

Creative leadership and its relationship to the administrative performance of specialized supervisors from the point of view of physical education teachers in the governorate of Babylon

Research submitted by
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Abstract

The research challenge is in developing a key research question, which is (What is the relationship between creative leadership and administrative performance of educational supervisors from the perspective of physical education teachers?)

The research aims were (developing measures of creative leadership and administrative performance for specialist supervisors. Identifying the relationship between creative leadership and specialized supervisors' administrative performance.

The second chapter discusses the study method, as well as the research community and its sample. This community was split into two sections: preparation samples and experimental samples. The circumstances for creating and preparing standards, exploratory experiments, main experiments, and statistical methodologies were all utilized by the researcher.

The third chapter consists only of presenting and discussing the findings that demonstrate the correlational relationships between the creative leadership scale and its relationship with the administrative performance scale for specialized teachers. The findings revealed that specialist supervisors lack the necessary level of creative leadership as well as administrative performance. The recommendations were (the importance of implementing the researchers' standards of creative leadership and administrative performance. The requirement for competent supervisors to establish and expand their creative and administrative abilities.

Chapter 1

1. Introducing the research

1.1 Introduction and importance of the research

It is critical in our educational institutions to define the role of the leader, as the leader is crucial to the growth of the educational institution, where leadership is defined as the art of treating human nature or the art of influencing human behavior to direct a group of people towards a specific goal in a way that ensures their obedience, trust, respect, and cooperation, and this we find in The personality and role of the educational supervisor, who represents the link between what the educational institution aspires to and the teachers who work on the ground to achieve the visions of this institution, and who are inspired by these visions from the educational supervisor who charts the steps for them to achieve this.

Herein lays the significance of the research in determining the educational supervisor's reality and level of creative leadership, as well as the educational supervisor's reality and level of skill performance, and their relationship to achieve the desired goals that are strongly supported by the educational institution. This research article will serve as a scientific tool to assist the educational institution in determining the reality and level of its most important circle, the educational supervisor.

1.2 The Research Problem

The key research difficulty is defining the main research questions:

- 1- What is the creative leadership level of educational supervisors?
- 2- How good is the administrative performance of educational supervisors?
- 3- From the perspective of physical education teachers, what is the relationship between creative leadership and administrative performance of educational supervisors?

1.3 The Research Goals

- 1- Recognizing the realities of creative leadership and administrative performance of specialist supervisors from the perspective of Babil Governorate physical education instructors.
- 2- Developing creative leadership and administrative performance metrics for supervisors in specialization from the perspective of physical education instructors in the Governorate of Babil.
- 3- Determining the relationship between creative leadership and administrative performance of specialized supervisors in the governorate of Babil from the perspective of physical education instructors.

Chapter 2

2. Methodology and field techniques for research

2.1 Research Methodology

Because of its relevance and the nature of the current study, the descriptive approach was employed in the survey method and correlational and comparative relationships, as descriptive research is a process of discovering the conditions and relationships between reality and the phenomena. The descriptive survey approach collects data from community members in order to determine the current state of the community in a variety of categories. (Muhammad Abd al-Salam Younis, 2008, 65)

2.2 Research Community and its Sample

The research community will be made up of male and female physical education teachers from middle and secondary schools associated with the General Directorate of Education for

Babel, which has (581) teachers and schools (Babil Directorate, Hashemite Directorate, Al-Musayyab Directorate).

The research sample was chosen at random from the previously stated directorates with a ratio of (260) teachers and schools (44.75 percent), as the selection was made according to the scientific conditions for choosing the research sample, and the ratio of the number of teachers to the number of female teachers was (1:3) in order for the sample to have the highest percentage of representation of both sexes and distributed as shown in Table (1).

Table (1)

Distribution of the research sample

N	Directorate	research community		total sum	Experimental sample	Sample setup for scale 1	Rationing sample for scale 2	Application sample	sum	percentage
		Male teachers	Female teachers							
1	Babil	221	97	318	4	24	32	32	92	35.38%
2	Hashemite	144	43	187	4	24	32	32	92	35.38%
3	Musayyib	59	17	76	4	24	32	16	76	29.23%
	sum	424	157	581	12	72	96	80	260	44.75%
	percentage				4.6%	27.69%	36.92%	30.77%	44.75%	99.99%

2.3 Means of data collection, devices and tools used in the research

2.3.1 Means of data collection

- Arab and foreign sources and references
- Observation
- Questionnaires
- The interviews
- Tests and Measurements
- Questionnaire forms
- International information network

2.3.2 Devices and tools used in the research

- One LENOVO laptop computer of Chinese origin.
- One SONY video camera.
- 10 laser discs of Chinese origin.
- Papers + pens + a variety of stationery of multiple origins.
- Administrative performance measure.
- Two Chinese CASIO manual stopwatches.

2.4 Identifying the two research tools

2.4.1 Preparing the two research tools (The measure of creative leadership, the measure of administrative performance)

Following an examination of the approved sources and references, the researchers adopted the (Ahmed Issa Ali Intishar) scale for creative leadership and the (Saif al-Haq Jassim Abdul-Hussein, 2020) scale for administrative performance, which the researchers deem appropriate for the nature of their research in terms of objectives and content of fields and segments, but it will be prepared within the methods used to prepare the scales due to variations in the research sample in the main tool. These two scales are made up of (72) (77) segments that are dispersed among their fields and are rectified using the correction key, which has five choices, including (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree). The scores (5-4-3-2-1) were assigned to the examinee's highest score (360) for the creative leadership scale (385) for the administrative performance scale, and the lowest (72) for creative leadership and (77) for administrative performance. When an examinee's degree is equal to or higher than the hypothetical mean, it demonstrates the prevalence of administrative performance skills.

The researchers modified the fields and paragraphs to fit the sample of male and female teachers and presented them to (10) experts and specialists in sports and educational psychology and sports management science to ensure the validity of the segments and fields, or modifying or rejecting them to suit the sample and nature of the research, and data collection. Therefore, the researchers employed (χ^2). The findings revealed the selection of segments in the original standards, as well as the rejection and alteration of some of them, all aspects of the two criteria were approved by experts before being presented to the test in its initial version on a sample of 72 instructors and schools. After getting the findings of the respondents, the researchers conduct a statistical analysis of the scale as well as investigate the scientific basis for it in order to get to the measurements in their final form and relevant to the primary application sample.

Some of the segments have been removed based on the recommendations of experts and professionals to whom the two scales were shown. Segments (6,9,10,22,23,24,27,31,33,34,35,59,69,70) were deleted because the original creative leadership scale produced a χ^2 coefficient less than the tabular value (3.84), the number of items for the creative leadership scale was reduced to (58). In the case of the administrative performance scale, the following items were omitted from the original scale (3,9,25,26,34,36,37, 46,47,48,69), resulting in a χ^2 coefficient value smaller than the tabular value (3.84), therefore the number of elements for the administrative performance scale became (66).

2.5 Survey Experiment

One of the most significant steps in the application of scientific research is the survey experiment. It contains a lot of information and observations regarding the implementation of the research procedures, so the researchers will conduct an exploratory experiment on

(Sunday) corresponding to 17/11/2021 on a sample of male and female teachers in Babil education directorates, and their number will be (12 directorates), and its purpose will be to identify the Obstacles during the main experiment, knowing the extent of the clarity of the segments of the two scale.

2.6 Applying the two scales to the sample of numbers for statistical analysis

Following the completion of the two scales in terms of segments and instructions, the researchers proceeded to administer the two scales, which amounted to (58) items for the creative leadership scale and (66) items for the administrative performance scale on a sample of (168) teachers and schools for both scales, as shown in Table 1. (1) On Sunday, 12/24/2021, at ten thirty a.m., for the aim of completing its preparation and undertaking a statistical analysis of it.

2.5.3.5 Statistical analysis of the creative thinking scale

Following the collection of the two scales, which were disseminated to a sample of (168) teachers and schools, the scales were corrected using the correction key. To differentiate between the research sample's responses in terms of defining the higher and lower scores for the questions on the two scales.

First and foremost, discriminatory ability:

The two peripheral groups approach was utilized to determine the discriminatory capacity of the two scales. Using this strategy, the researchers validated the two scales with a sample of (168) instructors and schools. The following steps were taken to calculate discriminatory ability:

- Arranging the grades of male and female teachers from highest to lowest degree.
- Determining the percentage of (33%) of the forms that received higher degrees and (33%) of the forms that received lesser degrees, while ignoring the percentage of (33%) of the middle ones, because a percentage of (33%) provides a fair size and differentiation, and On this basis, each peripheral group had (20) teachers for the creative leadership test and (34) teachers for the administrative performance measure. Except for items 40-41 in the creative leadership scale and items 6-16-65 in the management performance scale, all of the items in the two scales were unique when compared to the significance level of 0.05.

Second, there is the internal consistency coefficient, which describes the link between the segment degree and the total degree of the scale.

To determine the degree of homogeneity of the segments in their measurement of the measured behavioral phenomenon, the researchers used the simple correlation equation (Pearson) to extract the correlation between the degree of each paragraph and the total score, for all members of the sample number of (168) teachers and schools mediated by the statistical bag at the degree of freedom (33) and the level of significance (0.05), where the statistics showed that the covariance was significant.

6.2 The scientific basis of the scale

Honesty is an important indicator and fundamental notion in measuring tools, and the researchers relied on two sorts of honesty, namely apparent honesty and the validity of the hypothetical construction (discriminating power).

1- Apparent honesty: The apparent honesty of the test was calculated by presenting it to experts and specialists, and all of the scale's axes and phrases were approved by the majority of the arbitrators based on the statistical significance of the chi-square between those who agreed and those who disagreed.

2- The validity of the hypothetical configuration: The validity of the hypothetical configuration was determined by assessing the scale's discriminatory power using the two extreme groups approach. The highest and lowest degrees of the creative leadership scale, which amounted to (20) teachers and schools, and (33%) of the lower and higher degrees of the administrative performance scale, which amounted to (34) teachers and schools, in order to demonstrate the ability of the test to distinguish between (the sample of numbers), where (Kelly) indicates that (33%) of the higher groups and (33%) of the lower groups is the best percentage by which we obtained (Marwan Abdul Majeed, 2000, p. 52). The researchers found substantial disparities in the two scales between the upper and lower groups, indicating that the test can distinguish between the two groups.

Second - Scale stability: To determine the stability of the two scales, the researchers used two methods:

1- Half-segmentation method: The split-half method is one of the most commonly used methods in educational and psychological research to determine the reliability coefficient since it requires just one application of the test and is economical in terms of effort and time.

This method is based on dividing the test whose stability is to be determined into two equal halves once it has been applied to one group, and there are numerous ways to split the test. The first half of the test may be utilized instead of the second half, or odd-numbered questions may be substituted for even-numbered questions. (Abdel-Rahman, Saad, 1983, p. 203) The data of the members of the sample of numbers (168) teachers and teachers, as they were divided, was used by the researchers. The items on each scale were divided into two halves, odd and even items, and the correlation coefficient between the total scores of the two halves of the items on each scale, which consisted of (53) and (62) items, respectively, was extracted using Pearson's method and mediated by the statistical bag (spss), where the extracted correlation coefficient means The Spearman-Brown equation was used to acquire total test stability, and it was discovered that the test has a high degree of stability with regard to two scales, and it was discovered that the values of the stability coefficient are high markers of test stability.

2- Facronbach's method:

The two researchers obtained this type of stability by relying on the data of the members of the preparation sample, which totaled (168) teachers and schools, as the value of the

reliability coefficient extracted in this manner for the scale was (0.81) for the creative leadership scale and (0.79) for the administrative performance scale, both of which are good stability coefficients. The creative leadership scale has 53 items, while the administrative performance scale has 62 items, and both are ready to be applied to the primary research sample.

2.6 The main Experiment

On (Monday) corresponding to (1/2/2011), the two researchers will apply the measures of creative leadership and administrative performance on the research sample (the application sample), which numbered (80) teachers and schools distributed among the directorates of education in the governorate of Babil, according to Table (1), and then The researchers structured the forms for the two scales, corrected them, and assigned total scores to each responder according to the instructions for each scale, and also placed the results on the Excel data strip as a precursor to statistically analyzing them using the statistical software (SPSS).

2.7 Statistical means

For the aim of achieving the results, the study data was analyzed using the statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS), and the following procedures were used: T-test for independent samples, Pearson's simple correlation coefficient, skew coefficient, Facronbach coefficient, ease and difficulty coefficient, Spearman-Brown equation.

Chapter 3

3 Presentation and discussion of results

3.1 Presentation of the results of the T-test of the Creative Leadership and Administrative Performance Scale

Table (8) shows the results of the t-test of the main research sample for the measures of creative leadership and administrative performance.

scale	sample number	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	hypothetical mean	Value (T)		Indication level	indication statistic
					calculated	Sig.		
creative leadership	72	128.300	18.101	106	1.230	0.138	0.05	not significant
administrative performance	96	152.132	22.065	124	1.316	0.123	0.05	not significant

We can see from the above that all of the calculated t-test values are less than the tabular values at the significance level (0.05) and the degrees of freedom (71) and (95) for the two scales, indicating that all of the differences are not significant. Because their competency in creative leadership and administrative performance is lacking, they must encourage and revitalize creativity while also strengthening the role of administrative performance in corporate management.

3.2 Presenting the results of the correlation between the measure of creative leadership and the administrative performance of the specialized supervisors.

Table (9) shows the correlation between the measures of creative leadership and performance of the specialized supervisors

Variables	administrative performance	Indication level
creative leadership	0.351	0.025
indication statistic	distinctive	

Table (9) shows the relationship between creative leadership and administrative performance, since the calculated (t) value of (0.351), Indication value (0.025), degree of freedom (167) and Indication level (0.05), in addition to that the significance level for which the relationship was accepted is smaller than (0.05), amounting to 25%.

Chapter 4

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions Based on the researchers' findings, the following can be concluded:

1. The measures of creative leadership and administrative performance were developed after it was discovered that: A- The measure of creative leadership for the supervisors of the speciality consisted of (53) items, whereas the measure of administrative performance may have included (62) items.
2. The findings revealed that specialized supervisors lack the necessary level of creative leadership as well as administrative performance in the eyes of physical education teachers.
3. The findings revealed a positive direct association between the two scales.

4.2 Recommendations: Based on the findings of the study, the researchers recommend the following:

1. The importance of embracing the researchers' norms of creative leadership and administrative success.
2. The necessity to construct and improve the creative and administrative talents of specialized supervisors.
3. The necessity to teach specialized supervisors on creative leadership abilities and ways to improve them in order to have them.
4. Pay more attention to administrative performance and give it the importance it deserves, as well as providing conscientious administrative cadres to carry out this procedure in accordance with a proper scientific technique.

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