

The role of the original leadership in strengthening the self-confidence of members of the administrative bodies of volleyball clubs in Iraq

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Abstract

The researchers touched on the introduction and the importance of the research, as they dealt with the issue of authentic leadership and its importance, as well as the issue of self-confidence. The research problem centred around trying to identify the role of authentic leadership in strengthening the self-confidence of members of the administrative bodies of volleyball clubs in Iraq and the study aimed to design two questionnaires for authentic leadership and self-confidence as well as identifying the relationship between them, as the research sample consisted of (160) members of an administrative body, which were divided into a building sample of (100) members and an application sample of (60) members. Then they designed the two questionnaires by formulating paragraphs and presenting them to the experts, then extracting the discriminatory strength, internal consistency, indicators of validity and consistency, then extracting the standard scores and standard levels, where the number of the final paragraphs of the original leadership questionnaire was (30) and the number of paragraphs of the self-confidence questionnaire (28). From (60) members, data were extracted, presented, analyzed and discussed. The researchers concluded that the two questionnaires were tools that revealed the level of authentic leadership and self-confidence and that the sample was concentrated at the intermediate level.

Keywords: Leadership, strengthening self-confidence and administrative.

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Introduction

The world is witnessing tremendous leaps in development, and the sports field does not lag behind other areas of life in terms of development and different administrative methods, and the leading element is one of the most important elements in the administrative process. Self-confidence is one of the qualities that make a person have many considerations, as it gives him strength, courage, toughness and stamina, which greatly contributes to the success of the person in his administrative work and reaching the achievement of goals and results. Administrative for volleyball clubs in Iraq.¹

Administrative work is a task that is not easy, but rather full of obstacles and stations and needs solutions. Undoubtedly, solutions must come from the top of the pyramid, which is

leadership. The original leadership in strengthening self-confidence, because of these two variables of great importance in administrative work and the success of work, as well as upgrading the psychological side of members of administrative bodies, reaching an integrated personality capable of bearing the workloads, pressure and problems associated with different situations.

Research objectives

1. The building, codifying and applying the original leadership questionnaire form for members of administrative bodies.
2. The building, codifying and applying the self-confidence questionnaire form for the research sample.
3. Knowing the relationship between the investigated variables.

Research field

- The human field: members of the administrative bodies of volleyball clubs in Iraq.
- Spatial field: headquarters of the clubs searched.
- The temporal field: from 8/6/2020 to 10/12/2020.

Research Methodology

The researchers used the descriptive approach in the two methods of surveying and correlational relations.

The research sample

They are all individuals or persons who constitute the subject of the research problem, which is all the elements related to the problem of the study that the researchers seek to generalize the results on ²The study sample consisted of 160 members of the administrative body from all volleyball clubs in Iraq and the sample was divided into two parts 1- A building sample of 100 administrative staff members 2- An application sample of 60 members of an administrative body, while the exploratory experiment was on 10 members from outside the sample under study.

Means, devices and tools used

- Arab and foreign sources and references.
- Personal interviews.
- A personal computer (*hp* laptop), a hand calculator.

Field research procedures

Determine the phenomenon to be studied

The phenomenon to be studied should be defined and its concept and boundaries are completely clear. The phenomenon under study is the role of genuine leadership in strengthening self-confidence.

- The purpose of building the questionnaire: One of the aims of the study is to build a questionnaire of original leadership and a questionnaire of self-confidence for members of administrative bodies to identify their levels and identify the relationship between the variables of the study.
- Preparing the initial version of the two questionnaires: In drafting the paragraphs, the researchers adopted Likert's method, as it is considered one of the common methods of measurement. The researchers drafted (35) paragraphs for the original leadership questionnaire and (37) paragraphs for the self-confidence questionnaire.

Paragraphs validity

The two questionnaires were presented to a group of (15) experts and arbitrators in the field of specialization to identify the validity and suitability of the paragraphs to measure what was put for it. After the experts expressed their opinions, the researchers analyzed the results by adopting the percentage and the chi-square at a level of significance (0.05). The results of the statistical analysis resulted in the exclusion of (3) paragraphs from the original leadership questionnaire and the exclusion of (5) paragraphs from the self-confidence questionnaire, as they did not score 75% and the significance level was more than (0.05).

Choose a ladder of appreciation

The five-year scale of appreciation was presented to the group of experts and arbitrators, and everyone agreed on it, and the scale of appreciation was as follows:

Very good	Good	Average	accepted	Weak
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Pilot study

The researchers conducted an exploratory experiment before applying the two questionnaires to the building sample, as the researchers applied it to a sample of (10) members from clubs north of Basra (Qurna and Medina) on 26/8/2020 to identify the clarity of paragraphs and sufficient time.

Initial application of the two questionnaires to the construction sample

The researchers applied the two questionnaires on the construction sample, which numbered (100) members of an administrative body, and that was on 9 2-9-2020.

Statistical analysis

1. Discriminatory strength of the paragraphs: The researchers adopted the method of the upper and lower groups, where the grades were arranged in descending order and took (27) upper questionnaires and (27) lower forms, and the data were processed statistically, where the discriminatory strength of the paragraphs of the two questionnaires was calculated through the statistical program to find differences.

The results showed that there is one unmarked paragraph in the original leadership questionnaire and two paragraphs in the self-confidence questionnaire, where the error rate for these paragraphs was greater than (0.05), which means that these paragraphs are not significant and therefore they were excluded.

2. Internal consistency: The researchers used a simple correlation coefficient, Pearson between each paragraph and the questionnaire as a whole, and when processing the data, one paragraph from the original leadership questionnaire and two paragraphs from the self-confidence questionnaire were excluded, because the error rate for these paragraphs is greater than (0.05), which indicates a lack of correlation. These paragraphs in the questionnaire, and thus the number of paragraphs of the original leadership questionnaire became (30) items and the number of paragraphs of the self-confidence questionnaire was (28) paragraphs.

Index of validity and constancy

The validity of the two questionnaires:³

First, the verification of the arbitrators, "This veracity is calculated after being presented to several specialists and experts in the field in which the test is being conducted.

Researchers have verified this kind of honesty through advanced expert opinions.

Second, The validity of the construction "is one of the most appropriate types of honesty for building standards, because it depends on the empirical investigation of the extent to which the scores of the paragraphs correspond to the characteristic or concept to be measured".

Stability

- Half-segmentation method: Each questionnaire was divided into two parts, the first part carries the paragraphs with odd numbers and the second part carries the paragraphs with even numbers. Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated, which amounted to (0.785) for the original leadership questionnaire and reached (0.812) for the self-confidence questionnaire, but this represents half The test, therefore, the researchers used the Spearman-Brown equation to correct the correlation coefficient and thus the reliability of the self-confidence questionnaire became (0.827) and the stability of the self-confidence questionnaire (0.867) and thus could be adopted.
- Standard scores: To obtain the standard scores, the researchers extracted the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the two questionnaires, where the arithmetic mean of the original leadership questionnaire was (89.7) and the standard deviation (20.8) and the arithmetic mean of the self-confidence questionnaire was (83.9) and the standard deviation was (18, 18). 6) to apply the standard Z-degree equation, and after that, it was converted to the T-degree.
- Standard levels: Each questionnaire was divided into five levels and the standard score consists of (12) degrees, so one level equals (1.2) standard units, meaning 12 modified standard degrees, and as in the two tables (1.2).

Table 1. Shows benchmark levels, benchmark scores, revised and raw scores, and percentage of the Original Driving Survey

Levels	Standard levels	Modified grades	Grades rough	N	Percentage
Very good	1.8 -3	68 -80	127 -150	7	7%
Good	0.6 -1.8	56 -68	103 -126	22	22%
Average	0.6- -0.6	44 -56	77 -102	43	43%
Accepted	1.8- -0.6-	32 -44	52 -76	20	20%
Weak	3- -1.8-	20 -32	51- and below	8	8%

Table 2. Shows Standard Levels. Standard Scores, Adjusted Scores, Raw Scores, and Percentage Self-Confidence Questionnaire

Levels	Standard levels	Modified grades	Grades rough	N	Percentage
Very good	1.8 -3	68 -80	118- 140	4	4%
Good	0.6 -1.8	56- 68	95 -117	16	16%
Average	0.6 - -0.6	44 56	73 -94	52	52%
Accepted	1.8- -0.6-	32 -44	50-72	21	21%
Weak	3- -1.8-	20 -32	49- and below	7	7%

The final application

The two questionnaires were applied to the application's sample of (60) members of an administrative body, and after that, the researchers collected data, whereby each of the sample members had his score.

Results and discussions

Table 3. Shows the mean, standard deviation, and level of the application sample for the Authentic Leadership Questionnaire

Questionnaire	Mean	SD	Level
Authentic leadership	87.69	19.7	Average

Table (3) showed that the arithmetic means of the original leadership questionnaire reached (87.69) and the standard deviation (19.7). The application sample was concentrated at the medium level. The researchers attribute the reason for this to the belief of these members in a certain percentage that the original leadership is directly related to the subordinates, and it has An influence in one way or another on the relationship between the administrative leader and the rest of the members, and this influence goes beyond the boundaries of the administrative work but extends to the behaviour of the workers. .Following them on their own. These leaders can identify the strengths of their followers and develop them with a common goal or mission and this is also achieved through the leadership model. De and setting high moral standards of honesty and integrity, and they are open, positive, and highly ethical people ".⁴

Table 4. Shows the mean, standard deviation, and level of the sample application for the self-confidence questionnaire

Questionnaire	Mean	SD	Level
Self-confidence	82.6	17.9	Average

Table (4) showed that the arithmetic mean of the self-confidence questionnaire reached (82.6) and the standard deviation was (17.9), and the sample was concentrated at the medium level. The more he succeeds in his dealings and dealings with others, the easier it will be because of his success in his work and his tasks and his superiority because man by nature loves integration and excellence, so he strives for every perfection and strives actively to achieve that integration. These people believe that this can only be achieved through self-confidence because it is the key to virtues. And the starting point towards success is the inherent strength of the human being that nourishes him with positive energy, which is considered a motivation towards achieving the goal with determination and determination.

"The human being seeks in his life beyond supremacy to occupy a prominent position in society. Adler's theory advocates that understanding a particular person includes a comprehensive understanding of all his trends and his relations with the world. So man is Adler a social creature instead of being a sexual creature and based on Adler's view, we are driven by social concerns and most of our social life problems. Childhood and norms. The way of life constitutes the image that Adler accepted, a level of self-confidence through which the individual can transfer to the integrated personality that achieves its humiliation ".⁵

Table 5. Shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviations of the study variables, the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient, and the level and error ratio

Variable	Mean	SD	Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Error percentage
Authentic driving questionnaire	87.69	19.7	0.814	0.00
Self-confidence questionnaire	82.6	17.9		

From Table (5) it was found that the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient between the original leadership questionnaire and the self-confidence questionnaire was (0.814) and the error rate was (0.00), which is less than (0.05), which indicates a high correlation between the two variables under study, and the researchers attribute The reason for this is due to the nature of the investigated variables, as the characteristic of the original leadership is one of the characteristics that have a clear and tangible effect on others through the high confidence between the two parties. "The field experience has found that the original style of the leader consists of positivity, transparency and evaluations of the leader's effectiveness, in other words there is evidence that The original (reliable) effective manner can be very transparent, very open, sincere, trustworthy and positive, that is, showing levels of psychological capital that includes confidence, wishful thinking, optimism and flexibility. "⁶

Conclusions

1. The authentic leadership and self-confidence survey is a tool to reveal the level of authentic leadership and self-confidence of administrative bodies.
2. The research sample was divided into five levels, and the highest percentage was at the intermediate level.
3. The study revealed that the original leadership has a prominent and clear role in establishing the self-confidence of members of administrative bodies.

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