

# The Effect of Health Leadership on the Work Environment in Health Sectors

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## Abstracts

This study aims to determine the extent of the impact of healthy leadership on employees and the work environment, the extent of employees' satisfaction with healthy leadership at work, introducing officials or decision makers to choose leaders who can influence in a sound, correct and positive way, and thus put the right man in the right place, so that this is reflected in the Employees and work environment. A work questionnaire was distributed electronically through Google, where 650 questionnaires were distributed to Mecca Health employees, and only 640 questionnaires were obtained. It is concluded that, the leader has a major function in impact the subordinates, whether passive or favorable, and that is why decision-makers have to make sure that they must put the right man in the right place, because of his action on his employees, hungered them, and interesting them to do the work, and they have psychological and job satisfaction in the work environment because they meet the public Which obligate them to have satisfaction so that they can do their work with perfection and seriousness.

**Keywords:** the effect, of health leadership, on the work environment, in health sectors.

## 1. Introduction

Leadership is characterized as the manner of a person when a series of activities are immediate towards a collective target. Key aspects of the leadership function contain influencing the group activities and confirming the shift. difficulty when thinking about the leadership of healthcare professionals is that most theories were not, they are advanced in the healthcare case but are usually developed to put up a business and then stratify to healthcare. The theory is founded on organizational behavior studies that suggest people are happier and more satisfied with their work when they have supportive leaders who empathize at a personal level. (1,2) Healthcare

systems contain many professionals. Complex and non-linear groups, departments, and disciplines interactions between them. Often the complexity of such systems is unique as an outcome of limitations regarding different illnesses. Multidirectional areas and goals and multidisciplinary staff. Inside large organizations such as health care systems, the many parts with associated subcultures may supply or conflict with each other. Leadership wants to take benefit of diversity within its organization as a complete and use sources efficiently when designing management processes while supporting employees to work towards combined goals.

Types of leadership, including Transformational Leadership. The transformational theory goes beyond the traditional transactional leadership style (which focuses on supervision, organization, and team performance) and confirms a person works more effectively if they have a feeling of the task. The transformational theory requires heads to communicate seeing in a meaningful and exciting way creating unity and Collective purpose. The manager is obliged to have a vision, is able to authorize others, and can be depicted as a transformative boss. Transformational leaders are able to pay to show to override wait through their ability to impact positions (3) Collaborative leading collaboration is an assertive and collaborative process that takes place. When people work together for mutual benefit, V.I. A form of organizational symbiosis. Collaborative command communicates information to co-workers, helps, and brotherhood, letting them make informed resolutions. (4,5) Like promoting collaborative communication strategies in Health care management through encouraging dialogue between many stakeholders; commutation of knowledge and know-how. And decreasing the grade of complexity within healthcare institutions. (6) portion driving numerous searches have shown that autonomous healthcare workers with immediate trust for their patients do not reply well to authoritarian leadership to lead highly qualified healthcare professionals. (1,6,7,8) driving requires to concentrate the development of active collaborative connection through shore and mission delegation, and this could be the basis for widespread implementation of the shared leadership model within the healthcare setting, as it heartens shared governance, continuous workplace learning, and development of effective working relationships. (9,10) Shared leadership is a system-level management/leadership system that delegate staff within the decision-making procedures. (11) It offers persons the opportunity to handle and develop within a team and effectively improves the work environment and job satisfaction. (12,13) dynamic teamwork is an electronic key to the shared-leadership path, with a focus on recognized squad worth and optimizing party competence to improve exercise. portion leadership ideally scores in personage staff members take over leadership behaviors, greater autonomy, and improved patient care outcomes. (14) When organizational and group inter-relationships are developed and fostered to achieve defined goals, they can influence the practices of groups and individuals outside of the core team and also increase the standing of the group within the organizational hierarchy. (15,16) Distributed Leadership: globalization necessitates that responsibility and initiative be more widely distributed and many large corporations. This distributed leadership approach requires 4 key characteristics: 19 sense-making - the ability to understand the constantly changing business environment and interpret the ramifications of changes within an organization; relating - the ability to build trusting relationships, balance advocacy with inquiry, and cultivate networks of supportive confidants; visioning - creating credible and compelling images of the desired future that those in the organization can work towards, and inventing - creating new ways of approaching tasks or overcoming seemingly insurmountable problems.

## 2. Material and Methods:

This study went on in (the city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia), and began writing the research and then writing the questionnaire ended with data collection on July 2024. The examiners used the descriptive analytical approach that uses a quantitative or qualitative description of the social phenomenon, (The impact of health leadership on the work environment in health sectors) (17). The independent variable (the percentage of employees' satisfaction with their manager at work) and the dependent variable (the percentage of employees' dissatisfaction with their manager), This type of study is characterized by analysis, reason, objectivity, and reality, as it is concerned with individuals and societies, as it studies the variables and their effects on the health of the individual, society, and consumer, age, gender, nationality, and marital status. Status, occupation, and use of the Office Group 2010 histogram for Excel to rank the results by dragging them on the statistical software (18).

## 3. Results and Discussion:

A questionnaire is a significant and useful tool for collecting a huge part of data, However, researchers were not able to personally meet entrants on the online survey, due to social only replied to the questionnaire electronically, because the question holds eleven questions, and all were closed. The first question was about whether your manager treats you at work with respect and affection. 98% answered yes and 2% answered no. The second question was about whether work tasks are distributed between you and your colleagues in a transparent and impartial manner by your manager. 89.8% answered yes, and 10.2% answered the third question about do you face any harassment or bullying by your manager at work. 69.4% answered yes, and 30.6% answered the fifth question: does your manager have a future vision for developing and improving work? 91.8% of respondents answered yes, while 8.2 answered no. The sixth question was about whether your manager motivates and encourages employees to develop and improve work performance. 85.7% answered yes, while 14.3% said no. The seventh question is: Does your manager interact with your problems positively or negatively? 76.1% are positive, while 23.9% and 0% do not react. The eighth question is, does your manager search for your achievement at work, or is he only interested in your presence at work? 65.2% are accomplished at work, while 23.9% are present at work and 10.9% are not looking. About the ninth question about whether your manager seeks to achieve work goals or seeks to build personal glory for him? 69.6% have work goals, while 13% have special glory for him, and finally, 17.4% do not seek. The tenth question is whether your manager has selfishness, self-love, and domineering characteristics over others. 16.3% yes, while 83.7% do not. The eleventh question is: Do you suffer from job dissatisfaction with your work? 22.4% yes, while 78% do not.

Table 1: The effect of health leadership on the work environment in the health sectors

Questions	Yes	No
whether your manager treats you at work with respect and affection	%98	%2
whether work tasks are distributed between you and your colleagues transparently and impartially by your manager.	%90	%10

do you face any harassment or bullying by your manager at work?	%83.7	% 16.3
Does your manager have a higher academic qualification such as (Mast or Ph.D.)?	%68	%32
Does your manager have a future vision for developing and improving work?	%92	%8
Does your manager motivate and encourage employees to develop and improve work performance?	%86	%14
does your manager have the characteristic of selfishness, self-love, and domineering over others?	%84	%16
Do you suffer from job dissatisfaction at your work?	%78	%22

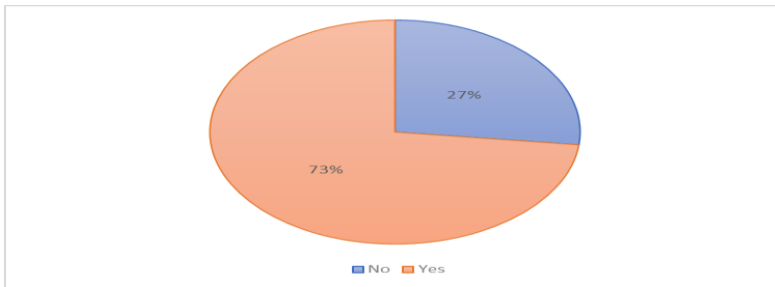


Figure.no.1: The effect of health leadership on the work environment in health sectors according to participates

#### 4. Conclusion:

This study complemented the following results: Most healthy employees are satisfied with their managers in general, their managers motivate and encourage them continuously, they deal with them with respect and affection, and they have a future vision in developing and improving the performance of work and their employees alike. The study shows that the characteristics of the leader have a role and influence the employees in the work environment, There is a study by Wiedemann and Stromberg published in LHS called "Leadership for a healthy work environment - a question about who, what, and how are consistent with the results of this study, as it was mentioned that “ The results showed that the employees felt that their health partly depended on the attributes that leaders possessed, what leaders do and how leaders do it. This study confirms that leadership influences the perception of a healthy workplace”. (19)

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## WORKS CITED

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