



Psychological Pollution Among The Students of The Physical Education Colleges of Middle Euphrates Universities (Contrastive Study)

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the level of psychological pollution in the physical education colleges of Middle Euphrates Universities students and to recognize the differences of the level of psychological pollution for both sex and Universities students. The researcher used the descriptive survey study and comparative protocol to measure the level of psychological pollution among the students, which is suitable to the nature of the study. The subject was determined by the community students of the physical education colleges of Middle Euphrates Universities for the academic year (2011-2012), (600) male and female students were selected randomly, (150) students from each University from various colleges, by equal number of both sex. The researcher adopted (Mohammed, 2004) scale to measure the psychological pollution level among the students of the Universities, which considered a modern and sober scale, and intended for university students. The most important conclusions are: The psychological level of contamination was at its highest level of male students compared with female students in the Universities of the physical education colleges of Middle Euphrates. The psychological pollution level was medium in Euphrates Universities male students of physical education colleges. The psychological level of contamination was varied between physical education colleges of Universities, it has been found that the average level among the students of Universities (Babylon, Qadisiyah, Karbala), was low among the students of the University of Kufa. The researcher recommended to circulate the results of the present study to other Iraqi universities, and raise awareness about the cultural and psychological causes the pollution through various media and present them to the community. In addition to study the phenomena of social, and psychological problems which will help to raise the level of psychological pollution for students, and development required treatments within the guidelines that specialized for.

1. Introduction

Human beings are born pure and free of contaminants, but over time begin to be polluted from the environment in which they live and take bad habits and behaviors of the surroundings where they grew up. There many varied reasons for that psychological pollution and these reasons may vary from one phase to another, and perhaps the war is at the forefront of these reasons, which have serious psychological repercussions constitute a state of crisis experienced by the community and individuals, including university students. The reflections

of different wars and multiple aspects include social and economic life, cultural and psychological. Wars of all kinds threaten human meanings and moral values and contribute to the pollution of souls.

The media is considered one of the important institutions that have a significant role in instilling and promoting a lot of values and attitudes contaminated community, which negatively affects the behavior of individuals, especially young people, what fed by the media is aimed at financial gain, regardless of its negative impact on the educational aspects of society. Contemporary visual media activities of all kinds around the world to transparent glass ball is hidden from them, has been exploited by spoilers in the contamination of the community through the presentation of sex scenes and military massacres and ethical scandals and put their venom which are incompatible with the intellectual moral and religious values of the community. Since the university students, including students of colleges of education sports as ammunition nation and address of its existence, a category conscious of young people who all strive to maintain and preserve all the negative impacts that overworked in crafts for educational goals authentic, so we had to study this phenomenon. Especially that this category doubled to have some degree of alienation from society and its values, young people's desire to rapid change and attraction of all that is new and exciting makes them less committed and adherent to what is required of them.

So the importance of research is to identify the psychological level of contamination among the students of the colleges of education in sports the Middle Euphrates universities as an important segment of Iraqi society, as well as the comparison between these universities, as well as among students in this dangerous and new phenomenon for the Iraqi society.

1.2 Research Problem

The behavior is regarded as a response to various stimuli variables which formed against which an individual's behavior and interaction with itself and society. As a result of the conditions of abnormal experienced by Iraq led to negative effects on the behavior of individuals, and perhaps the most important of these conditions wars experienced by Iraq and the economic blockade as well as what happened after the foreign occupation and the fall of the regime and the absence of authority and the resulting these circumstances of serious effects on the construction of psychological and educational for the Iraqi people , where not only the results of these conditions on the murder and destruction, but exceeded to the destruction of human, moral and religious values.

As a consequences certain behaviors emerged which were not familiar in Iraqi society, this community known for its civilization and noble values. a large segment of young people, including university students, are unable to absorb what had happened, and that political and economic and intellectual instability deepen in the hearts of young people mixed negative feelings and attitude towards life in general, and the interrelationships between them and others in particular. These crises liberated behavior of values pressure and standards and cause serious repercussions on the ethics of individuals and the emergence of lead-contaminated environment, to the pollution of the behavior of living. The psychologists pay

special attention to young adulthood and they consider it the stage of collapse through which social accommodate social values, then it is the stage of dynamic and growing activity and the struggle for social goals.

So psychological pollution is serious educational and psychological phenomenon on community in general and university students in particular requires study and identify effective ways to fight them or minimize their effects, as the literature on educational and social psychology to the knowledge of the researcher lacks consideration

1.3 Research objectives

- 1- Identifying the level of psychological pollution in the physical education colleges of Middle Euphrates Universities students.
- 2- Recognizing the differences of the level of psychological pollution for both sex and Universities students.

1.4 Hypotheses

- 1- The high level of psychological pollution among of physical education students.
- 2- There are real differences in the level of psychological pollution of physical education students by the variables of sex and the university.

1.5 limits

Students of Colleges of physical education in universities in the Middle Euphrates (Babil, Karbala, Kufa, Qadisiyah) for the academic year (2011-2012).

1.6 Determine the Terminology

Psychological pollution: "If a malfunction in the environmental psychological system psychological due to external factors that may cause chaos and bad influence in the balance and adapt to reality and be the result of accidental chaos of overlap between appearance content (thought and behavior)." (Ahmed: 11)

2. Theoretical Studies

2.1 Psychological Pollution

logic depends on realistic vision for society movement in the development of the concept of psychological pollution which saw our Iraqi society social, psychological and intellectual phenomena which were not the result the nature of the evolution of human civilization, but imposed factors and changes associated with war, which lasted for two decades, and what resulted from them from the repercussions formed circumstances associated with the economic blockade Iraq, with all its devastating effects on psychological and social infrastructure, and the concomitant emergence of behaviors are not familiar within Iraqi society culture. Where these events formed the beginning of a serious characteristics and personality traits Iraqi and produced behavioral styles reflecting new concepts and new

cultures, also paved the occurrence of mental disorders and the value researcher can call psychological pollution.

2.2 Theories Concerning Psychological Pollution

1 - The Theory of the Cultural Exception

Expression coined by the French (Jax Mik) in his book France colony, when he confirmed the presence of breakthroughs foreign variety threaten national sovereignty rather not only on developing and poor countries, but even the most European countries, albeit relative, including (France), which now under the yoke of cultural colonialism, The way of American life reached the depths of French society in the same mind and support this view of French thinker (Christian Kompaz) when asked whether France had sold her soul to the Americans? And reveals the role of the media in stereotyping people's opinion and payment of their lies and in the name of freedom, and introduced people to the world of desires and imagination, damaging tendency rationality of modern and led to an explosion of modernity, especially when the community abandoned every principle of rationalization and historical identity. Which made the French demanding what they called cultural exception which means the local cultural exception product of international agreements such as the Convention (GATT), which open up their markets to free competition on the world. (Sergei: 98)

2 - Theory of Loyalty

Both of (Katz and Kahin) are considered from among the most prominent pioneers of the theory of loyalty calling the moral obligation of the individual and the group toward each other and toward the land and asset values and common destiny and goals. This theory is the degree of representation of the individual to the values of society, and this loyalty reflects a straight line connecting the needs of the individual with the needs of the senior community, and this attribute does not come by imposing force or obey commands, rewards or incentives, but comes through self-reinforcing. (Magdi: 6)

2.3 Psychological Pollution Levels

First: The Denial and Abuse of Cultural Identity

every human being in this world has his own identity, he lives at home with parents and clan and society with his thoughts and beliefs, history and customs , traditions ,interests , attitudes and values .These factors make it distinct from other individuals in other communities, at the same time these factors an individual's identity and the identity of the community, and it appeared that the term identity is associated with individual Identity attributed to (is) a calling recipes person core that distinguish them from other, whether physical, mental or emotional, religious or ethnic, etc., and the same meaning is said about the identity of the nation is their intrinsic properties that distinguish them from other nations, other language, religion, history and thought, Production, beliefs and traditions, etc., and these properties are characterized by stability and stretch deep in the nation's history because it is a well-established naturally in its being and identity and distinguish it from other nations,

these properties also feature continuity and move through the social legacy to future generations, providing them opportunities to retain and continue. The attempt to deny and abuse it means to deny it to exist and abuse it and no matter how labored rights in denying cultural identity, it must float on the surface revealing his false from his face and the end of the nature of his feelings. (Jalal: 14)

Second: Dangling with Foreign Formal Appearances

It is the property that provides fertile climate for the possibility of injury in psychological pollution, when taken foreign manifestations formalism (physical and moral) as role models and seeks to emulate in all behaviors and feelings and methods of thinking and the nature to an the extent that doesn't miss guessed and then becomes a mere body Pal in community or home in time his spirit wanders in foreign formal spaces appearances, especially that the external appearance is of great importance in the attraction to him. (Osama: 64)

Third: feminization

It is a name due to every individual act other than society's expectations for the observed sex or otherwise specified social role to him in advance. For example, if a male behavior is characterized by fluid and smooth and demonstrate flexibility and excessive shyness or wears clothes or decorate an ornament closer to the female and other methods, he be called a female the case if the female showed breath act like men. The c Prophet Muhammad (p) cursed both of these categories. (Fakhri: 123)

Fourth: chaotic

The chaos phenomenon forms a stage barbarism and demagoguery that existed before the emergence of human civilizations. It can also be regarded as a feature for everyone controlled by arbitrary behavior, is also an indication of the persistence of corruption in all its forms and the prevalence of ignorance and darkness as a result of the absence of reason governing laws and regulations that guarantee the rights of all. (Osama: 72)

3. Methodology and Field Procedures

3.1 Methodology

The researcher used the descriptive style survey and comparative studies to measure psychological pollution f of physical education students and for its suitability for nature of the study.

3.2 research community and his samples

the research community is limited to students of the colleges of physical education at Middle Euphrates universities for the academic year (2011-2012), as for the research sample, it consisted of (600) students (male and female), with a number of (150) students from each university, by (300) male students and (300) female students. The sample has been chosen randomly.

3.3 Search Tools

Psychological Pollution Scale

For the purpose of measuring psychological pollution among students researcher adopted Scale (Mohammed, 2004) (Jalal: 174) , this scale has been chosen because it is modern, and is intended to university students as well as it is prepared for the Iraqi environment, and the only measure to measure psychological pollution for the knowledge of the Researcher . it Consists of (118) items distributed on four areas, namely, (denial and abuse of civilization identity , dangling with foreign formal appearances, chaotic, feminization),. And the answer is to choose from among 5 alternatives which are (I strongly agree, agree, mediate, object, strongly object)

3.4 Search field procedures

3.4.1 Validity of the measurement

The scale has been offered to a group of experts and specialists to ensure its validity in measuring psychological pollution for students and suitability for the research sample, it has got all their approval and 100%.

3.4.2 Exploratory experiment

In order to ensure the clarity of instructions scale and clarity of paragraphs for students, and to identify conditions of applying the scale and the accompanying difficulties or obstacles, the researcher applied the scale on exploratory sample consisting of (20) students from the University of Babylon and outside the research sample randomly selected, it has been ensured from this experience that standard instructions and paragraphs are clear and that the scale is valid for the application on the research sample. The time needed to answer the items ranged between (25-35) minutes at a rate of (30) minutes.

3.4.3 Scale Honesty

Honesty is the most important condition of good tests, and refers to the quality of the test as a tool to measure what had originally been set to be measured. The researcher checks the veracity of the measurement through the use of virtual honesty by displaying the test on experts and specialists.

3.4.4 Stability of the scale

The stability of the scale has been verified through the use of midterm retail and internal consistency (Alvakronbach) as follows:

First: how retail midterm

to extract stability in this way, the researcher depended on the essential experiment data (600) students, as the paragraphs have been divided into two halves, single and double, but in order to ensure the homogeneity degrees the two halves, the alpha value were extracted were for them as value (P) calculated (1.05) degree and when compared to its tabular value when tabular (599.599) and the level of significance (0.05) (1.22) turned out to be statistically significant, and thus achieves harmony. Then the correlation coefficient were extracted between the total scores halves using Pearson, the correlation coefficient was (0.77) and that's where the correlation coefficient extracted mean stability for half of the test only, but in order to get full stable for test, Spearman – Brown equation was applied, and thus the value of reliability coefficient test (0.89), which is a highly reliable indicator.

Second: internal consistency (Alvakronbach)

Persistence was extracted in this way by applying Alvakronbach equation on the main sample students (600) using statistical bag (SPSS) it is found that the value of reliability coefficient is equal to (0.85), which is a highly reliable indicator.

3.4.5 Main experience

The psychological pollution scale has been applied on the main sample (600) male and female students by the researcher and through direct contact with them, for the period from 20/11/2011 till 25/12/2011. The researcher emphasized the need to read the instructions and paragraphs accurately of the measurement and answer all paragraphs with honesty and integrity.

3.5 Statistical methods

The researcher used the following statistical methods in the bag statistical software (SPSS) and using a computer: t- test for two independent samples, t- test for one sample, Pearson correlation coefficient, Spearman coefficient - Brown, Alpha Cronbach equation, analysis of variance, Tiouka coefficient.

4. Displaying, Analyzing and Discussing of the Results

4.1 Displaying and Analyzing the Results

4.1.1 Displaying the Results of the First Aim

The first aim intends to identify the level of students' psychological pollution. This aim has been achieved through the application of the psychological pollution measurement on (600) students, the results indicate that the calculated T value of the total degree of the psychological pollution of the sample is greater than the indexed T value amount (1.96) at the level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (599), which means that there are statistically significant differences between the hypothetical center of scale and the sample mean and in favor of the average of the sample, which indicates the existence of an average level of the students' psychological pollution. As for The psychological pollution of each university

individually, the calculated T values is greater than the indexed values for universities of (Babel, Qadisiyah) with a moral difference for the sample which refers to the presence of the psychological pollution of their students, while the calculated T value was less than the indexed value to University of Karbala, with a moral difference but fir the hypothetical centre, suggesting low psychological pollution. The calculate T value was less than the tabular value in Kufa university with a random difference, which refers to the convergence of the mean of the sample with the hypothetical centre of the scale and this indicates the average level of psychological pollution in its students.

as for the psychological pollution for both gender (male, female) the calculated T value is greater than the tabular value t with a moral difference but they were in favor of the men of the sample for the male students and for the hypothetical center for the female students, in, which indicates the presence of the psychological pollution for the male students, and a decline in female students. Table (4.1) shows the results.

Table 4.1: shows significant differences between the mean and the hypothetical center of the sample in the psychological pollution

Variables		Number	mean	Deviation		T		statistical significance
						calculated	Tabulated	
The total score		600	356.37	22.48	354	2.36	1.96	Function
Universities	Babylon	150	356.63	23.83		2.58	1.98	Function
	Qadisiyah	150	359.72	24.62		3.22	1.98	Function
	Karbala	150	354.88	20.48		1.04	1.98	Non-function
	Kufa	150	353.46	25.17		1.97	1.98	Non-function
Students	Male Students	300	359.83	24.39		3.15	1.97	Function
	Female Students	300	351.62	21.83		2.85	1.97	Function

Significance level = 0.05

The results also showed that the percentage (56.37%) of the students, their grades ranged between (355-487), which is higher than the hypothetical center (354) and this indicates the presence of psychological pollution among students, while the percentage (43.63%) of the students, their grades ranged between (251-352) which is lower than the hypothetical center, and this indicates a low level of psychological pollution among them. As well as the results showed that the percentage (48.28) of the female students, their grades ranged between (357-

469), which is higher than the hypothetical centre amounted for (354) and this indicates the presence of psychological pollution among them, while the percentage (51.72%) of the female, their grades ranged between (260 -349) which is lower than the hypothetical centre, and this indicates a low level of psychological pollution among them.

4.1.3 Displaying the results of the second Aim

The second objective intends to identify the differences in the level of psychological pollution between male and female students, as well as between universities.

A - Differences between male and female students

To get to know the significance of the difference between average male and female students in psychological pollution, the T test has been used for two independent samples. It was found that there were statistically significant differences between them for the benefit of male students, the calculated T value reached (3.11) which is greater than the tabular T value amounting to (1.96) when the degree of freedom (598) and the level of significance (0.05), as shown in the table (4.2).

Table 4.2: shows significant differences in psychological pollution between male and female students

Variable	Gender	Number	Mean	deviation	T		statistical significance
					Calculated	Tabulated	
Psychological Pollution	Students	300	359.83	23.39	3.11	1.96	Function
	Students	300	351.62	21.54			

Degrees of freedom = 598 Significance level = 0.05

B - Differences between universities:

To achieve this aim, (ANOVA) has been used and using the statistical bag (SPSS), the results has shown that the calculated alpha value mounted to (15.437), which is larger than the tabular alpha value amounted to (2.60) with a degree of freedom (3, 596) at significance level (0.05), Which indicates the presence of significant differences in psychological pollution among the four universities. Table (4.3) shows that.

Table 4.3: shows the results of the analysis of variance of the differences between universities

Source variation	sum of squares	degree of freedom	Average squares	F		level	statistical significance
				calculated	Tabulated		
Between groups	5481.744	3	482.623	15.437	2.60	0.05	Function
Within groups	31732.512	596	31.263				

Total	37214.2560	599					
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To detect differences between the averages of the psychological pollution between universities, Tiouka test for dimensional comparisons has been applied because of the equal number of the sub-samples. As shown in the table (4.4)

Table 4.4: shows the differences between the mean scores of psychological pollution and statistical significance according to Tiouka test for multiple comparisons

Comparison	Difference	difference value	Tiouka	statistical significance
Babylon – Qadisiyah	359.72 – 356.63	-3.090	2.86	Function
Babylon – Karbala	354.88 – 356.63	1.750		Non-function
Babylon – Kufa	353.46 – 356.63	3.170		Function
Qadisiyah – Karbala	354.88 – 359.72	4.840		Function
Qadisiyah – Kufa	353.46 – 359.72	6.260		Function
Qadisiyah – Kufa	353.46 – 354.88	1.420		Non-function

It is clear from table (4.4) that most comparisons between arithmetic means for universities in psychological pollution statistically significant and in the interests Average of University of Qadisiyah first, then for University of Babylon second, and finally universities Karbala and Kufa, as differences values between them were bigger than Tiouka calculated value. While comparisons between universities (Babylon - Karbala) and (Karbala - Kufa) were not statistically significant, the differences values between them were less than Tiouka calculated value.

5. Conclusions

- 1 - The psychological level of pollution was at its highest level of male students compared with female students in physical education colleges.
- 2 – The psychological pollution level was medium in Euphrates Universities male students of physical education colleges.
- 3 – The female students of the Middle Euphrates Universities have low level of psychological pollution.
- 4 - The psychological level of pollution was varied between physical education colleges of Universities; it has been found that the average level among the students of Universities

(Babylon, Qadisiyah, and Karbala) was medium, while it was low among the students of the University of Kufa.

6. Recommendations

- 1 - Generalizing the results of the current study on other Iraqi universities.
- 2 - Disseminating cultural awareness about psychological pollution and its causes through various media and presenting it to the community.
- 3 - Preparing effective outreach programs and submitting them to the college students in order to reduce psychological pollution among them.
- 4 - Studying the social and psychological problems and phenomena that help to raise the level of psychological pollution among students, presenting guiding and developing treatments within a specialized outreach programs.

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