

Wise Leadership and Its Role in Mitigating or Ending Crises in Organizations is an Exploratory Study to See a Sample of Managerial Leaders at Basra University

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ABSTRACT

Today's Organizations, Whether Productive or Service, Face The Effects of the External Environment, Including Financial Crises and Scandals Detrimental to The Company's Reputation as A Result of Defects in The Product or The Theft and Publication of Files... From Here Comes the Role of Leaders in Controlling Crises and How to Mitigate or End Them. Whenever Leaders Are Successful, They Can Preserve the Company's Reputation and Position in The Market and Minimize Losses. Hence Our Current Study and A Sample of (70) Leaders Represented by Managerial Positions at Basra University. Computational Medium Extraction, Normative Deviation and Relative Importance and Thus Demonstrate the Main Hypothesis of Research the Results Have Been That Successful Leaders Control Crises as A Result of the Accumulation of Experience for Many Years and Its Eradication Very Quickly, The Study Recommended That Leaders Should Be Trained in Crisis Management and Have the Skills to Lead the Crisis with wise Governance. And Not Neglect the State of Its Composition but Follow-Up and Know the Reasons for Preserving the Company's Reputation.

KEYWORDS: Leadership, Crisis, Management, Efficiency...

INTRODUCTION

We Recognize That Any Organization Has Leadership but Varies from One to Another in A Stable Environment, The Leadership Is a Participatory Democracy to Stabilize the Practical and Environmental Situation, But It Changes in The Case of Environmental Crises and Tensions, Because It Has Put Pressure On the Organization to Find Solutions Very Quickly. Move Away From Simulation And Find Quick Management Solutions Through Painted Scenarios For Each Crisis And How To Deal With It, (Riggio & Newstead,2023:202), Crises Are Related To Political Matters And Cause Disruption Of Chains...They Wished This In The Management Of Government Institutions To Resolve The Crises To Which They Are Exposed And Synonymous With Management Terminology, Including Management With Exception, And Management With Objectives And Results (Ali & Anwar,2021:22) The Establishment Of The Foundations And Rules To Become Crisis Management A Systemic Management Pattern Known As The Rules Of Management With The Use Of Scientific Methods. The Causes of the Crisis Must Be Understood Because They Do Not Arise from A Vacuum. At Least There Is One Reason for Their Creation, Evidence and Phenomena Before They Occur. (Thani & Obeidat, 2020:310). The Mistrust of the Situation and The Associated. By Assessing and Explaining the Apparent Causes, Identifying The Gaps and Finally Containing the Crisis and Salvation from It, All This Is Achieved Only Through Excellent Managerial Leaders Who Understand and Understand the Crises and Know the Ways to Deal with Them as A Result of the Accumulation of Past Experiences, The Ambition to Stay and Continue.

1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1-1 The Problem of Study

Today's Organizations Live in A State of Preparedness and Preparedness for Any Crisis They Face, And The Need to Deal with These Crises. There Have Been a Range of Problems Faced by The University, Including

Demonstrations to Demand Change. (Ali & Anwar,2021:25) 2020, The Other Coved Crisis Has Resulted in Several Problems, Including The Interruption of Work and The Health and Psychological Insecurity of the Human Resource (Canaan, 40:2015), Hence Crisis Management Refers to The Management Methodology in Dealing with The Crisis in The Light of Preparedness...

This Arises from The Experience Needed to Deal with Situations, And The Extent to Which Individuals Trust a Leader That He Possesses Carismic Qualities That Give Him Confidence in Them to Cope and His Ambition to Stay in Place Helps Him to Make the Utmost Effort to Identify the Causes of the Crisis. (Chabokinezhad,2021:43), The Extent to Which It Is Understood and The Ability to Deal with It from Here Came the Following Question: ((What Role Does Wise Leadership Play in Managing Crises Within the Organization)) With The Following Branches- :

1. Is wise Leadership at The University Thinking Rationally and Planning Before the Crisis Occurs?
2. Does Wise Leadership Play an Active Role in Resolving the Crisis as It Occurs?
3. Are There Changes in The University Beyond the Crisis to Avoid It in The Future?

1-2: Goals Study

1. Determine The Role That Leadership Plays in Crisis Management at The University.
2. Definition of Crisis Management, Causes and Methods of Response
3. Rational Leadership Test in Crisis Resolution

1-3: Importance of The Study

The Importance of the Study Lies in Defining the Crises Experienced by The University During the Previous Years and How It Dealt with Them. We Then Identify the Ways and Plans for Future Leaders to Address the Crises, And The Possibility of the Crises Becoming Investment Opportunities That Can Be Used as Positive Points. The Most Important Characteristics of the Leader Must Be Available to Be Successful in Overcoming the Crisis.

1-4: Statistical Methods

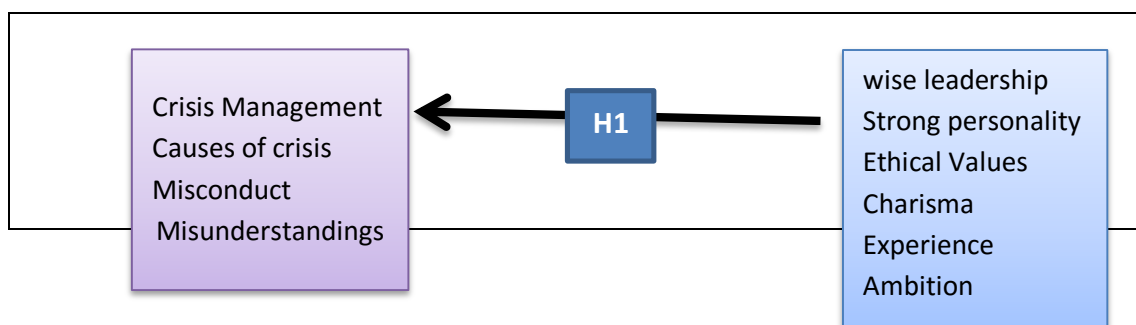
A Range of Statistical Methods Have Been Used to Achieve Appropriate Outputs for The Study. Using The Computational Medium, Standard Deviation, Difference Factor and Hypothesis Stabilization in A Manner Using the Spss.24 Program, The Research Used the Exploratory Aspect to View a Sample of Leaders at The University, selected in A Random Manner of 70, And A Set of Questions Answered in A Scale Was Used . Likert Trio Consisting of Ok (1), Neutral (2), Not Ok (3).

1-5: Limits of Study

- 1-Research Sample: - The Study Took a Group of Leaders at Basra University in A Group of Colleges and Centers with A Management Position of 3-5 Years
- 2-Duration of Study: - Period Determined from 1/3/2023 To 1/6/2023
- 3-Place of Study and Research at Basra University

1-6: Diagram and Hypothesis of Research

Shape (1) Relationship between variables



Source: Prepared by The Researcher by Accreditation Relevant Research Studies

The Main Premise of the Research Includes: - There Is a Positive, Statistically Significant Correlation Between Leadership and Crisis Management, With The Following Hypotheses: -

There Is H1a: - A Statistically Positive Correlation Between Ethical Values and Crisis Management.

There Is H1b: - A Statistically Positive Correlation Between Ambition and Crisis Management.

H1c: There Is a Statistically Significant Positive Correlation Between Karma and Crisis Management.

There Is H1d: - A Statistically Positive Correlation Between Strong Personality and Crisis Management.

There Is H1e: - A Statistically Positive Correlation Between Ambition and Crisis Management.

2. THEORETICAL ASPECT

2-1: wise Leadership

What Distinguishes Leadership in A Period of Crisis Is Through Effective Communication. While Leadership Is Effective in A Crisis Period in General, It Is Clear That There Is a Particular Crisis Situation That May Need to Prioritize the Different Skills of the Leader. (Anwar,2017:327) Leadership Conduct Is the Commander's Specific Actions to Guide and Coordinate the Work of the Group of Members. On The Other Hand, The Leadership Style Is the Basis of the Structure of a Person's Needs That Motivate His Behavior in Situations. They Are Influenced by The Words and Deeds of Thane & Obeisant, 2020:309). He Works to Urge Them and Guide Them to Do the Work Entrusted to Him, And Then Identify a Set of Goals and Work Towards Achieving Them. These Objectives Are Important On the Personal Side and Relate to The Practical Side of the Company and Achieve What You Have Planned (Hussein and Shafer 'A, 95:2020). wise Leadership Is One of the Pillars of wise Governance If There Is a Policy at The Beginning and Then It Turns in to The Management of Economic Organizations and Grows to Be an Important and Necessary Part. (Canaan, 45:2015) Wise Leadership Is a Meaningful, Intentional Idea That Seeks to Diagnose One of the Administration's Contemporary Entrances (Eid Et Al., 2020:309) It Can Be Defined as The Leader Running the Group and Urging It to Act and His Authority Is an Influence Authority as Well as Strength Achieving Objectives Based On Cooperation with Team Members (Chabokinezhad, 2021:42) .The Power of Influencing Individuals and Urging Them to Deal with Administrative Issues in Order to Serve the Interest of the Organization and Achieve Its Objectives "On The Other Hand," Encouraging Individuals to Work, Delegating Powers, Responsibilities and The Possibility of Success in Being Future Leaders (Baghdadi, 75:2014) "Wise Leadership Is Characterized by A Spirit of Engagement, Which Must Be Effective, Realistic, And Freedom of the Ray. The Law Requires Legal Frameworks for Implementation Without Prejudice to Any Other. Transparency

1-: Strong Personality: - A Rational Leader Must Have a Strong Personality That He Strongly Forces to Follow in The Work, So That He or She Can and Whose Most Prominent Characteristics Are Courage, Optimism and Ability to Develop Relationships Between Team Members, A Strong Sense of Attitude, Recognition and Interdependence with Members of the Crisis Management Team (Badeshi, 33:2017).

2-: Experience: - Has Accumulated and Upcoming Experiences of Working Years On One Hand and Scientific Study in Universities for How to Manage Crises, Or by Training (Hussein and Shafer, 96:2020). It Is an Important Measure of the Leader's Success in Performing His Assignment. Whenever The Leader Has Experience in His Field of Work, He Has a Significant Impact On Gaining the Trust and Respect of Others, And Their Loyalty (Fener & Civ699, 2015).

3-: Karamu: - The Leader Has the Quality and Ability to Influence Others Through Inspiration. The Leader Also Has His Extraordinary Abilities in The Art of Listening to Others and Understanding Their Views and Participating in The Analysis of Problems and The Ability to Find a Solution (Baghdadi, 71:2014). He Also Enjoys Creative Thinking in Solving the Problems and Crises Experienced by The Foundation (Scheduler Et Al., 2020:45). Therefore, His Commitment to Working Individuals Is Often a Force for Him, Respect and Appreciation by Them, And Sympathy for The Issues of His Subordinates Gives Him Integrity and Cohesion by His Team and Love and Dedication (Ali & Anwar,2021:29)

4-: Ethical Values: - A Set of wise Attributes That the Leader Enjoys Such as Respect, Trust, Fairness and Optimism (Enid Et Al., 2020:309) So These Qualities Are Very Important That Must Be Shown from Time to Time and Consistently Because They Are an Important Part of Interaction Between Individuals and an Important Tool to Continue Their Relationships (Badeshi, 31:2017).

5-: Ambition: - When The Leader Wants to Achieve the Best, Success, Goals, Risk, Not Stop and Think About the Summit and The More He Takes a Step, Ten Walks Towards the Goals and Increases Their Number. The Summit Is a Dream and A Wish to Work and Get Out of the Comfort Zone. Rethink Seriously, Smartly, Form Teams and Increase the Pace of Work (Baghdadi, 73:2014).

3. CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Many of Us Heard the Term Crisis in Political News About the World, Including The Bloody Events Between Russia and Ukraine That Were Not the Birth of the Moment of War, But Followed by The Emergence of a Political Crisis Between the Two Countries and Ended with The War, Because of The Leaders' Inability to Understand, Study and Resolve the Crisis (Hussein and Shafer, 95:2020). So War Was the Most Appropriate Choice, Too. We Note This at The Economic Level of Countries. In The War, There Was Another Crisis Called the Business Crisis and The Economy, And Many Individuals Lost Their Jobs. And If We Are No Longer the Necessity of the Ukrainian-Russian War, I Said, It Shut Down a Bunch of Ports in The Face of the Grain Trade, which 70% Of Countries Depend On from Ukraine Is a Productive Agricultural Country (Islam Et Al., 2021:367).

Russia Has Shut Down Energy from Oil and Gas to European Countries and Caused an Energy Crisis, A Food Crisis, A Jobs Crisis, A Euro Recession and Rising Prices. Hence The Definition of Crisis as "A Situation or Attitude Faced by Corporate Decision Makers That Prevents Them from Doing Their Jobs for A Certain Period (Kannan, 43:2015)", And in Another Definition of Crisis Means a Power That Afflicts the Organization, Disperses Information and Causes Chaos for A While So That It Can Be Controlled, Terminated and Return to Normal Work.

Knowing How to Lead Through a Crisis Requires Leaders to Know What Crises Are, But Founding Is Considered Clear Criteria On What Constitutes a Dodgy Mission Crisis (Thani & Obeidat, 2020:309). One Just Needs to Look at The Causes and Consequences of Very Different Crises Such as Scandal, A Crisis That Means Difficulty and Danger. Crises Are Alarming Events, The Basic Process or The Feasibility of an Organization. (Schaedler Et Al.,2022:30 Which Means They Are Rare, Which Is Why They Tend to Happen Unexpectedly and Rarely (Badeshi, 45:2017). But When Crises Occur, They Have Serious Consequences That Threaten the Existence of an Organization or Its Underlying Work, The Result of High Crises Creates Time Pressures, Because If They Are Not Dealt with Quickly and Wisely, Then The Impact of Crises Will Accumulate and Can Cause the Organization's (Alsamaray,2014:38) Demise.

Early Crisis Research, Based Mainly On Areas of Communication, Public Relations and Crises, tends to Treat Crises as Separate Events That Must Be Prevented and Contained in Order to Protect Organizational Performance and Reputation, Means That Crises Are Not Just the Objectivity of Events That Happen to Organizations Crises Are Shaped by The Actions of Those Seeking to Understand and Manage Them (Reggie & Newstead,2023:203), The Ambiguity of Crises. It Is Often Difficult to Determine Precisely What Caused the Crisis, To Determine the Exact or Full Effects of the Crisis, or to Determine the Most Appropriate Response to The Crisis (Rodríguez Et Al, 2020:423). In Short, The Novelty of the Crisis Means That There Is No Known Process and Creates a Sense of Ignorance. Promises The General Nature of Crises Is Another Important Aspect to Consider (Baghdadi, 58:2014). The Term Crisis Was Defined Differently by Many Authors, Including Those Who Defined It as "The Crisis as A Moment of Life and Death, Sudden and Dangerous Negative Developments, And The Moment Facing Action (Anwar,2017:328), For A Crisis as an Unexpected and Unexpected" Time ", Requiring A Rapid Response. In Addition to Providing Insufficient Prevention and Business Conformity Methods and Therefore Threatened by Current Assessments, Organizational Goals and Assumptions. Moreover, It Is the Degree of Risk and Uncertainty, The Crisis Is "" The Tension That Creates a Situation That Threatens the Company's Top Objectives and Even Sometimes Threatens Its Existence and Requires a Rapid Response (Hussein and Shafa, 99:2020).

The Impact of the Crisis at Work Can Be Seen as Factors That Make Understanding the Crisis Experienced at Work in Addition to Providing Insufficient Prevention and Business Conformity Methods and Therefore Threatened by Current Assessments, Organizational Goals and Assumptions. Moreover, It Is the Degree of Risk and Uncertainty, The Crisis Is "" The Tension That Creates a Situation That Threatens the Company's Top Objectives and Even Sometimes Threatens Its Existence and Requires a Rapid Response (Hussein and Shafa, 99:2020). The Impact of the Crisis at Work Can Be Seen as Factors That Make Understanding the Crisis Experienced at Work. Skills, Knowledge And Personality Growth To Be Stronger In The Future (Alsamaray,2014:39), The Last Type Is Accidental Which Causes Risks To The Life Of The Individual Or Group And Is Not Required To Obtain The Benefit And Crisis (Eldakak,2014:235) And Go Through Multiple Stages Including Childbirth And Can Be Identified With Vague Sensation Other Than Known And Foreshadowed By An Unspecified Danger (Baghdadi, 55:2014), And The Stage Of Growth When The Crisis Is Not Growing In Case Of Misunderstanding In The Decision-Maker. Here It Means the Birth of the Crisis and Here It Cannot Be Denied, The Stage of Maturity as The Crisis Develops in Terms of Severity and Gravity as A Result of Poor Planning, Ignorance and Tyranny. This Stage of Decline Is Characterized by The Fragmentation

of the Strength of the Crisis as A Result of the Clash and The Intensification of the Forces at The Previous Stage. It Loses Its Strength, Gradually Recedes and Lies Here the Need to Pursue It So That It Is Not Fed and Re-Emerges. (Islam Et Al., 2021:367) In The End, The Disappearance and Disappearance of Each Crisis, No Matter How Long It Ends, Even If Temporarily, When The Crisis Loses Its Generative Motivation or Elements. It Consists of the Following Dimensions: -

4. CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT

The Crisis Is Either Managed in Traditional Ways by Researchers (Rodríguez Et Al, 2020:422) (Eldakak,2014:235) Which Includes the Following Ignore the Crisis and Not Acknowledge It

1. Work to Thwart the Crisis Before It Explodes
2. Crisis Relief and Mitigation
- 3- Unloading The Crisis and Separating the Forces It Raises. Modern Methods Can Be Followed by Preparing Plans by Leaders Within the Organization and Resolving Crises by:

1. **Preparation of A Crisis Management Team:** - A Meeting Team Is Selected Periodically to Assess Potential Crises and Prepare Preventive Plans Through the Preparation of Brainstorming Sessions by Members at A Specific Location (Fener & Cevikb,2015:699), Identify The Crisis and Causes by The Members of the Team, And Then Submit All His Proposals by Representing Roles (Baghdadi, 56:2014)
2. **Preparation of Work Scenarios:** -The Sessions Devoted to The Representation of the Role Discuss the Crisis, And The Sessions Divide Each of Them into A Role of Their Own and Answer the Questions of What If It Happens? Doing The Challenge of the Most Serious Problems and Then the Lowest and Then Extracting the Final Report (Budusha,45:2017).(The Most Recent In Crisis Management Is The Preparation Of A Preliminary Study Of Crisis Management Aimed At Identifying Common Factors And The Causes Of Friction That Ignited The Situation, As Well As The Most Important Factors That Were Involved In Its Development And Who Are The Supporting And Opposition Forces And Then Confrontation (Canaan,40:2015) (It Then Prepared A Detailed Study Aimed At Distinguishing Between Phenomena And Events And Ascertaining With Certainty The Reasons And Thus Determining The Number Of Elements Shared And The Possibilities Used And Ultimately The Choice Of The Method Of Confrontation (Eldakak, 2014:235). The Most Recent Strategy for Dealing with The Crisis Lies in Significant Changes in Strategic Plans in The Organization's Philosophy (Ali & Anwar,2021:25).

5. PRACTICAL ASPECT

Basra University Is One of the First Universities to Emerge in Iraq After Baghdad University and Was Founded During 1964. It Comprised Only Two Faculties: The Faculty of Arts, Administration and Economics. Currently, The University Has Developed to Count More Than 15 Colleges Spread Between Two Complexes.First (Bab Al-Zober Scientific and Human Colleges Complex), Karma Ali Scientific and Humanitarian Colleges Complex and Another Site in The Baradin Area of the Faculty of Medicine, 25 Research Centers and Advisory Offices

1.Sample Search

The Sample Includes a Group of Directors for Departments in The Bab Al-Zubair Colleges Complex of 70 Leaders or Directors Represented in The Following Table:

Table (1) Showing The Sample On Which the Identification Was Distributed

Number	College Or Center	Job Position
70	Faculty of Administration and Economics Basra and Gulf Studies Centre Faculty of Zahra Medicine Continuing Education Centre Faculty of Arts Faculty Of Dentistry	Director of The Centre Human Resources Manager Account Manager Head of Scientific Department Faculties' Administrative and Scientific Assistants Director, Student Affairs Department

2-Descriptive Statistics

The Descriptive Statistic Is a Brief Description of a Wide Range of Data, In The Form of Statistical Values That Explain the Interconnectedness of the Answers to Individual Study Samples On Their Questions, and to Extract the Most Important Characteristics of the Data Quantitatively ", Through Tables Containing the Values That We Will Interpret by Discussing Programmed Outputs.Spss.24

Table (2) For Computational Medium Extraction, Standard Deviation and Difference Factor of Rational Leadership Variable

Relative Importance	Difference Factor	Standard Deviation	The Weighted Average	Variable
60%	0.04	0.05	0.72	Wise Leadership
65%	0.07	0.03	0.12	For Strong Personality
60%	0.07	0.03	1.05	Ethical Values
63%	0.04	0.02	1.12	Experience
62%	0.03	0.01	1.90	Charisma
61%	0.02	0.05	1.05	Ambition

Source: Researcher's Preparation Based On Spss.24

Outputs Discussion of First Results of Descriptive Statistics.

It Is Clear to Us During Table (2) Above for The Driving Variable and Its Dimension That the Leadership Recorded a Computational Medium Between (0.12-1.12), And It Was Shown That the Most Important Qualities of Wise Leadership That Can Solve Problems and Crises Are

Experience and Strong and Assertive Personality and Then Standard Deviation Shape Values Between (0.03-0.05) S Responses to Crisis in The Highest Possible Percentage of Responses, And Therefore the Strength of Personality Was Very Important in Crisis Management for Leadership Within the Organization, And Karamus Often Recorded an Acceptance Rate for Individuals in Their Ability.

To Gain Strong Relationships and to Urge Crisis Resolution, Sample Answers Stabilize the Difference Factor with Values Between (0.02-0.07), And Finally Ethical Values and Personal Values of wise Governance Were Somewhat Acceptable. To Record Relative Significance in Two Values (0.65-0.60), The Highest Ratio Was the Strength of Personality While the Lowest Was the Strength of Personality. Ethical Values and Del. It Indicates That Crisis Needs the Strength of Personality to Deal with It and Understand the Reasons and Then Surround It and Break It Up Until It Is Exhausted and Finished.

Table (3) For Computational Medium Extraction, Standard Deviation and Difference Factor for Crisis Management Variable

Relative Importance	Difference Factor	Standard Deviation	The Weighted Average	Variable
65%	0.04	0.03	0.71	Crisis Management
60%	0.05	0.02	0.13	Causes Of The Crisis
62%	0.02	0.01	1.14	Misunderstanding
63%	0.02	0.01	1.15	Mismanagement
59%	0.06	0.05	1.90	Identifying The Crisis
60%	0.02	0.07	1.72	Processing

Source: Researcher's Preparation Based On Spss.24

The Crisis Department's variable record of statistical values in descriptive statistics between (1.72-0.13), if recorded after the highest percentage processing, shows us that the University's wise leaders with strong experience and personality have the ability to process any crisis quickly and at the lowest cost, but the lowest registration was the causes of the crisis Because it is always hidden or outside the control of the leadership, such as diseases, political matters, demonstrations, etc., the standard deviation is between (0.01-0.07). The highest processing rate is the guide to the ability of wise leaders to process. The lowest misunderstandings and equally perceptions of the crisis are the difficulty of understanding and perception caused by the reason for man's own control. The error factor recorded between (0.06-0.02), since the preference was to recognize the crisis and the lowest was to share (misunderstanding, cognition and treatment), and finally the relative importance (0.65-0.59), the highest was to manage the crisis and the lowest was to recognize the crisis.

Descriptive Statistics Proof of Hypothesis

Table (4) Micro Square Method and F Tabular Coefficient

F	Sig	Df	B	T	R2	Variable
23.543	0.000	6.23	0.891	2.480	0.462	Wise Leadership
25.453	0.000	5.22	0.888	2.543	0.423	Strong Personal Crisis Management
22.430	0.000	5.32	0.999	2.444	0.322	Experience Crisis Management
20.342	0.000	4.76	0.768	2.333	0.333	Ambition To Manage The Crisis
21.344	0.000	4.54	0.786	2.455	0.432	Charisma Crisis Management
23.555	0.000	6.23	0.888	2.654	0.444	Ethical Values Crisis Management

Source: Researcher's preparation based on Spss.24 outputs

Discussion of outputs

We note from Table 4 that the value of R2 wise leadership has been recorded (0.462). This is a clear indication of the existence of a significant power of wise leadership to resolve and manage the crisis and thus our use of the variable is correct in constructing an impact relationship between them. This is illustrated by the value of (T) which was recorded (2.480), which is a significant value that indicates a correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable of a level of morale (0.000), which shows us the validity of the correlation statistically, which is less than the approved (0.05).

6. CONCLUSION

Wise Leadership Was the Ability of the University's Managerial Leaders to Deal with The Crises They Experienced During the Five Years from Now, As Wise Leadership Dealt Strongly with The Crisis and Worked to Discover the Causes and Misunderstandings and Then Determine the Appropriate Treatment for It. Charismatic Leaders Were Able to Account for The Crisis and Not Aggravate Its Growth, Thereby Fragmenting Its Strength. Wise Leadership with Moral Values Has Contributed to Dealing Wisely and Forcefully with Crises, However Severe and Widespread They May Be, The Experienced Leadership Dealt with The Individuals Causing the Crisis with Determination and Dedication So as Not to Be Repeated in The Future. And Finally Rational Leadership Reveals Through Its Dealings That It Knows the Causes of the Crisis Through Phenomena in The Beginning and Works to Eliminate Them.

Recommendations.

The Researcher Recommends the Need to Identify the Causes of the Crisis from The First Stage of Its Creation and Try to Control It Wisely and Strengthen the Capacities to Put It Down Directly and Not Aggravate, and to Strengthen the Wise Leadership of the Spirit of Participation of All Individuals to Share Their Views to Control the Crisis by Establishing Task Forces with Expertise in Crises According to Specialty and Leadership Are Required to Manage the Crisis Response Team. And to Eliminate the Causes of Crises Before They Occur If We Seem to Feel Them Through Strong Leadership Capable of Deciding Firmly and Forcefully. Ambition, Wisdom and Personal Strength Must Be Present to Deal with Crises Because They Are Necessary to Create Strategies to End the Crisis. Finally, Proactive Crisis Programmed Must Be Developed from Plans That Are Part of the Organization's Strategic Plans and Are Followed Up from Time to Time.

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