ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES FACED BY SCOUT LEADERS AND GUIDES WHEN SETTING UP SCOUT CAMPS IN SOME SCHOOLS OF THE DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION OF NAJAF GOVERNORATE

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Abstract

The founding of the scout movement was not a coincidence, but rather a response to a need and necessity, and this led to its spread all over the world, although its founder did not intend to find a school or give a clearance for a curriculum, but he launched his idea within the framework of his time and the requirements of his society, and he is doing so He preceded his era in every sense of the word, as his visions exceeded his characteristics as a scout to the needs of the society that surrounds him, and therefore Baden-Powell chose forest life for his love of nature and the open, and for his belief in the benefit of living and being active in the open air, which is not an invitation to disorder and laziness, but rather an exercise process To learn about nature in matters of living, growth and construction within the social framework,

In view of the increasing reliance of society in its life on collective efforts, especially after the size of groups began to grow in organizations, where the work of managers gained great importance on the grounds that the administrative process is of a social and human nature on the one hand and economic in nature on the other hand, and from this standpoint management has become the obvious importance For the individual and society, where the individual needs it to manage the affairs of his life and his family, and the establishments need it to manage the capital they need in order to manage their affairs in order to achieve the goals. The administrative work in the present and the future.

These difficulties facing the administrative processes play a major and influential role in the implementation of any project and help negatively in not achieving the desired goals, including scout camps, which represent a vital base in creating a new, educated and conscious generation that can provide services to the people of his country and contribute to its development for the better. What these scout camps offer of great benefit in creating leaders armed with science and knowledge and endowed with good manners, strong personality

and creative abilities, the researcher wanted through this study to identify those administrative obstacles facing the establishment of scout camps from the point of view of scout leaders and female guides in some schools in the province of Najaf Standing on it, analyzing it, studying it scientifically, and finding ways to solve it, in service of our dear country and the scout movement.

Keywords: administrative difficulties, scout leaders, Najaf

Research Objectives and field Research Questions

Identifying the administrative difficulties facing the establishment of scout camps from the point of view of scout leaders and female guides in some schools of the Directorate of Education in Najaf Governorate.

Finding standard levels to measure the administrative difficulties facing the establishment of scout camps from the point of view of scout leaders and guides in some schools of the Directorate of Education in Najaf Governorate.

There are several research questions.

Where there are a lot of questions as sought by this research to answer those questions

-1What is the level of administrative difficulties that scout leaders and guides face when setting up scout camps in some schools of the Directorate of Education in Najaf Governorate?

-2What is the assessment of the level of management time facing the care of female students participating in the scout camp in some schools of the Directorate of Education of Najaf Governorate?

Research Methodology:

The research adopted the descriptive approach, which is concerned with collecting accurate scientific descriptions of the studied phenomenon, describing the current situation and its interpretation, as well as identifying common practices and identifying opinions among individuals and groups. Because it is a method that relies on the questionnaire or the interview, and this is what suits the objectives of the research and the nature of the problem.

research community:

It is all the individuals, things, or people who constitute the subject of the research problem, and it is all the elements related to the problem of the study

that the researcher seeks to generalize the results of the study to. In fact, (7) administrators in each scout division.

The research sample:

The research sample was chosen by the intentional method to represent the results of the study, and they are (105) administrators, i.e. they constitute 88.23% of the research community distributed among 17 administrators, as follows:

-1Exploratory experience (7) administrators, with a rate of 6.60%.

-2The building sample, which included (65) administrators, at a rate of (61.60%) of the research community.

The legalization sample included (40) administrators, with a percentage of (38.09%) of the research community,

Methods and tools for collecting information used in the research:

The researcher must choose the appropriate means and tools for data collection, knowing that there are many means and tools for data collection, and he must choose the appropriate ones for that (), so the researcher adopted the following means and tools:

First: Arabic sources and references.
Second: the information network (the Internet)
Third:

Observation is the first step in scientific research, rather it is its most important step, as it leads the researcher to the facts and enables him to formulate his hypotheses.

Fourth: Personal Interviews

The researcher conducted personal interviews with some experts and specialists in the field of administration and organization and in the field of scouts, guides, tests and measurement. Research by meeting a number of people and asking them orally with the aim of collecting answers that include information and data whose analysis is useful in explaining the problem" (1)

Fifth: The questionnaire

The researcher used the questionnaire form for the problems of some elements of the administrative process in the scout camps of the central and southern

governorates as a research tool. The questionnaire is a tool for collecting data (facts) about the phenomenon or problem to be researched.

Main research procedures:

Basic steps for setting up and building the scale (3:(

The steps that can be followed when building the test or questionnaire are subject to many scientific steps, the most important of which are:

The purpose of building the scale:

The second step for building the scale is to clearly define the purpose of building it and what is the need for it. One of the goals of building the scale is to identify the problems of some elements of the administrative process that hinder work in scout camps.

Validity of scale dimensions:

The dimensions of the problems of some elements of the administrative process in the scout camps were presented to those with expertise and specialization within the specializations of management science, organization, scouts and female guides, and their number was (18) experts and specialists (⬚), in order to determine the appropriate dimensions for the problems of some elements of the administrative process in the scout camps (⬚⬚), and to indicate the validity of Dimensions, modifying them, proposing other dimensions, and making any observations, after analyzing the answers, using the square law (Ca2) (1.(

It was based on foundations in formulating the paragraphs of the scale, which are (3:(

-1The paragraph should have one and specific meaning.

-2Avoid using the negation method.

-3Write in an easy and clear language.

-4It should belong to the dimension under which it falls (4.(

(122) paragraphs were formulated, distributed on (6) dimensions,

Statistical analysis of the paragraphs

It is defined as the means of processing the data obtained from tests and measurement, as the data are only scattered primary facts that have no inference or value for those who use them except by processing them statistically (1), so the process of building the scale requires an analysis of its paragraphs in order to obtain paragraphs Sufficient for the purpose The analysis

process must include a set of procedures conducted by the scale designer after the process of sorting the answer papers, and the use of appropriate statistical methods is decided to a large extent according to the method of designing the research and the type of data to be collected, so it was used:

-1Discrimination indicators.

-2Scientific indicators of the scale.

Presentation, analysis and discussion of results

This research was designed as mentioned in the first chapter to achieve the objectives of the research, and the first and second goals in the third chapter were achieved through the overall procedures that the researcher took from building and codifying the scale of the problems of the administrative process in the camps. As for the third goal, it will be achieved by presenting the results of the scale analyzed and discussed.

Presenting and analyzing the results of the dimensions of the problems scale of some elements of the administrative process in the camps:

After the researcher verified the results of the research distributed normally according to the (Kauss) curve in the third chapter, and in order to achieve the goal of the research, which is to identify the most common problems in scout camps and to reach more accurate and comprehensive results, the researcher relied on the arithmetic mean, and this is done by calculating the length of time first It is a quotient (division 5/4), where (4) represents the number of distances (from 1 to 2 first distances, from 2 to 3 second distances, from 3 to 4 third distances, and from 4 to 5 fourth distances), while the number (5) represents the number of alternatives. Dividing (5/4) results in the length of the period and is equal to (0.80) ( ), and the distribution becomes according to Table (16):

Conclusions

In the light of the statistical results reached by the researcher by building and codifying the scale, the researcher reached the following conclusions:

.1The current scale is a tool to identify the levels and problems of some elements of the administrative process in scout camps from the point of view of workers in the scout divisions of the central and southern regions.

.2The results of the study showed that the level of problems was higher than the average level of the (planning) dimension, which indicates that the reality of the planning process in scout camps shows problems that cause obstacles and difficulties in achieving goals.

3. The level of problems after (organization) in scout camps is lower than the average level, and this is one of the good indicators for the progress of the administrative process in scout camps.

4. The level of problems after (decision-making) is lower than the average level in scout camps, and this is a good indicator of the good functioning of the administrative process.

5. The results of the study showed that there was a rise in the level of problems after (guidance and leadership) than the average level in scout camps, which indicates the existence of obstacles that impede the progress of work as required.

6. The results of the study showed that there was a rise in the level of problems after (supervision) from the average limit in scout camps, which indicates the existence of obstacles causing some confusion in the supervision process.

7. The results of the study showed a good decrease from the average level in the level of problems after (monitoring and evaluation), which indicates the good functioning of the administrative process in the scout camps.

Recommendations

In light of the conclusions drawn from the research results, the researcher recommends the following:

1. Adopting a measure of the problems of some elements of the administrative process in the camps; Because it shows and clarifies the reality of the problems of the administrative process in the camps and their level.

2. Increasing interest in the planning process for scout camps, and getting acquainted with and using international programs in accordance with the reality of the situation in how to manage camps.

3. Focusing on the strengths in the process of administrative organization in scout camps, strengthening and upgrading them to be more effective in the future and under various circumstances.

4. Highlighting the strengths in the decision-making process in the scout camps, adopting and developing them to achieve the set goals.

5. Holding courses and seminars to increase interest and awareness of the guidance and leadership process in scout camps to raise the level of the administrative process to achieve the desired goals.

6. Increasing interest in the supervision process in scout camps to avoid mistakes and thus reduce its level to an acceptable level in order to improve the supervision process in the camps.

7. Increasing focus on the strengths in the monitoring and evaluation process, working on them, paying attention to the weaknesses, and trying to find appropriate solutions for them.

8. The necessity of conducting studies similar to the elements of the other administrative process and identifying their problems encountered in the process of managing scout camps.

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