decision-makers in the field of university administration and planners.
- Take advantage of the skills list prepared by the researcher in the development of academic leaders preparation programs at the University of Tabuk and the development of training courses academic leaders during the service.
- Carry out studies on the extent of owning a faculty of technological competencies and exercising her degree.

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