Hatem Karim Kazem
College of Physical Education
and Sport Sciences, University of
Basrah, Basrah, 61001, Iraq

An analytical study of leadership power according to the structural dimension of the workers in the scout divisions of the directorates of sports and school activity

Hatem Karim Kazem

Abstract
The leadership power Including an element of the strength of the structure that characterizes the leaders working in the field of scouting and how to use that experience and employ it to serve its goals in achieving success with their scouts of all ages, and highlights the problem of research in Non-activating that experience within this field and the lack of response by the scouts to the leaders for several reasons, one of the aims is to build a new scale in the field of structural strength. The descriptive method style has been used by the survey was appropriate the research, the sample included (105) Of workers in the scout divisions representing (15) governorates for the central and southern regions, The researcher concluded there is a big role in Achieving the ambition and aspirations of leaders, scout workers and scouts of all stages of scouting.

Keywords: Analytical study, strong management, sports activity directorates, scout teams

Introduction
The human community is witnessing great development in all aspects of life towards progress and civilizational advancement and keeping pace with the processes of learning and administrative development. That perceptions of People working in scouting to hold on to the band it was linked in a form positivistic [1-3]. It levels high indication increasing personal and scouting knowledge, and support social, Roses verb positivity, and behaviour democrat, A leaders For a very important source of leadership strength is structural strength demonstrated performance higher in training Scout and education in various leadership behaviour she bands that the differences successful tend to that be more coherence and their leaders showed levels higher from behaviour the support [4, 5]. Democrat and social for scouts remove Barriers and barriers between the Leader and his scouting phase that prevent realization Objectives common, so that Strengthen the relationship the mission between hang in teratogens be haviour Leadership in commands band a major cause of investigation Objectives, that bonding in Scouting activities collective and directly dependent on Leader that contribute in success his band. No Scouting activities the collective is judged Scout band through [1] Development, progression and success to perform required duties and it is guaranteed Leader success Only Success full with the same procedure. For scout workers and leaders, they have a significant impact on their teams, and because their leadership styles and behaviours have a significant impact on the performance of Scout members. From a theoretical and practical point of view. Importance Search by role People working in scouting effective whom has Experiences and how to use them within limits and possibilities available in order to create a spirit of cooperation [6,7], interdependence and harmony between the band And the commander because leaders. They don't just affect the performance Scout But also their psychosocial health, it is important to harmonize Leader Experienced owner with many personal needs for band members. It also affects behavioural adperson evaluation of the difference and reformists that Leader who possesses the experience and who at the same time has the ability to employ those

Corresponding Author:
Hatem Karim Kazem
College of Physical Education
and Sport Sciences, University of
Basrah, Basrah, 61001, Iraq

Experiences in the interest of the individual age and age group, most of the results are positive, considering that For the leader and scout worker Vision flexibility, the renewal continuous [3, 8].

Research Issue
Study Sources of leadership strength for personnel working in scouting divisions is one of the important aspects, which is considered one of the Important criteria that indicate developed countries and that developing any leadership style depends on the efficiency of the leadership and its ability to deal with the problem at, including structural strength, which is an important source of leadership strength for a scout leader. The problem here lies in how to use and develop it. efficacy affected Interdependence and harmony between the leader and the members of his scout stage situational factors and individual differences Whether it is between the band among themselves or the band with its leader.

Research Goals
1. Build scale structural strength of workers in the people Scout activity directorates Sports and schools for the central and southern regions.
2. Establish standard levels for structural strength of workers in the people Scout activity directorates Sports and schools for the central and southern regions.
3. Identify On one of the sources of driving power of workers in the people Scout activity directorates Sports and school for the central and southern regions.

Research Areas
Samples: Represented workers in the People Scout activity directorates Sports and school for the capital and southern cities.

Period: 1/11/ 2022 till 5/3/ 2023.

Places: Directorates of sports and school activity for the central and southern regions (Basra, Maysan, Dhi Qar, Muthanna, Qadisiyah, Najaf, Karbala, Babil, Wasit, Baghdad).

Studies
Sources of leadership power
Official authority
Among the manifestations of this power are the following [7].
1. The power of reward: This power comes from the individual's expectations that if he performs his work in the required manner and obeys his boss, he will be rewarded materially or morally by the boss.
2. The power of coercion stems from instilling fear and is associated with an individual's anticipation that their failure to fulfil obligations or defy their superior will lead to some form of tangible or intangible retribution inflicted by the superior.

Impact strength
It is intrinsically tied to the individual rather than their position. Its manifestations encompass the following:
Technical prowess (specialization): This refers to the individual's unique expertise, skills, or knowledge that sets them apart from others.
1. **Charismatic power:** It is acquired by an individual primarily due to their personal qualities, leading their followers to admire them. There is a magnetic quality or allure in the leader's personality that binds and attracts their followers to them.
2. Structural strength (structural power) is the ability of the individual on the influence in behaviours others through his competencies and talents.

Basis this power
1. **Knowledge:** It is the possession of the amount of information within the competent caned know-how with it.
2. **Experience:** Is the accumulation of knowledge through practices for over the years within the jurisdiction.
3. **Credibility:** It is the process of dealing with clarity within the limits and possibilities available.

Methodology
The selection of a research methodology in the realm of scientific investigation relies on the nature of the problem at hand. As a result, the descriptive survey method is chosen was adopted to solve the problem. A great degree of importance in the ability to evaluate the current situation, and this may result in either approving, endorsing and supporting it, or suggesting new means and methods for development for the better [9].

Community
The sample, which is a subset of the population, is selected using specific criteria to ensure an accurate representation of the entire population [9, 10]. The researcher's research objectives and methodologies determine the nature of the sample they choose [3, 11]. In this case, the intentional method was employed to select the research sample from individuals working in scouting within the directorates of sports and school activity in the central and southern regions. The total number of individuals in this sample was 105, accounting for 7% of the research community. Additionally, a subgroup of this sample, consisting of individuals with exploratory experience, accounted for 6.66% of the research community. Consequently, the sample was divided into two parts: the first part focused on designing and constructing the scale and included 70 individuals working in scouting from the central and southern regions, representing 66.66% of the research community. The second part, dedicated to applying the scale, comprised 28 individuals working in scouting, representing 26.66% of the research community.

Tools and hardware the methods used in the research:
Tools
To fulfil their research requirements, the researcher must acquire various data and select suitable tools for data collection, be it through secondary or primary means. It is important to note that numerous data collection tools are available to the researcher, allowing them to choose the ones that align with their specific research objectives [2, 7].

The researcher utilized the following tools:
First Note: Through the researcher's observation and follow-up for work and scouting activities define the problem of the current study.

Second: The interview is a conversation conducted by a person in a dialogical manner about an event or an issue, with the aim of reaching a certain conviction [12, 13]. The researcher conducted a series of personal interviews with a number of experts and specialists to collect information related to the current study.

Third: The questionnaire the researcher prepared the questionnaire form that is related to the subject of his research

The devices used in the research
- Laptop type (hp).
- Handy calculator (Sony).

The methods used in the research:
- Arabic and foreign sources and references.
- International Information Network (Internet).

Research procedures field
To achieve the objectives of the study, the researchers carried out the following procedures and steps.

The purpose of building the scale
The initial necessity of establishing the test's objective during the decision to develop it arises from the hypothesis that the test's structure and certain attributes vary depending on its intended purpose [13, 14].

before building a tool search (the scale) You must specify the purpose of building the tool Specifically, clearly is the need for this tool, and that Goals The study builds a scale power Leadership according to the structural dimension of the workers in the scout divisions of the directorates of sports and school activity for the purpose of upgrading workers, Hence the numbers of a comprehensive scale and accuracy.

Determine the phenomenon to be measured
The phenomenon to be measured should be defined, and its concept and boundaries should be completely clear. The phenomenon that the researcher aims to measure is the structural strength of workers in the scout divisions of the directorates of sports and school activity.

Preparation of the initial formula for the scale
The researcher relied to build the initial formula for the scale on personal interviews with experts and specialists in this field to get to know their opinions and obtain as much information as possible that helps the researcher in formulating the paragraphs of the scale as well as looking at some scales that are closely related to the topic of research in the field of sports management scout education and to identify the nature of the positions that they contain and the way in which the paragraphs are formulated, and then the researcher formulated the paragraphs of the scale, and the researcher tried to take into account the ease and clarity of their content

and the lack of differences between individuals in their interpretation and brevity. Thus, the number of paragraphs in their initial form of the scale reached structural strength for workers in the scout divisions of the directorates of sports and school activity (27) proposed paragraph.

Determine the style and principles of drafting paragraphs
When constructing the paragraphs, the researcher employed the Likert method, which is widely used in measurement practices due to its notable characteristics [12, 13]. These characteristics include

Simplicity of utilization
High levels of scale reliability and validity.
Minimization of guesswork and chance factors.
Likert method being recognized as one of the most effective approaches for predicting behaviour or phenomena [15-17].

Presenting the paragraphs of the scale to the arbitrators
Presenting the paragraphs of the scale to the arbitrators follows a specific process consisting of three stages: In the first stage, the researchers display the scale's paragraphs to a group of experts and arbitrators with specialized knowledge in mathematical sciences, administration, and scouting. The purpose is to assess the validity and suitability of the paragraphs for their intended measurement, evaluate their wording and content accuracy, and examine the relationship between each paragraph and its corresponding field. The arbitrators provide their opinions, marking ($\sqrt{}$) to indicate whether a paragraph is deemed valid, while also offering observations and suggestions on the overall scale and the use of a five-point scale to estimate sample degrees*.*

Moving on to the second stage, after receiving opinions and observations from the arbitrators, the researchers analyze the questionnaire results. They employ a percentage criterion to determine whether to accept or exclude scale items. If a paragraph is accepted by 75% or more of the arbitrators as valid and appropriate to the standard, it is considered agreed upon. This aligns with Bloom's mechanism, which states that the researcher needs approval from 75% or more of the arbitrators' opinions. The researcher calculates the agreement percentage using the square Kai statistic, with a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1. The obtained value of square Kai (4.26) surpasses the tabular value (3.84), indicating statistical significance. This implies that 15 out of 20 experts agree, as shown in Table (1).

Table 1: Shows the percentage chi score and error percentage for expert answers to each paragraph of the scale

Sig	ka2	The ratio	T	Sig	ka2	The ratio	T	Sig	ka2	The ratio	T
0.225	1,471	64%	19	0.029	4,765	76%	10	0.000	17	100%	1
0.029	4,765	76%	20	0.808	0.059	52%	11	0.008	7,118	82%	2
0.029	4,765	76%	21	0.008	7,118	82%	12	0.225	1,471	64%	3
0.000	17	100%	22	0.000	17	100%	13	0.467	0.529	58%	4
0.000	17	100%	23	0.808	0.059	47%	14	0.029	4,765	76%	5
0.029	4,765	76%	24	0.008	7,118	82%	15	0.000	17	100%	6
0.029	4,765	76%	25	0.029	4,765	76%	16	0.000	17	100%	7
0.029	4,765	76%	26	0.467	0.529	41%	17	0.808	0.059	47%	8
0.008	7,118	82%	27	0.225	1,471	35%	18	0.029	4,765	76%	9

The researcher took the following steps
1. Some reformulations which the arbitrators commented.
2. Excluded (8) Phrases out (27) phrases for scale structural strength for workers in the scout divisions of the directorates of sports and school activity.

Correct the paragraphs of the scale
Correcting the scale means obtaining the total score for the individual, which is calculated by adding the scores obtained by the respondent on the rating scale (out of 1-5) and since the paragraphs were formulated in the positive direction, weight was given to the paragraphs as in the table below.

Table 2: Shows the method of correcting the paragraphs of the scale

I never agree	Rarely agree	I agree sometimes	Mostly agree	always agree	Paragraph direction
1	2	3	4	5	positive

Indicators of the validity and reliability of the scale
The validity of the scale: Honesty is one of the characteristics that must be taken care of in tests and building standards with which the test or metric is measured, the thing to be measured". [6, 18]. There are several types of validity, and the researcher proceeded to verify the validity of the scale through.

Virtual validity: It is the test (metric) whose name indicates its validity. Any Truthful in its apparent form, in other words, is not scientifically truthful and statistically [9]. Outward honesty is one of the Species. The honesty is evident through the contents of the scale form and through the paragraphs measuring the phenomenon to be measured by presenting these paragraphs to experts and specialists. Thus, the paragraphs that obtained expert approval were accepted, and the inaccurate ones were deleted.

Stability of the scale: Consistency is one of the basic elements in preparing tests and approving their results Known constancy is "Precision in appreciation Brand real per person on Paragraph that measures it the scale, or Bezel consistency in relationship the individual if taking the scale Himself times several in Circumstances itself" [13] or each constancy to scale structural strength for workers in the scout divisions of the directorates of sports and school activity (0, 82).

The final application of the scale:
After completing all the requirements and procedures for designing the scale, the scale is ready for application and consists of (19 Paragraph, where the researcher applied the scale in its final form on the application sample of number 26) from for workers in the scout divisions of the directorates of sports and school activity After analyzing the responses of the research sample, the data was collected in a special form, as each player has his own score.

Statistical means
Statistics and "Science that seek in plural data and view it tabbed and analyzed and use Results in Forecasting or the report or Investigation [10]. And to save programs, the researcher used a system IBM SPSS 19) for statistical information and the program Excel.

An offer the Results and analyzed and discussed:
Display scale results in the structural strength of the workers in the scout divisions of the directorates of sports and school activity:

Table 3: The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and level for the application sample in structural strength for workers in the scout divisions of the directorates of sports and school activity

The level	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	The scale
High	9.57	70.14	A measure of structural strength

Table shows (3) that the application sample fell in the (high) level in the scale structural strength For workers in the scout divisions of the directorates of sports and school activity The researcher believes that this is due toto The ability of workers to influence the behavior of their scout teams due to knowledge and skills, as the leader has knowledge of experiences and experiences and the consequent results and outputs, as well as his ability to find strategic alternatives suitable for different circumstances, as well as his distinction in providing scouts with modern theoretical and practical techniques and training, complete clarity of vision and high culture that he enjoys The leader allows the scouts to share decisions with a positive vision and at the same time refuses to compromise on any point that is a means of pressure or so, in order to study the case comprehensively according to the available capabilities, bearing in mind that any scout leader puts the correct information within the reach of everyone and work as much as possible the possibility of correcting their mental image, The researcher also believes that the strength of the news that the scout leaders possess at all levels is one of the pillars factors that cannot be underestimated in achieving the highest results for their teams and achieving the progress that he believes is necessary, as well as the levels of ambition to achieve what is best for the scouts in particular, as they are the implementation tool in Performance at the practical level and to the institution and the leaders working in these institutions in general is a must with regard to the psychological, social, cognitive, economic and administrative aspects and how to employ these experiences practically to serve his performance in leading the scout stages.

Conclusions and Recommendations
Conclusions
The researcher concluded the following:
Build scale, the structural strength of the workers in the scout divisions of the directorates of sports and school activity in the central and southern regions that structural strength He has a big role in process of Scout leadership and solve problems and the obstacles that Scouts face in their organizations. On Scout workers Attention and development structural strength to reach to the level. The intended in Achieve coherence and harmony which help him keep going and success and achieve Objectives desired. That Scout leaders had a vision for the future gain them the ability to Facing the challenges and crises facing them during their application of the curriculum scout and it gives them an advantage and sets an example for their scouts Which facilitates the process of motivating them and gives them strength and motivation to perform better.

Recommendations
In light of the results of the study, the researcher recommends the following
1. Adopt a scale of the structural strength of the workers in the scout divisions of the directorates of sports and school activity in the central and southern regions.
2. The need for clear knowledge of the importance of scout leaders' structural strength as a modern method of managing the job Scout.
3. Interest Scouts in general through to encourage wards Moral for every Squad instead of a from only rely on the reward physical sighs the this will eventually lead to the

development of self-leadership among scouts.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

References
1. Nazzal HJ. Fundamentals of work in sports administration, 1st Ed. Basrah: Al-Ghadeer for printing and publishing Ltd; c2016. p. 1.
2. Ahanamer. Abdel-Majeed, Samples, 1st ed., vol. 1. Mosul: Higher Education Press in Mosul; c1999.
3. Shaker MJ. Comparative educational and vocational guidance systems, 1st Ed., Basrah: Higher Education Press; c2009. p 1.
4. Anwar Altaee. The impact of blended learning in improving systemic thinking and achievement in tests and measurement; c2022 Sep, Accessed: 2023 Jun 14. Online. Available:
   https://www.researchgate.net/publication/363610506_ath r_altlym_almdmj_fy_thsyn_altfkyr_almnzwmy_walthsyl _fy_madt_alakhtbaart_walqyas_ldy_tlbt_almrhlt_althalth t_fy_klyt_altrbyt_alryadyt
5. Anwar A, Amal M. Executive attention and its relationship to psychological empowerment among faculty members in some Faculties of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Modern Sport Journal. 2021;20:1. Accessed: Jun. 15, 2023. Online Available:
   https://www.jcopew.uobaghdad.edu.iq/index.php/sport/ar ticle/view/639
6. El-Sayed LF. Mathematical Cognitive Measurement, 1st Ed., Cairo: Book Center for Publishing; c2001. p. 1.
7. AADM Al-Smadi. Measurement and Psychological and Educational Evaluation between Theory and Practice, 1st Ed., Jordan: Dar Wael for Publishing and Distribution; c2004. p. 1.
8. Risan K. Research Methods in Physical Education, 2nd Ed., Mosul: Directorate of Book House for Printing and Publishing; c1997. p. 1.
9. Allawi Mhokr. Scientific Research in Physical Education and Sports Psychology, 1st Ed., Cairo: Thought House; c1999. p. 1.
10. Rashid MH. Statistics in education, 1st Ed., Jordan: Dar Safa for publication and distribution; c2002. p. 1.
11. Anwar A. The impact of using educational technology on developing skill performance at Physical Education College; c2022. Accessed: Jun 14 2023. Online Available:
    https://www.researchgate.net/publication/363609975_alt qnyat_altlymyt
12. Khairuddin AO. Scientific Research Guide, 1st Ed. Cairo: Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi; c1999. p. 1.
13. Odeh AMF. Fundamentals of Scientific Research, 2nd Ed., Jordan: Al-Kinani Library; c2003. p. 2.
14. Mohammed R. Perseverance and perseverance and its relationship to competitive behaviour, Journal of Studies and Researches of Sport Education. 2021 Oct;31(2):379-388. Online Available:
    https://jsrse.edu.iq/index.php/home/article/view/73
15. El-Sayed LF. Measurement and Testing in Physical Education, 4th Ed, Cairo: Book Center for Publishing; c2007. p. 1.
16. Hussein S, Aufi M. The effect of a comprehensive learning style using changing exercises in developing the technical performance of the volleyball wall skill, Journal of Studies and Researches of Sport Education. 2021 Oct;30:3. Online Available:
    https://jsrse.edu.iq/index.php/home/article/view/197
17. Kashan L, Muslim AJ. Some basic skills in open soccer and their relationship to job indicators for youth goalkeepers, Journal of Studies and Researches of Sport Education. 2021 Oct;31(1):89-101. Online Available:
    https://jsrse.edu.iq/index.php/home/article/view/81
18. Khashan L, Muslim A. Some basic skills in open soccer and their relationship to job indicators for youth goalkeepers, Journal of Studies and Researches of Sport Education. 2021 Oct;31(1):89-10. Online Available:
    https://jsrse.edu.iq/index.php/home/article/view/81