Evaluating the degree of adoption of knowledge management processes for institutes of science and technology of physical and sports activities from the point of view of professors according to some personal variables (academic qualification, years of service)

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Abstract:

The study aimed to identify the degree of professors' adoption of knowledge management processes in institutes of science and technology of physical and sports activities from the professors' point of view, according to some personal variables (academic qualification, years of service) at Souk Ahras University.

The study used the descriptive approach. The basic sample for the study was formed. from (19) Professor. The sample was chosen intentionally. A questionnaire was constructed specifically for the degree of process adoption, containing (26) statements

The study reached a set of results, the most important of which is that the degree of adoption of knowledge management processes at the institute from the point of view of professors was moderate, also that there were no statistically significant differences at the significance level **α ≥ 0.05**. This is due to the academic degree variable, as well as the absence of statistically significant differences at the significance level **α ≥ 0.05**It is attributed to the variable of professional experience.

Keywords: knowledge management applications; proffesors.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The The twenty-first century is witnessing a massive knowledge explosion, exponential growth of information, and an increase in social demand for education in all countries and in various fields of life, including the field of education (Karima, 2017, pp. 46-70).The world today is living in the era of a new revolution, the information revolution, which is closely linked to knowledge, as it depends primarily on the rapid and massive growth in the volume of intellectual and scientific production, as well as the emergence of many specializations and the diversity of their sources, and this is what created the urgent need for knowledge. Applying and managing it with modern scientific foundations enables you to confront administrative developments in the business world. And he knew her Odor (2020) describes it as a conscious effort to obtain the right knowledge, make it readily available to the right people, and help distribute information and make it actionable in ways that improve the organization (Odor, 2018, pp. 177-187)The study of knowledge by those in a position of responsibility in various work sectors, including sports sectors, has become one of the topics that enjoy a high degree of importance, because of its effects - whether negative or positive - on the course of work and its implementation, leading to achieving goals. And increasing productivity, as it has become one of the basic criteria in measuring and evaluating the degree of management effectiveness and the success of workers in sports facilities. We find that investing in knowledge through managing and dealing with it will lead to independence of thought that makes thinking limitless, unleashing creativity and creative ideas, and excellence in managing knowledge assets, the most important of which is the individual. (Guy, 2017) In further discussion of knowledge management, he emphasized (Bhatt, 2001, pp. 68-75) The second generation moves from knowledge management to creating new knowledge, but (Lin, C.., & Yen, D. C. , 2012, pp. 10-23)have added another series to the definition of knowledge management, such as creating, facilitating, integrating, nurturing, transferring and protecting knowledge.

All knowledge management processes (sharing, acquiring and using knowledge) affect learning within the organization (- Inkinen, H. T., Kianto, A., & Vanhala, M. , 2015, pp. 432-455)

Knowledge management processes work sequentially and integrate with each other, as each process depends on the other, integrates with it, and supports it (Abu Fara, Youssef, and Ahmed Khalil Alian , 2010, pp. 43-114)**.** The researchers concluded a set of core processes for knowledge management consisting of:

Diagnosing and acquiring knowledge: It is a set of activities carried out by the organization to obtain knowledge, whether implicit or explicit, and consists of capturing and creating knowledge sharing.

Generating knowledge (creativity): (Abu Zureiq, Faten , 2017) points out that the process of generating knowledge includes purchasing, creating, and acquiring knowledge from its various sources.

Knowledge storage: It is the process of preserving and recording information by concerned persons within the educational institution, and the necessity of storing knowledge in a way that is difficult to access by competing persons and institutions.

Distribution of knowledge: Show (Ali,2018) The process of distributing knowledge depends on the presence of effective formal mechanisms that enable the distribution process, and these mechanisms depend on training by old colleagues with experience during the work, as well as experience teams and knowledge and learning relationships, in addition to seminars, conferences, workshops and lessons. Reports, lectures, training, etc. Therefore, combining these tasks contributes to the distribution process that may lead to greater effectiveness in transferring knowledge.

Application of knowledge: And he showed (Hammouda,2018) The process of applying knowledge contributes to developing and developing the knowledge of employees in the organization through what they learn and train on Workers on the ground, within the institutions in which they work.

Knowledge management in higher education institutions emerges from processes designed to identify and use the foundations of knowledge derived from professors and students.

2. The research problem:

Knowledge management is a crucial element for workers in the sports field, and from this standpoint, this study comes to identify the processes of knowledge management and their relationship to the performance of the professors of the Institute of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities in the state of Souk Ahras, where knowledge management among workers in the sports sector, especially the professors of the institute under study today, has become a decisive criterion for entering into daily work activities, through their ability to

employ them in a way that achieves high-level performance and satisfaction with the work they provide.

This leads us to pose the following general question for our research as follows:

What is the degree of adoption of the knowledge processes of the Institute and Sciences of Physical and Sports Activities of the University of Mohamed Sharif Auxiliary for the knowledge management processes of the state of Souk Ahras according to personal variables?

Through the general question, we included the following partial questions:

- Are there statistically significant differences in the degree of accreditation of professors of the Institute and Sciences of Physical and Sports Activities at Mohamed Sharif University as an assistant for knowledge management operations in the state of Souk Ahras due to the academic qualification variable?

- Are there statistically significant differences in the degree of accreditation of professors of the Institute and Sciences of Physical and Sports Activities at the Mohamed Sharif University Assistant for knowledge management processes in the state of Souk Ahras due to the variable of professional experience?

3. Research hypotheses:
3.1 General hypothesis:

The degree of reliance of professors of the Institute of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities at Mohamed Sharif Messadia University on knowledge management processes is significant.

3.2 Partial hypotheses:

There are statistically significant differences in the degree of accreditation of professors of the Institute and Sciences of Physical and Sports Activities at Mohamed Sherif University Assistant for knowledge management processes in the state of Souk Ahras due to the academic qualification variable.

There are Differences Self Statistical significance in the degree of accreditation of professors of the Institute and Sciences of Physical and Sports Activities at Mohamed Sharif University Assistantship for Knowledge Management Operations in the state of Souk Ahras due to the variable of professional experience.

4. Research objectives:

Identifying the degree of adoption of knowledge management processes for institutes of science and technology of physical activities and sports from the point of view of professors, according to personal variables.

Identifying the presence of statistically significant differences in the degree of accreditation of professors of the Institute and Sciences of Physical and Sports Activities at the Mohamed Sharif Messadia University of the state of Souk Ahras due to the variable of academic qualification, years of service and responsibility.

5. The importance of research: The importance of research is evident through:

- – The importance of this research stems from the importance of the subject of knowledge management, and the importance of its use in the administrative and academic system, as creating and generating knowledge is one of the most prominent tasks undertaken by universities, and one of the most prominent goals they seek to achieve.
- – The importance of the research also lies in the fact that it addresses one of the most important elements of modern sports management, which is knowledge management, as we will try to highlight the processes of knowledge management among professors of the Institute and Sciences of Physical and Sports Activities.

6. Defining search concepts and terms:

6/1. Knowledge management processes: The processes carried out by Mohammed Al-Sharif University are auxiliary to diagnosing and acquiring knowledge, generating knowledge, storing knowledge, distributing knowledge, and applying knowledge.

6/2. University professor: He is a person who holds a master's degree - a doctorate in sciences, a doctorate in science, an LMD, who holds the position of assistant professor - lecturer, professor of higher education, who carries out teaching tasks in one of the departments of the Institute of Physical Education according to his specialization, in addition to the tasks of scientific research and community service.

6/03. Institute of Science and Technology of Physical Activities and Sports: An academic institution with a system LMD, Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate, offers specific study programs in the desired specialty, and awards degrees in the name of its affiliated university.

7. Previous studies:

7/1 Riyad Diab, Adnan Al-Ajrami, and others (2023): Knowledge management processes and their role in improving the strategic decision-making process, an

applied study on Al-Azhar University. The study aimed to highlight the nature of the relationship between knowledge management and the strategic decision-making process, given that the strategic decision is formulated and taken according to a specific cognitive perspective, and the descriptive analytical approach was used. The study aimed to (48) From the university administration, deans of colleges, and college directors at Al-Azhar University, data was collected by designing a questionnaire that includes six dimensions related to the knowledge management process and an axis related to strategic decision-making. The results of the study showed that there were no statistically significant differences in knowledge management processes due to the variables of gender, academic qualification, age, and university, and there were statistically significant differences in knowledge management processes due to the years of experience variable. Implementing it at the university contributes significantly to achieving benefits for the university.

7/2 Jawaher Al-Sulaiman, Rima Bin Saif (2022): Knowledge management processes and their relationship to stimulating innovation among secondary school teachers in the city of Riyadh, The study aimed to determine the degree of both secondary school principals' application of knowledge management processes and the degree of stimulating innovation among secondary school teachers from their point of view in the city of Riyadh. The descriptive survey method was used on a simple random sample of (97) female teacher. The most prominent results of the study were that the degree of secondary school principals' application of knowledge management processes from their teachers' point of view was very high, and the degree of stimulating innovation among secondary school teachers from their point of view was high. There are no statistically significant differences in the degree to which secondary school principals apply knowledge management processes and the degree of stimulating innovation due to the years of service variable.

7/3 Murad Awadallah, Asim Shawqi Obaid (2021): Knowledge management processes included in smart learning systems at Palestine Technical University, in-person, from the point of view of faculty members, Ramallah Branch, Palestine The study aimed to identify the degree of adoption of knowledge management included in smart learning systems at the University of Palestine, and to reveal the existence of differences and their implications in terms of the responses of sample members to the degree of knowledge management processes included in smart learning systems. The study used the descriptive developmental approach on a

sample consisting of (82) faculty members were selected by a simple random method. A questionnaire consisting of (36) items was used. The results showed that the degree of knowledge management processes included in the smart learning systems at the University of Palestine was moderate on all axes. The results also showed that there were differences in the learning systems axis. Smart in favor of the Arroub Branch, and there were no differences according to the university branch variable for the rest of the axes, and retrieving and sharing knowledge, and there were differences in the two axes of organizing and storing knowledge, and there were no differences depending on the academic rank variable for the rest of the axes.

7/4 Hassoun Haitham Hassoun (2021): Knowledge management processes and their role in enhancing strategic renewal activities, a case study in the General Directorate of Education, Nineveh, Iraq, The current research sought to diagnose the reality of knowledge management processes and strategic renewal activities, as well as to determine the nature of the relationship and the impact between them. The researcher relied on the case study approach and the sample amounted to (55) Individual and consisted of heads of departments, divisions and administrative units. The questionnaire form was used as the main tool in collecting data. The most important results of the study were the possibility of adopting knowledge management processes in enhancing strategic renewal activities despite the presence of a level of variation between one process and another. This confirmed the congruence of the theoretical and applied frameworks.

7/5 Ahmed Ibrahim Musa Ibrahim (2021): The impact of human resources management practices on organizational agility through knowledge management processes as a variable Mediator: This research aimed to determine the type and degree of strength of the indirect relationship between human resources management practices and organizational agility at Menoufia University through knowledge management processes as a mediating variable. The researcher adopted the descriptive approach and the study sample consisted of workers in all university units, who numbered more than from600 respondents, and 331 lists were answered, including 295 lists suitable for analysis (78.2% of the sample size).

7/6 Al-Jadeibi (2020): Requirements for applying knowledge management in higher education institutions to promote sustainable development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia according to Vision (2030),This study aimed to identify the requirements for applying knowledge management in higher education institutions to promote sustainable development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia according to the vision of (2030) The researcher used the descriptive analytical method, and the study sample included (60) faculty members from King Abdulaziz University in various specializations. The researcher adopted the questionnaire as a tool for the study. One of the most important results of the study was that the requirements for applying knowledge management in higher education institutions in the Kingdom came to a high degree High, and there are significant differences in the opinions of the study sample members about the total score of the questionnaire according to the years of study variable.

7/12. Comment on previous studies:

By reviewing the results of previous studies, it was found that they agreed in their focus on the importance of knowledge management and the degree of its adoption in higher education institutions, as most of the studies used the descriptive analytical approach, except for the study of Hassoun Haitham Hassoun (2021), which relied on a case study approach, and all studies used the questionnaire to suit it for the purposes of the study. The most important results of previous studies were that the degree of application of knowledge management in higher education institutions was high; It was used in the methodology and design of the current study tool, as well as interpreting the results, linking them, and enhancing the validity of the results reached in the study.

8. Research methodology and field procedures:

8/1. Survey: It works to clarify the researcher's ideas and visions and give him a precise idea about the nature of the field topic studied. The aim of this is to reach the building of primary data about the research sample so that we can prepare the technology that allows us to get closer to the respondents in order to conduct a study of the place in which the basic study will be conducted. We have done This step aims to achieve a set of goals that can be summarized as follows:

- Study of the psychometric properties (validity, reliability) of the tool.
- Verifying the suitability of the questionnaire and the research sample's understanding of its paragraphs and terminology.
- Determine the time the respondent is likely to take to answer the

questionnaire.

8/2. Research Methodology: In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used the descriptive analytical method, through which the researcher attempts to describe the phenomenon that is the subject of the study, analyze its data, and explain the relationship between its components, the opinions that are put forward about it, the processes it includes, and the effects it produces. The descriptive analytical method is compatible with the nature of the current study, in order to know the degree of Adopting knowledge management processes for institutes of science and technology of physical and sports activities from the point of view of professors.

8/3. Study population and sample:

8/3/1. Study population: The study population consists of:33 professors, according to information from the director of the Institute of Science and Technology of Physical Activities and Sports at the University of Souk Ahras, 19 professors have been selected.

8/3/2. The study sample:

A) Exploratory sample: Chosen randomly, the number of (10) A professor from the research community, where the researcher applied the study tool with the aim of verifying its validity by calculating its validity and reliability. These professors were excluded from the basic study sample.

b) Primary sample The basic sample for the study consisted of (19) Institute of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities at the University of Souk Ahras for the academic year (2022-2023). The sample was chosen intentionally.

8/4. Study tool: A questionnaire was constructed regarding the degree of adoption of knowledge management processes for institutes of science and technology of physical and sports activities from the point of view of professors at Mohamed Sharif Musadia University of Souk Ahras. It contains (26) A statement divided into five dimensions (diagnosing and acquiring knowledge, generating knowledge (creativity), storing knowledge, distributing knowledge, and applying knowledge).

Table No. (01): Represents the dimensions of the study tool

Number of phrases	KM processes questionnaire	Dimensions
06	Diagnosis and acquisition of knowledge	First dimension
05	Knowledge generation (creativity)	The second dimension
05	Knowledge storage	third dimension
05	Distribution of knowledge	The fourth dimension
05	Application of knowledge	Fifth dimension

Five answer alternatives are suggested (very large, large, medium, small, very small), and grades are given in the following order: five grades, four grades, three grades, two grades, one grade.

8/4/2. Psychometric conditions:

8/4/2/1. Validity of the tool:

A) Honesty of arbitrators: To ensure the validity of the questionnaire, it was presented to a group of experienced and specialized arbitrators at the Institute of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities at the University of Souk Ahras. They were asked to study the questionnaire and express their opinion regarding: the clarity of the paragraphs, the extent to which the paragraphs belong to the field, the linguistic formulation of the paragraphs, and other comments they deem appropriate; The arbitrators' agreement percentage was approved85% of the statement was accepted or rejected, and all opinions and directions expressed by the arbitrators were taken into account.

b) Self-honesty: It means the internal validity of the test, which is the experimental scores of the test attributed to the true scores free of measurement errors. It is measured by calculating the square root of the tool's stability coefficient (Nasr al-Din Radwan,**2006, p. 216**); Since the reliability coefficient of the questionnaire equals =0.82, the self-honesty coefficient =$\sqrt{0.82}$So self-honesty =0.90, this is a very strong result.

C) Structural validity: This is done by extracting the correlation coefficient (Pearson) between each dimension and the total score of the questionnaire on the

degree of adoption of knowledge management processes on the other hand. The results were as in the following table.

Table No. (02): Internal consistency between the scores of each dimension and the total score of the questionnaire on the degree of adoption of knowledge management processes.

(n=19)

**Function at level0,01	The questionnaire as a whole	Dimensions	M
	,66**0	Diagnosis and acquisition of knowledge	1
	,74**0	Knowledge generation (creativity)	2
	,65**0	Knowledge storage	3
	,63**0	Distribution of knowledge	4
	,70**0	Application of knowledge	5

The construct validity of the construct was calculated by extracting the Pearson correlation coefficient between the five subcomponents and the total score of the questionnaire, as shown in Table No.:(02) The value of the correlation coefficient between the dimensions of the questionnaire and the total score of the questionnaire ranged between 0.63 to 0.70, and all correlation coefficients are significant at a significance level of 0.01; This indicates the internal consistency of the questionnaire, and that the dimensions of the tool measure knowledge management processes. In the research sample, all internal consistency values (correlation coefficients between the dimensions of the questionnaire and the total score) are statistically significant

8/4/2/2. Tool stability:

The reliability coefficients of the knowledge management processes questionnaire were calculated for all survey sample data using the Cronbach alpha equation (Cronbach-Alpha); Cronbach prepared his equation known as Coefficient Alpha (∞) to estimate the internal consistency of multiple-choice tests and scales, that is,

when the answer probabilities are not zero, that is, they are not two-dimensional. (Nasr al-Din Radwan, 2006, pp. 138-139); The reliability coefficient of the total score of the tool was calculated, and the results were as represented in the following table.

Table No. (03): Reliability coefficient of the knowledge management processes questionnaire.
(n=19)

Number of phrases	Cronbach's alpha (∞) coefficient	Dimensions
26	0.827	Overall degree of KM processes

Through the results of the reliability coefficients for the total score of the study tool, which reached reliability0.82 It can be said that the tool has a good degree of stability.

In light of the results of the psychometric study, the knowledge management processes questionnaire become sit contains (26) A phrase in its final form; The table below shows this:

Table No. (04): Statements and dimensions of the knowledge management processes questionnaire in its final form.

ferries	Dimensions	
1-2-3-4-5-6	Diagnosis and acquisition of knowledge	1
7-8-9-10-11	Knowledge generation	2
12-13-14-15-16	Knowledge storage	3
17-18-19-20-21	Distribution of knowledge	4
22-23-24-25-26	Application of knowledge	5
26	Total	

As a result of studying the validity and reliability coefficients (0.90; 0.86), we can say that there is statistical significance as all five dimensions of the questionnaire are associated with the total score of the questionnaire; The questionnaire also has a high degree of reliability. Therefore, we can judge that the questionnaire has a good degree of validity and reliability, which indicates that it can be relied upon to measure the knowledge management processes of professors of the Department of Physical Education at the Institute of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities at the University of Souk Ahras.

8/5. Limitations and areas of research:

8/5/1. Temporal scope: This research began at the beginning of April, while the questionnaire began to be prepared in September. The questionnaire was distributed in the period extending from 12-05-2022 to 09-15-2022, while the results were analyzed and extracted from 11-19-2022. Until 01-12-2023.

8/5/2. Spatial domain: This study was conducted in

8/5/3. The human field: The study sample consisted of professors of the Institute of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities at the University of Souk Ahras.

8/6. Methods of analysis and statistical processing:

After the application phase, the questionnaire data that was valid for the purposes of the study and that completed the answers were downloaded into the computer for the purpose of analyzing and processing it using the statistical packages program (*SPSS* In order to discuss the hypotheses in light of the research objectives, we have used the following statistical methods:

Arithmetic mean and standard deviation, Hypothetical average, Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient, Pearson correlation coefficient, One-way analysis of variance test (**One Way Anova**)

9/ Presentation and analysis of hypotheses results:

9-1- Presentation and analysis of the results of the general hypothesis:

The degree to which professors of the Institute of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities at Mohamed Sharif University rely on knowledge management processes is very high.

To verify the validity of the hypothesis and to interpret the response to the knowledge management processes questionnaire, and to know the degree of professors' reliance from their point of view, the arithmetic averages for the five dimensions were calculated, as well as the total score for the dimension. The five-point Likert weighted arithmetic averages were adopted according to the following criterion:

Table No. (05): The criterion adopted in the research explains:

Degree of accreditation	Average
01:00 - 1:80	very low
1.81 - 2.60	low
2.61 - 3.40	middle
3.41 - 4.20	high
4.21 - 5.00	very high

Note that the length of the period used is $4/5 = 0.80$.

Table No. (06): Represents the results regarding the degree of adoption of knowledge management processes at the institute from the point of view of professors:

Class	Rank	Relative weight	Average	The dimension	
middle	2	60	3.00	Diagnosis and acquisition of knowledge	01
low	3	52	2.60	Knowledge generation	02
low	4	48.2	2.41	Knowledge storage	03
middle	1	67.6	3.38	Distribution of knowledge	04
low	5	45.6	2.48	Application of knowledge	05
middle	-	55.48	2.77	Total	

Through the results shown in the table above, we found that the degree of adoption of the institute's knowledge management processes from the point of view of professors was moderate, and this is by arithmetic average.2.77, and a relative weight of 55.48. Referring to the five dimensions, we found:

The fourth dimension (distribution of knowledge) came first, and this is by arithmetic average As for In fourth place is the fifth dimension (application of knowledge), with a mean of 2.48, and a relative weight of 48.2, and finally the third dimension (storing knowledge), with a mean of 2.41, and a relative weight of 48.6.

Therefore, from the results of Table No. (06), we reject the assumption that the degree to which professors of the Institute University rely on knowledge management processes is significant.

9-2- Presentation and analysis of the results of the first hypothesis:

Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level? $0.05 \geq \alpha$ Is the degree of accreditation of the professors of the Institute of University of Souk Ahras state attributable to the academic degree variable?

To verify the validity of the hypothesis and to explain the response to the institute's knowledge management processes questionnaire from the professors' point of view, a one-way analysis of variance was used (One Way Anova) and Table (07) shows the source of variance, the sum of squares, the degrees of freedom, the "F" value, and the significance level of the sample members' response due to the academic degree variable (assistant professor, lecturer, professor).

Table No. (06: represents one way analysis of variance (One Way Anova) of the sample members' response to the academic degree variable (assistant professor, lecturer, professor).

Significance level	Indicative value	value "F"	Mean squares	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Source of variance	Question topics
Not a sign	0.193	0.193	54.142	02	108.284	Between g	Degree
			185.98	14	2603.83	Within g	
				16	2712.11	total summ	

Through the results shown in the table (07) shows the results of a one-way analysis of variance test of the arithmetic means of the sample members' answers regarding the degree of accreditation of the professors of University of Souk Ahras State due to the academic degree variable.

It is clear from the previous table that the significance values regarding the degree of accreditation among professors of the Institute of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities at the University of Souk Ahras are (**F**) Equal (**2.132**), and value (**0.139**=Sig) is greater than the significance level (α=0.05) That is, there are no statistically significant differences regarding the degree of accreditation among professors of the Institute of University of Souk Ahras due to the academic degree.

Therefore, from the results of Table No. (08), we reject the assumption that there are statistically significant differences at a significance level of α≥ 0.05. The degree of accreditation of the professors of the Institute of University of Souk Ahras State is due to the academic degree variable.

9-3- Presentation and analysis of the results of the second hypothesis:

Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level?0.05≥αIs the degree of accreditation of the professors of the Institute of University of Souk Ahras due to the variable of professional experience?

To answer this question, one-way analysis of variance was used (**One Way Anova** (and the table)08) Shows the source of variance, the sum of squares, the degrees of freedom, the "F" value, and the significance level of the sample members' response due to the professional experience variable.

Table No. (08): The one-way analysis of variance (One Way Anova) represents the sample members' response to the professional experience variable:

Significance level	Indicative value	value "F"	Mean squares	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Source of variance	Questionnaire topics
Not a sign	0.985	0.088	80.531	02	161.062	Between groups	Professional Experience
			182.21	14	2551.05	Within groups	
				16	2712.11	total summation	

Through the table (08) shows the results of a test that shows a one-way analysis of variance of the arithmetic means of the sample members' answers regarding the degree of accreditation of the professors of the Institute University of Souk Ahras State due to the variable of professional experience.

It is clear from the previous table that the significance values regarding the degree of accreditation among professors of the Institute of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities at the University of Souk Ahras are (**F**) Equal (**0.088**), and value (**0.985**=Sig) is greater than the significance level ($\alpha=0.05$), meaning that there are no statistically significant differences in the degree of accreditation among professors of the Institute University of Souk Ahras due to professional experience.

Therefore, from the results of Table No. (08), we reject the assumption that there are statistically significant differences at a significance level of $\alpha \geq 0.05$. The degree of accreditation of the professors of the Institute University of Souk Ahras State is due to the variable of professional experience.

10/ Discussion of the results obtained:

10/1. Discuss the results of the general hypothesis:

The results of the current study indicate that the degree of adoption of knowledge management processes at the institute from the point of view of professors was moderate, and we agree with the results of the study **Murad Awadallah, Asim Shawqi Obaid (2021) which** It showed that the degree of knowledge management processes included in smart learning systems at the University of Palestine was moderate, and our study differs from other studies **Jawaher Al-Sulaiman, Rima bin Saif)2022**)The degree of secondary school principals' application of knowledge management processes from their teachers' point of view was very high.

10/2. Discussing the results of the first hypothesis:

The results of the current study found that there are no statistically significant differences in the degree of accreditation among professors of University of Souk Ahras due to the academic degree, and this is consistent with the study **Murad Awadallah, Asim Shawqi Obaid (2021) Not** There are differences depending on the academic rank variable. We also agree with the study **Riyad Diab, Adnan Al-Ajrami, and others (2023)**

There are no statistically significant differences in knowledge management processes due to the variables of gender and academic qualification

10/3. Discussing the results of the second hypothesis:

The results of the current study showed that there are no statistically significant differences in the degree of accreditation among professors of University of Souk Ahras due to professional experience. Our study is consistent with the study **Jawaher Al-Sulaiman, Rima bin Saif)2022) with presence** There are statistically significant differences in the degree to which secondary school principals apply knowledge management processes and the degree of stimulating innovation due to the variable years of service. We disagree with the study **Riyad Diab, Adnan Al-Ajrami, and others (2023)** There are statistically significant differences in knowledge management processes due to the variable years of experience, and its application at the university contributes significantly to achieving benefits for the university.

11/ GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

11/1. General conclusions:

Professors of the Institute of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities at the University of Souk Ahras, their degree of adoption of the institute's knowledge management processes from their point of view was moderate.

There are no statistically significant differences in the degree of accreditation among professors of the Institute of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities at the University of Souk Ahras due to academic degree and professional experience.

11/2. Suggestions:

➢ Including all aspects of the subject in the university to achieve quality in university institutions.

➢ Work during the training of professors to provide professors with a strong, balanced personality and all the methods, methods and techniques that allow them to manage knowledge at the university.

➢ Working to enhance knowledge management applications through scientific activities, issuing journals, and consultations to disseminate knowledge

11/3. Future prospects:

✎ Conducting a similar study that includes all knowledge management processes that were not addressed in the current study.

✎ Obstacles to the application of knowledge management in Algerian universities

✎ Studying knowledge management processes according to other variables such as: age, experience, level, gender...etc.

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