



Quality of life and its relationship to the administrative performance of university leaders from the students' point of view

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performance in particular, so the research wanted to answer the following question:

What is the level of quality of life for university leaders from the students' point of view and its relationship to the administrative performance of university leaders?

II. RESEARCH IMPORTANCE

University leaders are among the most important, aware and educated segments of society, as they are the means of change, construction and progress (al-shammari, 2003: 2)

The conflict between the experiences of the university student and the demands of society, which leads to a feeling of tension and imbalance, and this requires emphasizing on confronting those problems that he suffers through educational programs that aim to take care of their personalities in all its aspects so that people can verify them and feel satisfied with life and provide meaning for their lives (jabr, 1998:31)

Caring for the university students segment means taking care of society and its future, as it bears the responsibility of leading that society in the future, so officials must take care of them by developing their creative energies, some of which turn their energies into destructive and aggressive energies that bring destruction to themselves and society at the same time, and there are calls that emphasize standing and getting to know on the problems facing students' lives, and helping them to agree with others, rely on themselves, take responsibility, love others, love work and others, and here comes the role of the administrative leaders in taking care of that through their concept of the meaning of life, which may achieve a quality of life for them and the students.

The concept of quality of life falls within the positive concepts in psychology, especially in the existential human orientation, after (frankl,

ABSTRACT

The current research aims to identify the quality of life of university leaders and its relationship to the administrative performance of university leaders from the students' point of view. The current research community consists of the students of the Al Farahidi Private University of the morning preliminary studies for the academic year 2021-2022. The researcher adopted the descriptive research method to achieve the goal of the research. The basic research sample consisted of (200) male and female students to evaluate the university leaders, who were selected in a stratified random manner. The researcher prepared the research tool a questionnaire submitted to the sample.

I. RESEARCH PROBLEM

The concept of the quality of life or the meaning of life is among the existential concerns of the human being, which tried to transform the course of psychology to make people's lives go towards happiness and spread love and social justice instead of focusing on abnormalities and psychological diseases of the human personality, and the researcher believes that the concept of quality of life is closely related it is closely related with many concepts, the most important of which is self-acceptance, which results from the integrated development of the human personality with its psychological, mental, social and physical aspects. There is no doubt that the concept of self-acceptance is a great indicator in interpreting and predicting human behavior, and it may be a predictable variable through its relationship to some other variables as well. An individual's experiences, whether family, school or life experiences have a significant impact on his self-acceptance (the dry, 2000: 4)

This topic is one of the important topics that may affect performance in general and administrative



Based on what has been mentioned, the importance of the research can be summarized in the following points:

1. the importance of university students in diagnosing and evaluating the university community.
2. the importance of university leaders and their role in making administrative decisions that may contribute to the provision of university life.
3. the scarcity of local studies, to the researcher's knowledge, that dealt with the quality of life variable among university leaders.

III. RESEARCH GOAL

The current research aims to identify

The level of quality of life of university leaders and its relationship to the administrative performance of university leaders from the students' point of view.

Define terms

Quality of life: defined by

- Frankl, 1962 that:
- It is the individual's ability to reveal in a responsible manner the life meanings inherent in his behavior and his attitudes (frankl, 1962, p: 132)
- (antonovsky 1999) that: - the degree of motivation of the individual in life (leath, 1999, p:7)
- (hafez, 2006) that: "reducing the state of tension through satisfying instincts and motives, and that it is good, well-being and good choice." (hafez, 2006: 21)
- Procedural definition: the total score obtained by the respondent through his answers to the paragraphs of the quality of life questionnaire.

University leaders

The researcher defines it procedurally as

Deans of university faculties, their assistants, and heads of scientific departments, their rapporteurs, and directors of registration divisions are those who have direct contact with the university student.

Theoretical framework

Philosophical concept of quality of life

Philosophy dealt with the concept of the quality of life as a basic motive for human behavior. All the greek philosophers presented ideas that agree on the meaning of this concept that it comes from knowing the truth and from purifying himself in the pent-up or painful emotions that come through his presence with other people. Or the opposite, which is isolation and lonely individual thinking (abdulghaffar, 1977: 33)

As for the Arab and Muslim philosophers, they pointed out that the quality of life is the earthly happiness that is related to money and life to reach

1982) liberated this concept from its intellectual and philosophical origins and gave it the possibility of procedural employment as a subject worthy of scientific research in psychology after world war ii and its influence.

And (lyxell, 1996 & adamson) see that the concept of meaning or quality of life is one of the concepts that adolescents are interested in, as they found that most of the questions of their research sample who are 18-20 years old were about their future lives such as death, religion, philosophy of life. They also found that even those adolescents who did not suffer from loneliness problems were talking to adults about existential issues and ideas related to their lives. (abdulghaffar, 1977: 6)

Therefore, they care about that a lot and are able to diagnose it in the society to which they belong, which is the university community.

Frankl, 1962) pointed out that spiritual values and belief in god are among the important sources of the meaning of life and happiness in it and give the individual the ability to withstand adversity (frankl, 1962, p95)

Kamal 1983 indicates that important emotions such as love in an individual's life may lead to an individual's sense of the quality of his life (cale, 1974, p28), and fromm (from, 1960) indicated that the quality of life and happiness arise from a productive life, meaning that the individual when if he is productive, he will be happy and enjoy good mental health (jourard, 1974, p151)

The study of (beecher, 1990) showed that intimate, honest and successful relationships work to determine psychological satisfaction with life and a feeling of happiness (al-jaf, 2000: 22)

Ryff's study (ryff, 1981) indicates that women have the ability to sense the quality of life if they are provided with good social environmental conditions (hassan, 2001: 7)

A study (al-iraqi, 1984) indicated that religious beliefs make a person feel the quality of his life, and a study (leath, 1999) showed that the practice of recreational hobbies and sports activities is the first source of quality of life and provides meaning in the lives of university students, while health represented the second source in the lives of the elderly

Frankl (frankl, 1962) believes that existential emptiness is not a disease in the medical sense, but it is a state of loss of meaning that makes life useless and makes the individual feel lonely and worthless of life with its goals and motives (frankl, 1962, p:7)



4. That the individual's awareness of the idea of death and his acceptance of it as an inevitable matter, makes him able to live and act freely and happily.

Existential anxiety makes a person able to reveal the facts of his existence in the external world and seek meaning for his life (frankl, 1962, p: 2)

Third: the mother's theory. W. Fordyce: the quality of life is achieved when the individual's needs are satisfied, and that the quality of life does not mean a temporary state, but rather a long-term feeling, and it means contentment in life, and emotional stability until it becomes an experience that results in the interaction between many and varied factors. The term quality of life may be similar to many other terms. Of which:

1. Satisfaction with life
2. The pleasure in life
3. Achievement
4. Contentment

Fourth: ryff's theory: through his many studies, ryff believes that there is a set of dimensions that represent meeting points for the state of happiness and quality of life for the individual, which are:

1. personal growth: it is the individual's attempt to develop his capabilities and potentials in all aspects, mental, psychological, social, etc., and that the individual in this dimension tries to realize his energies in his personal growth, which means upgrading and continuous progress and growth of the self as it develops and expands and is open and ready to receive new experiences that are added to his balance of experiences that contribute to that development, and that he has a sense of realism, after which the individual will find himself developing with the passage of time and the obsolescence of its occurrence.

2. Relationship with others: in this dimension, ryff stressed the importance of positive interpersonal relationships with others that are characterized by depth, warmth, mutual trust, and the ability to love, and are among the most important basic elements in mental health. He also believes that people who have strong feelings and feelings in love and tenderness are closer to achieving themselves than others, and that positive relationships based on friendliness, love and depth are a criterion for maturity, psychological health and compatibility.

3. Independence: ryff believes that this dimension means the individual's ability to regulate his behavior from within, and his ability to achieve or decide his own destiny by himself and be independent by himself, making decisions without hesitation and without relying on others, and

man to his goals and pleasures, which al-farabi considered ephemeral pleasures. From any policy, he says (if a man succeeds in his own policy, he can establish an entire city). (al-zubaidi, 1989:92)

Quality of life in psychology.

All the theories or schools of psychology have dealt with the concept of quality of life on its various theoretical premises, as these ancient and modern theories came to study human behavior, and the clarity of curricula and methods that enable a person to achieve the quality of his life as a basic goal to reach.

In this research, we will discuss some of the theories, not all of them, because some did not address them, but rather as a summary of the topic and what covers the research need for that.

First: the theory of needs (a. Maslow, 1968): maslow asserted in his theory that there are a set of basic needs and growth needs, which he placed in an ascending hierarchical manner according to importance, and that the quality of life depends on the level of satisfaction of those higher needs, which leads him to a feeling deep happiness and elevation of the mind and enrich the inner life of the individual. (maslow, 1968, p: 6)

Second: the existential style (frankl): one of the most important influences that existentialism has exercised on branches of knowledge is its impact on psychology and its applications in the field of psychotherapy. Existential psychologists, first of them frankl, believe that as the most influential in the emergence of existential psychology, there is a set of principles for existential psychologists:

1. the person has his own being and existence distinct from others, which reflects his own trends and values
2. Man is not a state dependent on other states, but we must look at him as a product of his ability in his own development and growth.
3. During his life, the individual faces the dictates of society of erasing his personality, which reaches the stage of alienation, guilt, loneliness and anxiety.

Al-dabbagh points out that existentialism provided a number of starting points for psychology, which are:

1. Emotions are not an idea, rather they are part of an individual's existence and he is constantly feeling them.
2. The human nature gives the individual the freedom to choose his money and what he owes.
3. A person feels guilty when he is unable to realize his potential and capabilities in a way that makes him able to achieve his goals.



Research community

The current research community is determined by the students of the middle technical university, for the preliminary morning studies for the academic year (2020-2021), as the total number of students reached (2094) students, distributed among the faculties of the university.

Basic research sample

The main research sample consisted of (200) students, they were selected in a stratified random manner with proportional numbers according to gender and specialization, and the percentage of them reached (10.8%) from the original research community.

Research tool

The researcher used the questionnaire as a tool to achieve the goal of his research, because it is one of the common methods of data collection in educational and psychological research.

In order to develop the questionnaire items, the researcher did the following:

1. Directing an open questionnaire to a sample of students, which included one open question, which is (do you think that university leaders have quality in their lives), leaving the researcher to answer it openly.
2. Examining the literature related to the current research topic.
3. Review of previous studies related to the topic of the current research.
4. The researcher's experience in this field.

Through this, the researcher was able to prepare a questionnaire, the number of which was (15) paragraphs.

For the purpose of verifying the validity of the questionnaire, the researcher presented the questionnaire's paragraphs to a number of arbitrators to indicate the validity or inadequacy of each paragraph of the questionnaire. For the application of its paragraphs of (13) paragraphs.

Tool stability

For the purpose of calculating the test reliability coefficient, the researcher used the half-segmentation method, as it is the most common test reliability method, due to the fact that it avoids the defects of other methods used in measuring test stability (imam et al., 1990, 151)

And using the Pearson correlation coefficient, the stability coefficient between the two halves (even and odd) was extracted and its amount was (0.70), then it was corrected by the saberman-brown equation, and it became (0.82) which is a good stability coefficient.

independence provides resistance to social pressures.

4. Environmental mastery: environ mental mastery: in this dimension, ryff emphasizes that the individual is able to choose the appropriate environment or create it, in other words, the environment changes according to his vision and what is commensurate with his ambitions and psychological state. This characteristic is a feature of mental health and the ability to renewal, innovation, and separation. Environmental empowerment is a sense of sufficiency and ability to manage and control the environment, benefiting - that is, the individual - from his past and present experiences and the opportunities available to him that are used to achieve his goals in his life.

5. The purpose of life: ryff believes that a person who enjoys mental health carries a goal and ideas that provide him with meaning for his life. (63)

The concept of quality of life and other concepts: the concept of quality of life overlaps with the concept of happiness to a large extent, as reker (1987) concluded that high levels of quality of life are associated with a high sense of happiness, in other words that happiness as a desirable state and is simply a product the presence of quality of life (al-azza and others, 2001: 11), the concept of quality of life overlaps with the concept of meaning, as (zayour, 1980) indicates that the meaning of life means its quality achieved through achieving the goals and requirements of the individual that help him to live with the other with his freedom, individuality and privacy. The goals of the human being are achieved in the life that he sees and searches for in the human quality (jabr, 1998:9)

Fordyce believes that the concept of quality of life overlaps with other terms very close to its meaning: (feeling of comfort, satisfaction with life, happiness, pleasure in life, and other concepts.

Research methodology

The researcher adopted the descriptive approach, which seeks to determine the current status of the phenomenon being studied, and then describe it, and as a result, it depends on the study of the phenomenon on what it is in reality and is interested in as an accurate description, and that the study of any phenomenon or problem requires first and foremost a description of this phenomenon, specifically qualitatively and quantitatively the aim of adopting this type of studies is to reach a deeper understanding of the phenomenon being studied (abd al-rahman 1998: 163-178)



To indicate the relative value of each paragraph of the questionnaire and to explain the results

View and analyze results

This chapter includes a presentation and analysis of the research results in the light of the research objective, which aims to identify the level of quality of life for university leaders and its relationship to the administrative performance of university leaders from the students' point of view, as follows:

After the researcher completed the application of his research tool, he collected the repetitions obtained by each paragraph of the questionnaire according to the scale included in the questionnaire, extracted and the percentage weight for each paragraph, as shown in table (1)

Tool application

After the research tool was prepared, and its validity and reliability were extracted, it was applied to the members of the research sample covered by the study, and the researcher was keen to apply the tool himself to the sample members.

Statistical means

The researcher used the following methods to statistically process the data:

1. Pearson correlation coefficient to calculate the stability of the tool:
2. Spearman-brown equation:
 It was used to correct the correlation coefficient between the two halves of the test after extracting it with the person correlation coefficient

Weight Percentile

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

Table (1)

the weight		total						paragraphs
No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
%52.6	%47.4	105	95	62	30	43	65	Do you think that university leaders feel threatened while on campus?
%78.6	%21.4	43	157	35	97	8	60	Do you think that university leaders suffer from the tense security situation?
%81	%19	36	164	6	55	30	109	Do you think that university leaders suffer from confusion in decision-making?
%77	%23	46	154	22	102	24	52	Do you think that university leaders participate in student events?
%86.9	%13.1	173	27	73	7	100	20	Do you think that university leaders depend on themselves in making decisions without the need for others?
%81.9	%18.1	36	164	15	56	22	108	Do you think that university leaders can control their emotions in embarrassing situations?
%93.4	%6.6	13	187	10	80	3	107	Do you think that university leaders suffer from future anxiety?
%93.4	%6.6	13	187	10	80	3	107	Do you think that university leaders feel that they are not accepted by others?
%70.4	%29.6	60	140	53	70	7	70	Do you think that university leaders are keen on having a good relationship with students?
%78.6	%21.4	43	157	35	97	8	60	Do you think that university leaders respect students?
%86.9	%13.1	173	27	73	7	100	20	Do you think that university leaders are disturbed by the superiority of their colleagues in research and teaching?
%78.6	%21.4	157	43	98	21	59	22	Do you think that university leaders stay away from others?
%90.1	%9.90	20	180	15	100	5	80	Do you think that university leaders cooperate with students and teachers?



10- Do you think that university leaders respect students?) The results show that (78.6) of the total sample of (200) male and female students believe in this, which led to administrative decisions being taken on the students' side.

11- Do you think that university leaders are disturbed by the superiority of their fellow teachers in research and teaching?) The results show that (86.9%) of the total sample of (200) male and female students believe in this, which led to these leaders taking administrative decisions that may reflect negatively on The course of teaching on campus.

12- Do you think that university leaders stay away from others?) The results show that the percentage of (78.6%) of the total sample of (200) male and female students is not complicated by this, which negatively affected the courtesy in issuing administrative decisions.

13- Do you think that university leaders cooperate with students and teachers?) The results show that the percentage of (90.1%) of the total sample of (200) male and female students is complicated by this, which has a positive impact on the issuance of administrative decisions on the side of the student, the teaching staff, or the employee who reviews those leaders.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

1. The quality of life of university leaders affects the issuance of administrative decisions in a very large way
2. The issuance of administrative decisions is sometimes linked to the quality of life and the meaning of life for university leaders.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the results of the current research, the researcher can recommend the following:

1. The ministry of higher education and scientific research should pay attention to the concept of quality of life by issuing guides and standards in that direction.
2. The ministry of higher education and scientific research should introduce middle leaders to courses on quality of life

Suggestions

To complement the results of the current research, we can suggest the following:

Conducting another descriptive study to find out the relationship of quality of life to decision-making skills

V. DISCUSS THE RESULTS

1- Do you think that university leaders feel threatened when they are inside the university campus? The results show that (52.6) of the total sample of (200) male and female students is not complicated by that, which reflected positively on the development of performance inside the university campus.

2- Do you think that university leaders suffer from the tension of the security situation?) The results show that (78.6) of the total sample of (200) male and female students believe that, which negatively affected their proximity to students and staff.

3- Do you think that university leaders suffer from confusion in decision-making?) The results show that (81%) of the total sample of (200) male and female students believe that, which causes concern for students from the future.

4- Do you think that university leaders participate in student events?) The results show that (77%) of the total sample of (200) male and female students is believed to do so, which contributed to encouraging students to hold numerous events and activities that support administratively by university leaders.

5- Do you think that university leaders depend on themselves in making decisions without the need for others?) The results show that (86.8%) of the total sample amounting to (200) male and female students, says that they believe in this, which causes great future concern for staff and students.

6- Do you think that university leaders can control their emotions in embarrassing situations? The results show that (81.9%) of the total sample of (200) male and female students believe in this, which reflected positively on the level of safety inside the university campus.

7- Do you think that university leaders suffer from anxiety about the future?) The results show that (93.4%) of the total sample of (200) male and female students think that, which is reflected in various administrative decisions.

8- Do you think that university leaders feel that they are not accepted by others?) The results show that (93.4%) of the total sample of (200) male and female students think so, which may cause tension in the relationship on campus and be reflected in decision-making.

9- Do you think that university leaders are keen to have a good relationship with students?) The results show that (70.4%) of the total sample of (200) male and female students, do not believe in this, which led to a kind of dissatisfaction within the university campus for those leaders.



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