INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TRANSFORMATIONS IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

e-ISSN: 2231-6868, p-ISSN:2454-468X

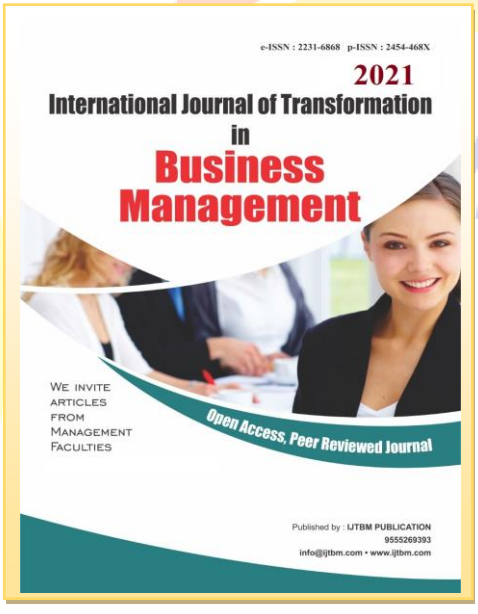
THE RELATIONSHIP OF LOVE WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THE STUDENT

Prof Abdul Salam Laftah Saeed, Hussein subhi Dawood Salman
Department of Business Administration, College of Administration and Economics, University of Baghdad, Iraq .

Paper Received: 24th May, 2021; **Paper Accepted:** 02nd July, 2021;
Paper Published: 03rd July, 2021

How to cite the article:

Prof Abdul Salam Laftah Saeed, Hussein subhi Dawood Salman, The Relationship of Love with the Performance of the Student, IJTBM, July-September 2021, Vol 11, Issue 3; 11-26



ABSTRACT

The current research discusses the problem of the student's performance, which is affected by the nature of the love relationship that exists between him and his professor, and in order to achieve the objectives of the research, a hypothetical chart was designed that shows the nature of the relationship between the variables of the current research (love and its relationship to student performance). The research hypotheses were tested on a sample of preparatory students, specifically sixth-grade students, for six schools affiliated to the education of the second Baghdad governorate, Karkh, for the academic year 2020-2021. The total sample size was (190) students. A questionnaire was designed in order to collect the required data with high accuracy. A number of correlation and influence relationships between the study variables were tested in order to get the answers related to the study problem, depending on the statistical program (SPSS.V.26) in order to implement a set of statistical methods. The research reached a set of conclusions, the most important of which is the existence of a positive statistically significant correlation and effect between love and student performance.

Keywords: love, performance.

INTRODUCTION

Love in all its synonyms is the basis of personal relationships between humans, and because of its psychological importance, as it is one of the most common topics, and therefore there are a lot of literature, whether books or research, To show its relationship and association in various sciences As there is a close connection between love and many leadership theories and patterns, including transformational leadership and servant leadership, because of its important and effective role in human relations and what researchers in the field of leadership seek to find an ideal leadership pattern that enables organizations to survive and grow and thus achieve their goals, and achieve their goals. This is through the leader of the organization by motivating and influencing his subordinates to reach the best performance rates, and this is achieved through a set of rules and foundations such as sympathy, affection, respect and others, in addition to that, the leader possesses a set of qualities and characteristics that make him an effective leader. Especially at the level of educational organizations, as they seek to achieve the best performance rates for students, so the researcher seeks to show the love relationship between the student and his professor and its impact on the student's performance through the current research.

METHODOLOGY

Research Problem

There are many research and studies that focused on the relationship between the student and the professor because of their importance in raising and improving the student's performance and the educational

process in general. In this field and an attempt by the researcher to link the relationship between the student and his teacher to the educational process at the level of middle schools, believing that the foundations of the relationship in the educational aspect is love. From the foregoing, the research problem can be formulated as follows:-

What is the relationship of love between the student and his professor and what are its components, and how does it affect the educational process and raise the level of student performance?.

Importance

The study is an illustrative model of the relationship between the student and his teacher on an innovative basis based on a new dimension being studied. The importance of the study is illustrated by: -

1. Focusing on the research variable (love) and its role in improving the student's performance.
2. Introducing educational leaders to the research variable (love) and explaining its role and importance in improving the relationship between the professor and the student, and thus improving the student's performance level.
3. Assisting educational leaders working in the Iraqi Ministry of Education and its various directorates in setting development plans for educational cadres, and thus achieving educational goals.
4. Researchers specialized in the educational field to identify the research variable (love), which will improve the relationship between the teacher and the student and its impact on the student's performance.

Objectives

The current research seeks to achieve the following goal:

Identifying the concept of love from an educational point of view and its impact on the relationship between the student and his professor and his role in the educational process.

Hypotheses

This study is based on the following main hypotheses:

First- Assumptions of correlation relations: There is a moral correlation between love and student performance.

Second - Hypotheses of influence relationships: There is a moral influence relationship between love and student performance.

Third - the hypothesis of love: There are moral differences between two groups of students with high love and low love.

Sample

The hypothetical study scheme was designed, which expresses the logical relationship between the two main variables, as shown in Figure (1) and as shown below:-

a. The first component of the hypothetical research scheme is an independent variable represented by love, and as shown inside the circle, it includes ten synonyms for the independent variable.

B. The second figure represents the nature of the relationship between the independent variable (love), which affects the student's performance level

Dimensions of Love

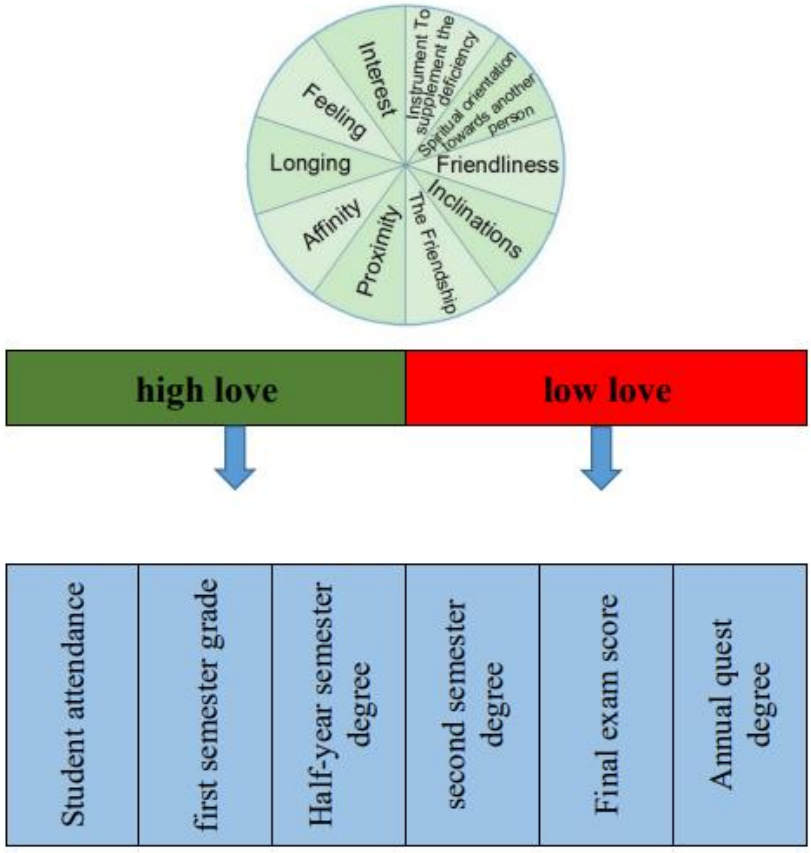


Figure (1) Hypothesis

Data collection tools

The researcher used the descriptive analytical method in order to conduct this research, as a questionnaire was prepared by the researcher for the purpose of collecting the required data. and the research scale was subjected to tests for the purpose of ensuring its ability to measure the phenomenon in question, including tests of apparent validity, factor analysis, and Cronbach's alpha, as shown in Table (1):

Table (1) Search Scale Tests

Paragraphs	search scale tests		
	Cronbach Alpha Variables love dimension	The apparent validity of the scale	Factor analysis of the study love dimension
1-10	0.91	The questionnaire was judged by (14) of the arbitrators for the purpose of evaluating the paragraphs of the scale and ensuring the correctness of its construction.	.317
			.876
			.702
			.827
			.855
			.605
			.545
			.802
			.518
			.575

Note: The questionnaire was prepared according to a relative scale, as the answer of the research sample ranged between (0-100).

Data Distribution Test

The normal distribution of the research data is tested for the purpose of verifying that the sample is drawn from a population that follows a normal distribution, as the (Kolmogorov - Smirnov) test is adopted in this research. The researcher assumes that the data follow the normal distribution, by noting Table (2) that the value of the moral is less than (5%), and this indicates that the data follow the normal distribution. This test allows the researcher to use parametric statistics.

Table (2) The Kolmogrove-Smironov test for the dimensions of research, love and performance

Search dimensions	Sig. (2-tailed)	Test Statistic	N	Mean
love	.000	.117-	190	.7646
performance	.013	.074	190	73.87

Previous studies

Shuaib study, 2014

This study was conducted in Najran Governorate in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as the total sample size was (96) persons, consisting of (60) male and (36) female teachers. The aim of the study is to find a measure of the relationship between the teacher and the student, to identify the nature of the relationship between them, and to indicate the factors affecting the relationship between them. This study also found that the presence of interaction between the teacher and the student, and the presence of differences in the relationship between the teacher and student due to the gender factor, reflects the superiority of males over females.

Overstreet study, 2012

The survey was conducted online using Qualtrics. More than 4,000 direct emails were sent to 1,959 desirable contact points with a survey link. The 158 usable responses represent an individual response rate of 8% and a company response rate of 32%. The aim of the study is to develop a theoretical model for the relationship between transformational leadership, organizational innovation, and organizational, operational and financial performance. Data analysis using structural equation modeling showed that all hypotheses are supported. The results of this study support the direct and indirect impact of transformational leadership on the organization's bottom line performance. Two mediators, organizational innovation and operational performance, were tested, and the amount of variance in financial performance represented by the assumed model was 38%.

Salari, & Nastiezaie study ,2020

105 teachers from Saravan city were studied using stratified random sampling method. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between transformational leadership and organizational intimacy with the mediating role of organizational empathy. This study concluded that transformational leadership has a positive and important relationship, directly and indirectly, through the mediation variable of organizational empathy with organizational intimacy.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The research focused on the relationship between the student and his teacher, and in an effort by the researcher to work on improving this relationship because of its profound impact on the student's performance and the educational process as a whole, and by adopting the dimension of love as a main and influential dimension on this relationship, they will be addressed in addition to the student's performance, each separately.

Love

The meaning of love refers to friendliness, and among philosophers the tendency to people or things that are dear, attractive or useful (The Arabic Language Academy, 2004: 151). Love is defined as the attraction of the beloved to the beloved (Gasset, 2009: 11). He also defined love as a means by which we complete the deficiency we feel, by finding another person to love (Norman, 2009). And there are those who define love as the ability of an individual to understand, experience and determine the feelings of others (Jiang & Lu, 2020: 4-7). Empathy has been defined as the ability to understand the feelings of others in a way that one can interact with them (Salari & Nastiezaie, 2020: 51-53).

There are many classifications of love, including the category of love into four types, the love of passion, the love of ostentation, the love of recklessness, and the love of the immoral (Kahla, 1978: 44). The German doctor Richard divided love into five types, friend love, virginal love, platonic love, sentimental love, and actual love (Thomas & Richard, 2001: 101). While there are those who categorized the types of love into three types, namely, love between a man and a woman, the love of fathers for their children, and the love of children for their fathers (Seligman, 2005: 23).

The love relationship with leadership is a close and interdependent relationship. Love aims at the welfare of working individuals and achieve their development and maturity, and love respects the commitment of the leader in his quest to develop subordinates (Beck, 2002:25). Identify four qualities of love that are important in leadership: purpose-focused love. Because love seeks to achieve certain goals that have a positive result and benefit the individual himself and others. love annular. Love seeks the benefit of others, because love is primarily beneficial to the loving person himself. Self-development for the benefit of others is a growth process that enables a loving individual to develop. Loving others strengthens self-love. Love for others can only be achieved through self-love in the beginning. The love of self and others is an interdependent love that cannot be separated. Love is a voluntary act. It requires

making an effort for the purpose of extending the circle of benefit to others, and therefore it is not just negative feelings. Love is a virtue that requires perseverance, and it is a prerequisite for achieving a goal and having joy in our lives (Fromm, 2019: 41). Leadership that cares about subordinates is a necessary and distinctive feature of it, because it views them as business partners and not just a machine, product or equipment controlled by the leader (Caldwell et al., 2012: 175-187).

Student performance

Student performance is defined as the ability to communicate information to children and teach them to be individuals who are able to take responsibility and have advanced capabilities and a distinctive personality. (Ravitch, 2010:227) He defined student performance as the student's ability to learn and remember what has been learned, and to communicate science, whether oral or written, whether through exams or any other means (Kpolvie et al., 2014:1). While there are those who define the student's performance as the results he obtains at the end of the semester (Koole et al., 2018:61-64).

Classify the student's performance into several categories. Sidi and Abdul-Hadi categorized the student's performance into three types as follows (Sidi and Abdul-Hadi, 2018):

- **Average or mediocre performance:** It represents the degree that the student obtains after successfully completing the school year, but with a degree less than good.
- **Weak or bad performance:** This represents the degree obtained by the student, which reflects the weakness of the person suffering from it, and the existence of a gap between the performance of the student and his colleagues in some subjects.
- **Good or excellent performance:** This is the degree that the student obtains in a particular subject, and it shows the extent of his distinction over his colleagues in various aspects, whether scientific, skill and experience obtained during the academic year.

The importance of the student's performance is as follows(Spinath, 2012: 1-2; Younesi, 2012: 104):

- The student's performance is a means of verifying the capabilities, and cognitive skills acquired during the semester, which enables him to take advantage of these advantages.
- The student's performance is used as an executive means to prevent mistakes, which represents one of the most important problems that people suffer from, as a result of the students' low academic level and evasion of education.

- The student's performance represents a means of measuring and demonstrating the student's scientific and intellectual excellence.
- The student's performance is also a means of evaluating his level, and therefore through this assessment the student knows his strengths and weaknesses.
- Parents care about the student's performance, as it is a way to know the level of their children and an indicator of the extent of progress and development that has taken place for them, and that students are interested in performance as a means of self-realization.
- The importance of the student's performance comes from that it is a means of determining the efficiency of the educational process.
- The peoples of the world derive from the results of education systems the necessary means to achieve their aspirations. This score is measured by the student's performance.

APPLICATION SIDE

This aspect of the research aims to identify the most prominent results reached by the research, display the statistical tools used, interpret the results and discuss them to identify the trends of research variables within the organization, as shown in the following paragraphs:

Presentation, analysis and interpretation of the sample response to the research variables

In this topic, the statistical results will be described, analyzed and the response of the research sample to the independent research variable (love) and the dependent variable (student performance) will be described.

1. Presentation, analysis and interpretation of the results for the independent variable (love)

The size of the research sample is 190 male and female students distributed over (6) schools, which fall within the responsibility of the General Directorate of Education in Baghdad, Karkh II. By noting Table (3), it shows us the arithmetic mean of the answer of the research sample, the lower and upper limits, and the standard deviation of the independent variable (love) and distributed according to each school of the research sample. The research sample for Al-Hussein Bin Rouh School reached (40) students who evaluated the love relationship with four Professors , while the size of the research sample was (30) students who evaluated the love relationship with three of their Professors for each of the schools of the research sample. The Professors of Al-Hussein Bin Rouh School obtained an average love affair of (76%), and the evaluations ranged between (44-92%) and

with a standard deviation of (23%). The distinct Professors of Al-Mustafa School obtained evaluations that ranged between (48-92%), with an average love relationship of (77%) and a standard deviation of (25%). Also, the Professors of Al-Mustafa Scientific School obtained evaluations that ranged between (59-90%) on an average love relationship of (73%) and with a standard deviation of (21%). As for Al-Aqeela Literary School, their Professors got ratings that ranged between (33-87%), with an average love relationship of (61%) and a standard deviation of (26%). On the other hand, the distinct Professors of Al-Karkh School obtained evaluations that ranged between (67-93%), with an average of (79%) and a standard deviation of (14%). Finally, the distinct Professors of Al-Salam School obtained evaluations that ranged between (83-99%) and with an average of (92%) and a standard deviation of (8%).

Table (3) Descriptive statistics for the independent variable (love).

School name	love			
	Limit		Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation
	minimum	maximum		
Hussein bin Rouh	44%	92%	76%	23%
Mostafa For distinct	48%	92%	77%	25%
Mustafa Scientific	59%	90%	73%	21%
Literary Eqila	33%	87%	61%	26%
Karkh distinct	67%	93%	79%	14%
Salam distinct	83%	99%	92%	8%

2. Presentation, analysis and interpretation of the results for the dependent variable (student performance)

The performance level of the research sample students was measured on the basis of the average of the first semester and mid-year grades of the research sample, which was extracted from the records of each research sample school and shown in Table (4), and the following is the analysis of

Table (4) Descriptive analysis of the dependent variable (student performance)

School name	love			
	Limit		Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation
	minimum	maximum		
Hussein bin Rouh	39%	98%	68%	21%
Mostafa For distinct	47%	90%	75%	14%
Mustafa Scientific	57%	85%	68%	11%
Literary Eqila	46%	87%	66%	16%
Karkh distinct	63%	98%	81%	13%
Salam distinct	69%	97%	86%	10%

the performance of the research sample students according to each school from Schools sample research. It is evident from the observation of Table (3) that the students of Al-Hussein Bin Rouh Scientific Preparatory School obtained an average of (68%) and their scores ranged between (39-98%) and the standard deviation was (21%). And the students of Al-Mustafa middle school for the distinct obtained scores between (47-90%), with an average of (75%) and a standard deviation of (14%). While the students of Al-Mustafa Scientific Preparatory School for Girls obtained scores with an average of (68%), and their scores ranged between (57-85%) and with a standard deviation of (11%). While the female students of Al-Aqila Literary Preparatory School for Girls obtained scores that ranged between (46-87%), with an average of (66%) and a standard deviation of (16%). distinct high school students in Karkh obtained scores that ranged between (63-98%), with an average of (81%) and a standard deviation of (13%). Finally, the distinct students of Al-Salam Secondary School obtained scores that ranged between (69-97%), with an average of (86%) and a standard deviation of (10%).

Research Hypothesis Test

In this axis, the hypotheses will be tested, which states that there is a correlation and a moral effect between love and student performance, and this relationship has been analyzed at the level of the research sample organization, as follows:

1. Correlation hypothesis test

The correlation hypothesis states that there is a significant correlation between love

and student performance. And by observing Table (5), it is clear that there is a positive and significant correlation between the variable of love and the variable of student performance.

Table (5) The relationship between the independent variable (love) and the dependent variable (student performance)

Dependent variable (student performance)	independent variable (love)
Pearson Correlation	**405.
Sig. (2-tailed)	000.
Indication	moral
Sample size 190	

The value of the correlation coefficient reached (**405.) at a significant level of (0.01 > Sig), i.e. with a confidence degree of (99%), and this indicates There is a positive direct relationship between them and a strong correlation level. What supports this result is the calculated value (0.01 > Sig) of the correlation between the variable love and student performance, which is (000.), as this result indicates the significance of the correlation relationship, and this means accepting the correlation hypothesis that states that there is There is a significant correlation between the variable of love and the dependent variable, the student's performance at the level of significance (Sig > 0.01), meaning that the decision result is acceptable with a confidence degree of (99%). Based on the foregoing, the correlation relationship between the love dimension and the student's performance variable can be interpreted as a direct positive correlation between them and indicates interest in the factors that help increase the performance levels of the individuals in the research sample.

2. Impact Hypothesis Test

The effect hypothesis states that there is a significant influence relationship between love and student performance. To test the effect hypothesis, regression analysis is based on this, as shown in Table (6) and my agencies:

1. It becomes clear to us that the calculated value of (F) for the estimated model was (36.829) at the level of significance (Sig > 0.01). Based on this, the hypothesis is accepted, and this means that there is a significant statistically significant effect

of the love variable on the student's performance with a confidence level of (99%).

2. Through the value of the coefficient of determination (R2) of (.164) that the dimension of love is able to explain 16.4% of the changes that occur in the performance of the research sample students. As for the percentage of (83.6%), it is attributed to the contribution of other variables that are not within the research model.

Table (6) results of regression analysis to test the impact hypotheses

independent variable	dependent variable	F	R2	Sig.	T	B
love	student performance	36.829	.164	.000	6.069	.404

3. It is evident by the value of the marginal slope coefficient (B) of (.404) that increasing the levels of the love variable by one unit will lead to an increase in the student's performance by (40.4%), if the hypothesis is accepted.

3. Love Hypothesis Test

The love hypothesis states that there are significant differences between two groups of students with high love and low love. In order to test the above hypothesis, the test (T-TEST) was adopted and through Table (7) it appears that the number of samples of high love reached (109), while the number of samples of low love reached (81), and that the level of morality (Sig.) reached (000.) This indicates that there are moral differences between the two levels of high and low love, and therefore the hypothesis is accepted.

Table (7) T-TEST for the love Variable

love	N	Mean	Sig.	df	t
Higher love	109	.8775	.000	188	-16.631
Low love	81	.6095			

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

Through presenting the results and testing the hypotheses, a set of conclusions emerged, as they can be presented as follows:

1. The results of the correlation analysis showed that there is a strong correlation between the two variables of research (love) on the one hand, and the performance of students on the other.
2. The results of the analysis of influence relations showed that there was a The relationship of the effect of morale with statistical significance between the research variables (love) on the one hand, and the performance of students on the one hand.
3. The most prominent results of the analysis of the dimension of love are the presence of significant differences between two groups of students with high love and those with low love.

Recommendations

1. The necessity for the school administration to seek to improve the relationship between the student and his professor, which is based on mutual love, in order to raise the level of students' performance to the highest and most prestigious levels in order to serve the educational process in general.
2. The necessity of listening to students' opinions regarding their professors, in order to identify the best and least giving professors, with the aim of evaluating the professors performance in order to achieve the educational goals on the one hand and the students' goals on the other hand.
3. The necessity of establishing an official evaluation mechanism by the Ministry of Education or the competent authorities in order to evaluate the performance of professors, not only based on the students' grades, but through the students' evaluation of their professors based on the level of mutual love among them.
4. The necessity of adopting love as a main topic within the curricula for professors preparation and training in the General Directorate for Teacher Preparation, Training and Educational Development in order to achieve educational goals.

SOURCES

1. Caldwell, C.& Dixon, R. D.& Floyd, L.& Chaudoin, J. & Post., J.& Cheokas, G. (2012)**Transformative Leadership: Achieving Unparalleled Excellence**, Journal of Business Ethics, Vol 109, Iss. 2, pp. 175-187.
2. Fromm, E. (2019) **The Art of Loving,** Publisher by: Harper Perennial, New York, USA.
3. Gasset, Jose Ortega E (2009) **Studies in Love**, translated by Ali Ibrahim Ashkar, Syrian General Book Organization, Damascus.
4. Jiang, M. & Lu, S. (2020) **To Empathize, or Not Empathize in Educational Leadership**, Journal of Organizational & Educational Leadership: Vol. 5 : Iss. 1 , pp 1-20.
5. Kahala, Omar Reda (1978) **Love is proof**, Al-Resalah Foundation, first edition, Syria.
6. Koole, S. P. & Pinas, J. L.& Runs, A. & Young-A-Fat, P. M. (2018) **The Impact of Socio-economic Status and Participation on Student Academic Performance Case study of FHR School of Business in Suriname 2016**, Unpublished research, Havana, Cuba.
7. Kpolvie, P. J. & Joe, A. I. & Okoto, T. (2014) **Academic Achievement Prediction: Role of Interest in Learning and Attitude towards School**, International Journal of Humanities Social Sciences and Education (IJHSSE), Volume 1, Issue 11, PP 73-100 .
8. Norman, D (2009) **The brain and how it develops its structure and performance**, translated by Rafeef Ghaddar, Arab House of Science, first edition, Kuwait.
9. Peck, M. S. (2002) **The Road Less Traveled, 25th Anniversary Edition: A New Psychology of Love, Traditional Values, and Spiritual Growth,** Publisher by: Simon & Schuster, New York, USA.
10. Ravitch, D. (2010) **The death and life of the great American school system: how testing and choice are undermining education**, New York: Basic Books.
11. Salari, M. & Nastiezaie, N. (2020) **The Relationship between Transformational Leadership and Organizational Intimacy with Mediating Role of Organizational Empathy**, International Journal of Psychology and Educational Studies, 7 (1), pp 51-60.
12. sedy, Kholoud Bilal and Abdel-Hadi, Yousry Ali (2018) "**Social support and its relationship to academic achievement among students of the second and third grades of secondary education in Sebha City**", Master's thesis, Sebha University, Egypt.
13. Seligman, Martin (2005) **True happiness: Using conversations in positive psychology to reveal what you have for a more fulfilling life**, translated by Safaa Al-Assar, Alaa Al-Din

Kafaqi, Aziza Al-Sayed, Faisal Younes, Fadia Alwalan and Suhair Ghobash, Dar Al-Ain, Cairo, Egypt.

14. Spinath, B(2012) **Academic Achievement**, Elsevier Inc, Heidelberg University, Germany,pp 1-8.
15. The Arabic Language Academy (2004) "**Al Waseet Dictionary, Al Shorouk International Library**", Cairo, Fourth Edition, Egypt.
16. Thomas, L. F. A.& Richard L.A. (2001) **General Theory of Love**, Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group.
17. Younesi, Tunisian (2012) "**Self-esteem and its relationship to academic achievement among sighted and blind adolescents**", Master's thesis, Mouloud Mammeri University, Tizi Ouzou, Algeria.