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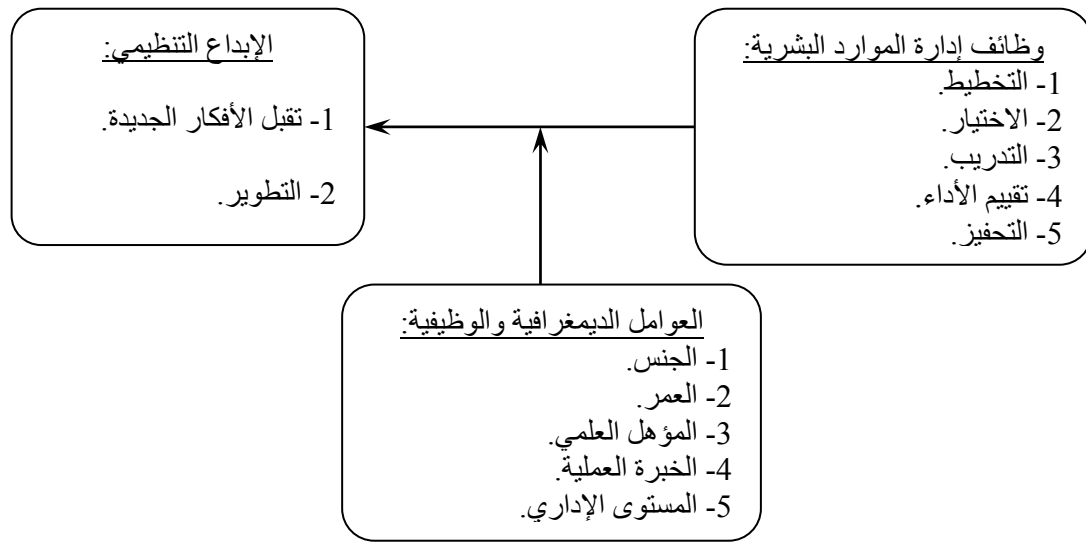
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(207 :2004)
(26-20) : .2

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(Ivancevich,2004:8)

(322 :2003)

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(Leede & Looise,2005:109)

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 (32 :2005) Gareth &)
 : (Jennifer,2004:179
 (68 :2005)
 " : (Raymond,1996:341)
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 (54 :2007)
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 (Ivancevich, 2004: 135)
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 (443 :2004)
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 " : (128 :2005)
 (242 :2003)
 " : Ivancevich, 2004:) "
 " : (219
 (200 :2005) "

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Gareth &)

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(Jennifer, 2004:280

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(Leede & Looise,2005:109)

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Wallace

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:Illumination

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Elaboration and .4
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(10 :2008)
Utilization and .5
:Diffusion
(423 :2005)
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: (Katou & Budhwar, 2007)

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" : (Searle & Ball, 2003)

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%55.7	334		
%44.3	266		
%33.8	203	25	
%54.7	328	35-25	
%11.5	69	45-36	
%20.8	125		
%70.7	424		
%8.5	51		
%68.3	410	5	
%19.3	116	10-5	
%12.3	74	15-11	
%4	24		
%69.7	418		
%26.3	158		

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 (Cronbach-Alpha)
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0.75	4-1		
0.77	11-5		
0.73	19-12		
0.70	26-20		
0.79	30-27		
0.72	36-31		
0.76	42-37		

(0.76) (2)
 .(0.70) (0.70)
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 (SPSS) (0.79)
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	1	0.487	3.82		3
	2	0.615	3.64		2
	3	0.657	3.55		5
	4	0.696	3.28		4
	5	0.831	3.13		1
	-	0.440	3.52		

(3.55)

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	1	0.531	3.76		2
	2	0.541	3.47		1
	-	0.407	3.62		

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Analysis of)

(Variance

(5)

(3.76)

.(3.47)

:(5)

F	F				
*0.000	79.686	7.971	5	39.857	
		0.100	594	59.420	
			599	99.276	

0.40 = (R²)

(0.05=α)

*

(5)
 (F) (0.000) (79.686)
 (0.05= α)
)
 () (%40) ()
 .()

) : (6)
 (

t	t	Beta		B	
*0.036	2.105	0.091	0.021	0.045	
*0.001	3.464	0.150	0.029	0.099	
*0.000	10.312	0.351	0.028	0.293	
*0.000	6.819	0.284	0.024	0.166	
0.386	0.868	0.033	0.024	0.021	

(0.05= α) *

(0.868) (t) (0.033) (6) (t) (Beta)
 (0.386) (0.05 = α) ()
 " : (Beta) (0.284)
 () (6.819 10.312 3.464 2.105)
 " : (0.000 0.000 0.001 0.036)
 () .(0.05= α)
 " () (Beta)

•
 (α ≤ 0.05)

(7) (

:(7)

()

F	F				
*0.028	4.845	0.439	3.56		
		0.439	3.48		
*0.000	9.906	0.438	3.52	25	
		0.462	3.48	35-25	
		0.240	3.74	45-36	
*0.000	17.349	0.385	3.62		
		0.460	3.46		
		0.202	3.79		
*0.000	25.345	0.463	3.44	5	
		0.390	3.66	10-5	
		0.166	3.76	15-11	
*0.000	26.099	0.215	3.68		
		0.398	3.59		
		0.502	3.32		

(0.05 ≥ α)

*

(7)

(0.08)

)

() ()
25.345 17.349 9.906 4.845

)

(0.000) (0.028)

(26.099)

(

(8)

.(0.05= α)

:(8)

()

45-36 (3.74)	35-25 (3.48)	25 (3.52)		
*0.22	0.04	-	(3.52) 25	
*0.26	-		(3.48) 35-25	
			(3.74) 45-36	
(3.79)	(3.46)	(3.62)		
0.17	*0.16	-	(3.62)	
*0.33	-		(3.46)	
-			(3.79)	
15-11 (3.76)	10-5 (3.66)	5 (3.44)		
*0.32	*0.22	-	(3.44) 5	
0.10	-		(3.66) 10-6	
			(3.76) 16	
(3.32)	(3.59)	(3.68)		
*0.36	0.09	-	(3.68)	
*0.27	-		(3.59)	
-			(3.32)	

(0.05 $\geq\alpha$)

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(8)
(45-36)

(35)

":
($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

(8)

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(9) ()

: (9)

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F	F				
*0.000	17.888	0.405	3.68		
		0.397	3.54		
*0.026	3.684	0.386	3.56	25	
		0.429	3.63	35-25	
		0.338	3.70	45-36	
*0.000	14.592	0.399	3.76		
		0.404	3.56		
		0.340	3.72		
*0.000	26.765	0.414	3.54	5	
		0.330	3.78	10-5	
		0.341	3.80	15-11	
*0.000	24.119	0.195	3.58		
		0.392	3.69		
		0.414	3.43		

($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

*

(9)

(0.14)

()
 17.888) () ()
 (24.119 26.765 14.592 3.684
 (0.000 0.000 0.000 0.026 0.000)
 (10) .(0.05≥α)

:(10)

45-36 (3.70)	35-25 (3.63)	25 (3.56)		
*0.14	0.07	-	(3.56) 25	
0.07	-		(3.63) 35-25	
			(3.70) 45-36	
(3.72)	(3.56)	(3.76)		
0.04	*0.20	-	(3.76)	
*0.16	-		(3.56)	
-			(3.72)	
15-11 (3.80)	10-5 (3.78)	5 (3.54)		
*0.26	*0.24	-	(3.54) 5	
0.02	-		(3.78) 10-6	
			(3.80) 16	
(3.43)	(3.69)	(3.58)		
0.14	0.11	-	(3.58)	
*0.25	-		(3.69)	
-			(3.43)	

(0.05≥α)

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The Impact of Human Resource Management on the Organizational Creativity as Perceived by the Employees of Telecommunications' Company: Case Study

Aktham Al- Sahryra and Ruwaida Al-Graeb

ABSTRACT

This study aims at identifying the level of practice and human resources management functions, and the level of the practice of organizational creativity in the Jordan telecommunications company, and to identify the impact of human resources management functions to organizational creativity and measure the impact of demographic and functional factors on the functions of human resources management and organizational creativity. Using the questionnaire as a tool for data collection, and the adoption of some statistical techniques, the study concluded the following results:

1. The level of exercise and Human Resources Management (HRM) functions in the Jordan telecommunications company is high.
2. The level of organizational creativity in the Jordan Telecommunications Company is high.
3. There is a significant effect of the functions of human resources management organizational creativity in Jordan Telecommunications Company Telecom.
4. The results indicated a statistical significant difference in the trends of the respondents towards the exercise of the functions of human resources management in Jordan Telecommunications Company attributed to demographic and functional factors (sex, age, academic qualifications, scientific expertise, administrative level).
5. The results indicated that there were significant differences in the trends of the respondents towards the exercise of organizational creativity in the Jordan Telecommunications Company attributed to demographic and functional factors (sex, age, academic qualifications, scientific expertise, administrative level).

The study concluded a number of recommendations including: the need to focus on the planning function of human resources as the most important administrative function, and the need for material and non-material rewards for creative employees to motivate them to provide new innovative ideas. Also, to take good care of the educational qualifications and strengthen the spirit of innovation and development in Jordan Telecommunications Company, and the holding of new future studies within the framework of this study, taking into consideration the functions of human resources management.

KEYWORDS: Human Resource Management (HRM), Organizational Creativity, Telecommunication Company in Jordan.

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