DEVELOPING THE INNOVATIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS THROUGH ENGAGING IN SCOUTING ACTIVITIES WITH THE DIRECTORIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCIENCES - COLLEGE OF KNOWLEDGE

Abdalkader Saad Sbd¹, Hasan Chichan Sabbar², Yasin Mohammed Hammood³
¹³Al Maarif University College/Iraq.
²University of Anbar/Iraq.
Corresponding Author: abdalkadarsaad@uoa.edu.iq; hassanchsabar@gmail.com; yasiralmohana@uoa.edu.iq

ABSTRACT
The research aims to identify the development of innovative personality traits through the practice of scouting activities in the directories of the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences. Research problem Scouting activities are one of the means of developing the innovative personality traits of female guides through the scouting skills that the guide acquires and which increase her innovative capabilities, as the scouting activities help build the innovative personality traits of the individual and the importance of research lies in the development of the innovative personality traits through the practice of scouting activities I have the directories of the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences.

The researcher used the descriptive approach of the survey method in line with the nature and problem of the research. The research community is represented by the (100) students of the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences - Faculty of Knowledge, and for the morning and evening studies for the academic year 2020-2021. According to what the researcher provided from the department's secretariat, the research sample was deliberately chosen from the second-stage students, whose distribution is shown in Table (1). The survey experiment sample included (20) students and (20%) from the research community, and the building sample included (30) A female student with a percentage (30%) from the research community, while the application sample included (50) female students and a percentage (50%) from a community. Through the results, the following conclusions were reached:

1. There is a significant correlation between innovative features and scouting activities.
2. The innovative features have a role in the activity and creativity of the research sample.

Keywords: Innovative, scouting, activities and Sports Sciences.

INTRODUCTION
Attitudes play a big role in the behaviour of individuals and direct this behaviour. The trends may be positive or negative towards businesses or jobs for individuals. If these trends are positive, they create positive emotion and a path towards the individual's work and vice versa if these negative trends create a negative and unpopular emotion for the individual towards the work of the individual.¹ The importance of research lies in the development of innovative personality traits through the practice of scouting activities with the directories of the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences. Research problem Scouting activities are one of the means of developing the innovative personality traits of female evidence through the scouting skills that the guide acquires and which increase her innovative capabilities, as the scouting activities help to build the innovative personality traits of the individual, and this is what aroused the researcher's interest in engaging in the practice of scouting activities on the traits. The innovative personality of the guides of the Department of Physical Education

¹⁴⁵¹
www.turkphysiotherrehabil.org
and Sports Sciences, as the scout activity did not receive such a study, in addition to the lack of research in this area.

Innovative personal traits: since the innovators are a class that has distinctive characteristics and characteristics, their need for a special kind of teacher is an important requirement and an investment of their abilities and talents, and therefore the teacher of this category must be distinguished and have personal and professional characteristics that qualify him to do his work accordingly. It is not true that every good teacher can teach gifted children effectively, according to quoting Whitemore. A trait is an innate or acquired physical, mental, or social characteristic that characterizes an individual and expresses a relatively constant predisposition to a specific type of behaviour.

Cattell distinguishes between three basic types of traits, namely:

1. Cognitive features: capabilities and manner of responding to situations.
2. Dynamic features: related to the issuance of behavioural acts, which are concerned with mental or motivational attitudes and tendencies.
3. Mood traits: are concerned with rhythm, form and persistence.

If we look at the traits, we find that there are features in which every human being is similar, and they are general features such as intelligence, control and introversion, and there are features that differ in different individuals and they are special or individual traits and these individual traits are the only ones that we can consider a true trait given that they unite the traits of individuals and not in Overall, on the other hand, traits evolve and generalize in unique ways according to each individual's experiences. Since the innovators are a class that has distinctive features and characteristics, their need for a special type teacher is an important requirement and an investment of their abilities and talents, and therefore the teacher of this category must be distinguished and have personal and professional characteristics that qualify him to do his work to the fullest. A good teacher can teach gifted children effectively.

The innovative characteristic then is a feature or characteristic of relative permanence that characterizes innovative people to a higher degree than ordinary people, such as incompatibility, tolerance of ambiguity, independence in thinking and dreaming. Also, the innovative characteristic is a characteristic or characteristic of relative permanence that characterizes innovative individuals to an even greater degree. Ordinary individuals and among these traits or characteristics: self-confidence, love of innovation, flexibility, a powerful mind, independence, lack of compromise, curiosity. "Many studies have discussed the characteristics of a creative teacher and linked them with the innovative behaviour of the teacher in the classroom, but some researchers believe that The clear and observable teaching performance of the teacher is not only a result of familiarity with the content of the subject or the method of teaching, but is also affected by the values, trends, and features available to the teacher, and some studies have tried to arrive at identifying the characteristics of the innovative teacher's personality and linking it to his teaching effectiveness as it is expressed in the academic achievement of the students. The teacher The innovator finds him enthusiastic, democratic, social, emotional, balanced, desirable and has a positive outlook towards his students.

The innovative teacher must have vitality, ambition and high culture as a catalyst for the education process, far from manifestations of violence and punishment, can communicate and be accurate in observation. The innovative teacher must be distinguished by high intelligence and the ability to understand the tendencies and desires of students, determine their behaviour and solve their problems.

The concept of creativity has captured the interest of societies since ancient times, and innovation has been a magic word since ancient times has been a puzzle for philosophers, scholars and writers in various human civilizations, including the Paranoiac, Chinese, Roman, Greek, Arab and Islamic civilizations. Evidence abounds in the interest of the Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks, Greeks and others on creativity, seeing it as "the inspiration that an individual has due to an external, heavenly force." The interest in innovation was also present in the earliest modern studies in psychology in the late nineteenth century, and Lombroso's views emerged, indicating that people who are characterized by innovative abilities have certain physical characteristics and features that are closer to disease. Correct pronunciation, and use the left hand. Many researchers date the first
systematic study of the subject of innovation by the English scientist, who was the author of the theory of genius inheritance, which drew the world's attention to geniuses, and he had discussed in his study the relationship between genius, creativity and heredity. And many others led to exciting revelations related to the definition of innovators, which led to the emergence of definitions, most of which agree that innovation is the production of something new. It is worth noting that the scouting activities have educational goals, principles, and a method expressed by the founder of the movement, who gave it the name (Scout) in writing, which is considered the main reference for the movement (Scouting for Boys) and the Scouts were named by this name from the scouting. Because the purpose of scouting is to discover oneself to gain values; And the achievement of good morals; A good education. The scouting activities aim to contribute to the development of the capacities of the boys and the youth to achieve the maximum of their physical, mental, social and spiritual capabilities as individuals, as responsible citizens, and as members of their local, national and global communities.

The idea of Scouts for Baden came first during the siege of the Marketing when gangs of Boers (immigrants of Dutch origin) surrounded the British camp, so they used the youths to do military work such as guarding, cooking and transmitting messages. England During the first nine days of August in Browns Island, 20 boys participated in it, and after the success of the idea, he expanded the age group to include cubs. Biden Powell wrote The Principles of Scouts in Scouting for Boys (London, 1908), building on his earlier military textbooks, with the influence and support of Frederick Russell Burnham (Chief Scout of British Africa).

During the first half of the twentieth century. The movement arose out of the surrounding of three main age groups for boys (Cub Scout, Scout, and Rover Scout), and in 1910, a new organization for girls called "Girl Guides" was started, created by the sister of Baden Powell (Fairy Guide, Mentor, Girl Scout and Guard Guide). Then girls' teams were created with the help of Baden-Powell's wife and sister. In 1909, Baden Powell published his book Scouting for Children, which was translated into several languages. Baden Powell and his wife remained the heads of the Scout movement until his death. The first International Scout Festival was held in 1920, and after that, Scouts spread throughout the world between the two world wars, except the Communist countries, where their activities were prohibited. It is worth noting that the idea of the Scout Movement has educational goals, and Scouts were named by this name from the scouting; Because the purpose of scouting is to gain values; And the achievement of good morals; A good education.

The educational goals of the scouts

1. Development of physical and health capabilities and skills.
2. The link between the physical changes at this stage and its requirements.
3. Satisfying interpersonal relationships and interaction in the pioneers, and acquiring leadership and teamwork skills.
4. Providing and encouraging individual hobbies and skills, to develop the sense of individual achievement.
5. Thinking correctly to solve problems.
6. Providing distinguished activities that challenge capabilities, meet the needs and energies of members, and encourage vacant life.
7. Discovering skills
8. Providing opportunities to acquire the necessary skills to serve society and acquire new concepts of the environment.
9. Development of proper behaviour and the acquisition of religious values by caring for others and understanding the power and greatness of God.
10. Acquiring moral and social values and preserving the spirit of Scouting.
11. Providing distinguished activities that challenge the capabilities and meet the needs and energies of the members.

12. The Scouting program is based on the quality of the person and the small group. The activities of the environment and the outdoor life are of great importance. Good citizenship and community service, leadership and exploration, the interests of scouts must be known through the activities and application of stages and decorations.

Research methodology
The researcher used the descriptive approach of the survey method in line with the nature and problem of the research.

Community and Sample Research
The research community is represented by the (100) students of the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences - Faculty of Knowledge, and for the morning and evening studies for the academic year 2020-2021. According to what was provided by the researcher from the department secretariat.

The sample
It is the part that represents the original community or the model on which the researcher performs the whole of his work (7: 163). As the research sample was chosen by the deliberate method from the second stage students whose distribution is shown in Table (1). The survey experiment sample included (20) female students and (20%) from the research community. The application sample consisted of (50) female students and (50%) of the research community.

Table 1. Shows the percentages of the research sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample details</th>
<th>Number of students</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The total research community</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploratory experience</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction sample</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application sample</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exploratory experience of the innovative personality traits scale
The pilot experiment aims to ascertain the clarity of the paragraphs of the innovative personality traits scale and to identify the negatives and obstacles that may accompany its application to the main body later. The experiment was carried out on an exploratory sample of (20) evidence in the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences at the University College of Knowledge and the aim of the experiment was the following:

1. Knowing about the required time that the respondent takes for the scale for creative personal purposes only.

2. Identifying the obstacles and negatives facing the researcher to avoid them in the future.

Verify the scale
Truthfulness is one of the scientific characteristics that must be met. A scale that is not honest cannot be relied upon. An honest scale is one whose paragraphs measure the characteristic to be measured, and it does not measure any other characteristic whether the respondent applies to it or not. To verify the validity of the scale, the researcher used two types of validity

- Validate content
It is "measuring the extent of the test for the different aspects or components of the aspect to be measured". To verify the validity of the scale, the researcher used the validity of the content or content, which means the extent
to which the test items represent the content to be measured. The necessary amendments and additions were made to each paragraph of the scale with deleting, merging and changing some paragraphs to fit with the current study and the amendment was made in light of their observations on it. Thus, the paragraphs that obtained the approval of the experts were accepted. The paragraphs that achieved an agreement rate of 75% or more were relied upon, and with this, the researcher achieved the veracity of the paragraphs. Response alternatives if five alternatives are identified (very large, large, medium, few, very few)

- **Certification of construction**

It is called the validity of the concept or the validity of the hypothetical formation because it depends on the empirical verification of the extent to which the scores of the paragraphs coincide with the characters or concept to be measured, and the methods of paragraph analysis are indicators of this type of validity.

**Distinguishing Power of Paragraphs**

The paragraph analysis aims to keep the paragraphs of high distinction, which are the good items in the test.

**Stability of scale**

Stability is extracted in multiple ways, including the application of the test and its repetition, segmentation, equivalent images, the alpha Cronbach equation, Keyword and Richard Sonn, and other methods. The researcher relied on the use of the Alpha Cronpa method, as it is "used in any type of objective and essay question" and this type. Of consistency is called internal homogeneity, which indicates the strength of the connections between the items in the test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>The scale used</th>
<th>Tabular value</th>
<th>Indication type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Innovative personality traits</td>
<td>0.437</td>
<td>0.174</td>
<td>Sig.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. DISCUSSIONS**

Through the study, he noticed the development of innovative personality traits through the practice of scouting activities for the sample of the research. Characteristics: Self-confidence, novelty, flexibility, powerful mind, independence, lack of compromise, curiosity. Loyalty to the homeland in harmony and accord with promoting peace, friendship and local, national and global understanding, participation in the development of society with appreciation and respect for human dignity, is one of the basic pillars of scouting activities. The duty towards others can be defined as the loyalty of the individual to his homeland and participation in the service and development of society. It affirms the loyalty of the individual to the group, as the individual gains personal glory from the glory of his nation and its greatness, greatness and pride, and the means used by the Scout Movement.

**III. CONCLUSIONS**

1. There is a significant correlation between innovative features and scouting activities.

2. The innovative features have a role in the activity and creativity of the research sample.

**IV. RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Application of scouting activities to other samples.

2. Study the scale of the innovative features for different age groups.

**REFERENCES**


4. Ahmed Ezzat Rajeh; The Origins of Psychology: (Baghdad Seville Press, Alexandria University

www.turkjphysiotherrehabil.org 1455
5. Usama Hassan Muhammad Maajini; Educational training competencies for teachers in the State of Bahrain to work with outstanding students: (Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain, 1998) p.16
6. Hasan Jejan Sabbar: Developing some scouting skills through the use of peer learning among students of Anbar University, Master Thesis, Anbar University, P.9
7. Siham Kazem Tamr; The mental health scale and its relationship to personality traits for middle school students - construction and implementation. The University of Baghdad, Ibn Rushd College of Education, MA 2009.
11. Farouk Abdel Fattah; The relationship between teacher personality traits and academic achievement at the primary stage: (Master Thesis, Ain Shams University, Cairo, 1976).
12. Muhammad Thabet Ali Al-Din; The relationship between the creative thinking of the teacher and his encouragement of the student's innovative characteristics: (The Fifth Conference of Psychology in Egypt, The Egyptian Society for Psychological Studies, Egypt, 1989) p. 353
14. Muhammad Hamza Sulaymani and Abdul Manan Mulla Bar; Preparation of the gifted teacher in some Arab Gulf countries (an educational perspective); (The first scientific symposium of psychology departments in the universities of the Gulf Cooperation Council states, College of Education, Qatar, 1998) p.15
15. Muhammad Hamza Sulaymani and Abdul Manan Mulla Bar; Preparation of the gifted teacher in some Arab Gulf countries (an educational perspective): (The first scientific symposium of psychology departments in the universities of the Gulf Cooperation Council states, College of Education, Qatar, 1998) p.15.
17. Yusef Mikhail Asaad; Genius and Insanity: (Al-Gharib Library, Cairo, 1976) p. 219