



## The Brain Management of Time and it's Correlative to the Creative Leadership of the Heads of Scientific Departments in the Faculties of Physical Education and Sports Sciences in Iraq

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### Abstract

The current research problem was identified by answering the following question:

Is there a relationship between the effectiveness of time management, and the level of creative leadership of the heads of departments, in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences from the perspective of the members of the faculty and the objectives of the research was to identify the effectiveness of time management and creative leadership of the heads of departments in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences and identify the Iraqi The relationship between the degree of effectiveness of time management and creative leadership of heads of departments in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in Iraq. The researchers used the descriptive approach in the two methods of surveying and interrelationships. The research community was determined by the professors of faculties of physical education and sports sciences in Iraq. The sample was randomly selected from the (Universities of Muthanna, Babel, Kufa, Karbala, Dhiqar, Missan, Kut, and Qadisiyah) as indicated in the table below. Characterization of research measures Since the current research aims to define the management of time and its relationship to the level of creative leadership of the heads of the scientific departments in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences of Iraq, it was necessary to achieve the objectives of the research tool to develop time management, by defining time management areas from the perspective of members of the Commission Teaching, and preparing a tool for the level of creative leadership by defining its areas from the point of view of faculty members as well. Defining the concept of the study variables: time management and creative leadership. Defining areas of time management and creative leadership as follows: The brain management of time: Planning - Organization - Human Relations - Decision Making - Follow-up and Evaluation. Creative Leadership Scale. The most important conclusions: The philosophy of department heads and their approach to time management and creative production as important elements in the management process is weak. There is a correlation between time management and positive creative leadership through the answers of faculty members. The main reasons that limit the professional level of the departments of the academic departments where the recommendations are the limited training courses in the field of management. And the need to prepare a guide to knowledge and guidance in the field of time management, and the creative capabilities of employees in the university institution. The availability of spatial and physical facilities to help prepare for the change process to ensure the sustainability and continuity of the work of faculties of physical education and sports sciences.

**Keywords:** Brain management, Time, Creative, and leadership.

### Introduction

In the first decade of the twenty-first century, the administration has become the main concern for any development or progress for peoples and nations all over the world, regardless of what it possesses, its natural resources, geographical area or population, and the question of success or

failure Whether at the State level or an institution of a different nature, is due to the extent to which the Department is able to use the resources available to it. Time as one of these fixed resources is supposed to be exploited effectively by organizing collective efforts in accordance with established policies

related to the regulations and instructions. This may have negative and problematic aspects, both on the personal and official level, so the administrators are among the most important categories of our contemporary society. The use of time depends more wisely [1].

The relationship between time management and creative leadership is very important. The theories of management thought that there is a need for leaders not only to manage daily work, but also to develop and innovate, and to be one of the pillars of strategy for the use and organization of time. The relationship between time management, creative leadership and the axis of the relationship between them and the exploitation of this relationship and purposefully directed to the actions and actions aimed at the service of work and achievement and the need of local variables to keep pace with major global developments with emphasis on what should be achieved of the growth and development of administrative and then address administrative problems in a scientific way And its tools of measurement and objectivity instead of improvisation based on laws, regulations and personal experiences in order to achieve the highest level of productive efficiency in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences [2].

### Research Problem

The current search problem can be identified by answering the following question:

(Is there a relationship between the effectiveness of time management, the level of creative leadership of the heads of departments, the faculties of physical education and sports sciences from the perspective of the members of the faculty?).

### Research Objectives

- Identify the effectiveness of time management and creative leadership of the

heads of departments in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences in Iraq.

- Identifying the relationship between the degree of effectiveness of time management and creative leadership among department heads in faculties of physical education and sports sciences in Iraq.

### Hypothesis

There is a significant correlation between time management and creative leadership of department heads in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences.

### Areas of Research

- **The human sphere:** Faculty members in the faculties of Physical Education and Sports Science Iraqi academic year (2017-2018)
- **Time domain:** For the period from 20-9-2017 to 15-2-2018.
- **Spatial field:** Colleges of Physical Education and Sports Sciences in Iraq.

### Research Methodology

The researchers used the descriptive approach to the methods of survey and correlative relations, because it is more appropriate to the objectives and nature of the problem. The main purpose of the descriptive research is to describe the variable as it exists at present without intervention from the researcher (Adnan Awad 2008).

### Community and Sample Research

The research community was determined by the professors of faculties of physical education and sports sciences in Iraq. The sample was randomly selected from the academic institutions (Muthanna, Babel, Kufa, Karbala, Dhiqar, Maysan, Kut and Qadisiyah), which are (371) as shown in the table below.

**Table 1: Shows the community and the sample of the research**

Sequences	Educational level	Total teachers	Survey sample	Sample preparation	Sample application	Total sample application	percentage
1	Muthanna	31	-	12	15	27	87.10
2	Maysan	50	-	21	19	40	80
3	Dhiqar	25	-	10	11	21	84
4	Qadisiyah	75	-	39	27	66	88
4	Babylon	74	5	33	22	55	74.32

5	Kut	34	-	15	10	25	73.53
6	Kufa	30	-	11	12	23	76.67
7	Karbala	51	-	21	21	42	82.35
Total summation		371	5	162	137	299	80.59
percentage		-	1.35	43.67	36.93	80.59	-

## Devices and Appliances used in Research

Current search tools were

- Sources and references.
- Questionnaire.
- Data download form.
- Laptop.

## Field Research Procedures

### Characterization of Measurements

As the current research aims to define the management of time and its relationship to the level of creative leadership of the heads of the scientific departments in the faculties of physical education and sports sciences of Iraq, it was necessary to achieve the objectives of research preparation of a tool for time management, through the identification of time management areas from the perspective of members of the faculty, A tool for the level of creative leadership by defining its areas from the point of view of faculty members as well.

### Steps to Prepare the Tools

- To define the concept of the variables of the study namely: time management and creative leadership.
- Define the areas of variable time management and creative leadership as follows:

A. Time management areas:

Planning area - Organization field - Communication and human relations - Decision making - Follow up and evaluation.

B - The measure of creative leadership.

### Sources of Access to Phrases

- Theoretical literature and previous studies on the subject of time management and creative leadership.
- Reviewing some of the criteria that are directly related to the research subject, including:

### Determining the Validity of the Axes of the two Scales

The two dimensions of the measurements were presented to a group of experts

(Appendix 1) to show their relevance to the current study and to determine the validity of all the axes.

### Determine the Validity of the Metrics Statements

The researchers introduced the terms of the time management scale (70) words and expressions of the measure of creative leadership (34) a group of experts and specialists (Appendix1) in the field of mathematical management, measurement and evaluation after the data collection and unloading the researchers used the test (Kay Square) to identify the valid phrases from others. The results showed the validity of all the terms. The calculated value of (5) was greater than the value of (3.84) with the significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (1).

### Develop Time Management and Creative Leadership Measures

In order to complete the procedure for preparing the measurements, the researchers prepared the appropriate instructions for each and every parameter to be clear and to indicate that what the researcher is receiving is for scientific research purposes, as the instructions of the answer contained in the research tool serve as a guide for the respondent [3].

### Execute the Conditions of the Measure Procedure

The main objective of the tests is to compare the results obtained in the test with the sample of the testers. The researcher tried to ensure the safety of the procedure as much as possible and to make the instructions clear meaning to simplify the process of performance of the test and achieve the desired goal [4].

### Procedure of Scale Experiment

After the preparation and compilation of the terms of the measurements comes the main step is the experience of the scale and consists of:

### The Pilot Study of the two Scales

The researchers carried out their exploratory experiment to make sure that the terms of

the parameters were correct on 15/10/2017 at 10 am on a sample of (5) teachers, randomly chosen from the research community. The results were encouraging towards the measuring instrument.

## Experience Preparation

### Prepare the Scale

For the purpose of preparing the scale applied to a sample of (162) teaching and teaching representing a percentage of (43.67%) to extract the scientific basis to be ready to apply to the sample of the main experiment.

### Correction of Measurements

The measurement of the scale was done by placing a suitable score for each statement. The time management measure consists of (70) words that are the highest score (350) and the lowest score (70). The creative driving measures consist of (34).

## The Psychometric Properties of the Scale

### Validation of the Scale

Verification of the metric has been verified by calculating the following:

The relationship between the degree of the paragraph and the total degree of the two subjects:

The researchers used the Pearson correlation coefficient to derive the correlation between the scores of each term and the total score of the two subjects. It was found that all the expressions of the two parameters have significant significance. The calculated value is greater than the tabular value of (0.11) (0.39) and the highest value (0.68). The creative leadership was the lowest value (0.34) and the highest value (0.77).

### Stability

It has been verified by:

### Half-way and Alfa Cronbach

And it was divided into individual phrases and even-numbered and checked the homogeneity of the two halves through the use of uniformity coefficient (F) as it reached the calculated value (0.92) and when compared to the value Tabulated amounting to (1.36) at the degrees of freedom (161-161) and the level of significance (0.05), the significance was random and this means the homogeneity of the contrast between the two halves as shown.

**Table 2: Shows the stability coefficients of the Alfa Cronbach and the midterm decomposition of two indices**

Variables	Alfa Cronbach	Stability coefficient in half - way		
		F	Half-duplex	Spearman Brown
Time Management Scale	0.78	0.88	0.79	0.88
Creative Leadership Scale	0.88	0.96	0.86	0.90

## Ability Discriminatory Phrases Interferometers

The researchers investigated the discriminating ability of words using the two terminal groups and followed the following steps:

- Arranging the grades that the members of the sample obtained from the highest grade to the lowest grade.
- The percentage of (27%) of the highest grades and (27%) of the lowest grades and the number of each (44) form.
- Recognition of the discriminating ability using the T-Test of two independent

samples between the upper and lower group scores of each statement. It was found that all the expressions were distinguished at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (86), where their calculated value was greater than their tabular value of (1.98).

### Final Application

The time management measure consisting of (70) words and the measure of creative leadership consisting of (34) words applied to the application sample of (137) teaching and teaching representing (36.93%).

## Results and Discussions

**Table 3: Shows the correlation coefficient value of the faculty members' answers between time management and creative leadership**

Variable type	Mean	STD.EV.	(r)
Time Management	198.73	2.07	0.80
Creative Leadership	148.94	1.69	

Which indicates that the interest of department heads or their ability to initiate creative production in the investment of time in this study significantly. Thus, we find that creative leadership has significant and important effects on time management, because time ends the qualities and scientific abilities of leaders. The more creative the leader, the less time he needs to manage his affairs. These scientific qualities differ from one leader to another, as well as inherited mental traits and psychological qualities in which time plays a role too.

Therefore, the leader must choose the methods and methods that are compatible with the scientific and technical developments and that the ideal leadership is taking into account the study of movement and time in Every work carried out within the organization and time planning and determine the work required to implement and their effects on the management of time, there is no doubt that the process of innovation requires that the senior management of institutions to consider the long-term future and to develop adequate plans based on logical reasoning and should not properly Long-term planning or long-term planning is a waste of time as some individuals who tend to be more practical tend to favor managers more in everyday roles than in the future[5].

The truth is that the time spent by the administration in thinking is the other type of giving and investment may be at a higher level and more profitable as it will create basic steps in the future to ensure work and raise everyone to the best level is ultimately not a waste of time and energies, but is a deliberate and productive intensification [6].

Accordingly, common sense requires that we think and time together in the service of creative strategy, and we will be able to do so if we take some steps from them:

- If the administration has invested enough time in long-term thinking and in planning how to create the means and mechanisms to achieve strategic objectives, both in individuals and in the complementarity of institutions.
- If the administration believes that proper thinking is the most important step towards achieving the goals because it will create basic steps that contribute to the activation of creativity and improve performance.
- If the managers and workers committed to the required time strips in all functions and roles in an integrated and coordinated way to ensure a successful and creative institution and remain at the top.
- Sound and strategic thinking is not easy, but it is very complex as it is very important because it requires decision makers a set of conditions, including time to think about any matter and expose it to criticism and consultation so we can achieve innovative creative and effective to achieve the highest goals and aspirations of the highest[7].

Ali adds (Ali, Mahmoud Mohammed. 2003) that most of the creators are those who organize their time and take advantage of the lost time in their skills development, and mobilize their minds, Time is an important element in the change industry, and the success of those who used the time and programming in the transformation and transition processes [8].

The researchers believe that the appropriate incentive policy and clear understanding of the concept of working groups and their impact on achievement, the creation of strong social relations, cooperation and mutual trust between workers and create a comfortable atmosphere, cultural climate and time for reflection and real participation and a method of tolerance in the course of failure, individuals are creative and feasible Manage your organization to get the best results with the least cost, effort and the least amount of time.

## Conclusions

- The philosophy of department heads and their view of time management and creative production as important elements in the management process is weak.
- The existence of a relationship between the management of time and positive creative

leadership through the answers of faculty members.

- The most important reasons that limit the professional level of the departments of the academic departments is the limited training courses in the field of administration.
- Use of heads of academic departments Modern scientific and technical developments in time investment is very limited.
- The heads of the academic departments control the activities of planning, organizing and follow-up less than for activities with personal benefit.

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