

Positive Psychological Resources of Orphan students and their peers non-orphans in Liberated Areas

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Abstract: *The aim of the current study is to know the level of positive psychological resources among the sample members and to identify the significance of the differences according to (orphan - non-orphan), in order to achieve the goals of the current research, the researcher prepared the research tool which is positive psychological resource measures, as it consisted of four areas and (34) paragraphs. After confirming all the psychometric properties of the two measures, it was applied to a sample of (200) orphans in the city of Fallujah for the academic year (2019-2020). The results resulted in:*

Keywords: *Positive Psychological Resources, Orphan Students, Liberated Areas*

1. *The level of positive psychological resources is medium.*
2. *No differences were observed between the two statistical functions.*

Key words: *(Positive psychological resources - orphans - their peers - non-orphans)*

1.1 The Problem of study

The Iraqi society groups in general and the teenagers in particular are subjected to pressures in light of the armed conflicts that Anbar governorate was exposed to after the control of terrorism, which led to that he knocked each door of Anbarian, whether by displacement and the loss of many of her sons, father or mother during displacement or after return, from what appeared to us to be the category of orphans which the separation led to being the deterrent line for these pressures, or to be aware of the matter and to lose the study and rehabilitation on all sides, likewise, the loss of the presence of positive psychological resources will be weakened by the presence of resources, these risks accordingly, the resisting line will grow and crack with all of these risks, therefore, the researcher resorted to searching for that variable.

1.2 The significant of study

The significant of the current study is evidenced by the theoretical importance, where the current study is a first attempt at the level of Iraqi universities in dealing with (positive psychological resources for orphans and non-orphans), as this concept is one of the most important concepts providing information to governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide services. As for the practical importance in providing the outcome tools for measuring the variable.

1.3 The aims of study

The current study aims at identify the following:

1. The level of positive psychological resources for orphans and their peers non-orphans in liberated areas.
2. The significance of the differences in positive psychological resources between orphans and their peers non-orphans.

1.4 The limits of study

The current study is determined by studying the positive psychological resources of orphan students and their peers non-orphans in the liberated areas of middle schools in the city of Fallujah for the academic year (2019-2020)

1.5 The identifying terms

Positive psychological resources: they defined by :

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1. (Luthans , 2006, 338) : The individual's positive psychological state, characterized by self-efficacy, optimism, hope, and resilience.
 2. (Jian - Jun , 2011: 136): Are the traits that can influence an individual's productivity, those traits that reflect personal perspectives or a sense of self-worth, personal motivations, and general attitudes in academic work.
 3. (Cavius & Goken , 2015) : An implicit generic susceptibility that is critical for human motivation, cognitive processing, struggle, and resulting performance in the work environment (Cavus & Goken, 2015, p. 244).
- Theoretical definition: The researcher relied on the definition (Luthans, 2006) : A theoretical definition as it adopted it in the numbers of the research tool.
- Procedural definition: It is the total score obtained by the respondent by answering the paragraphs of the scale prepared for the research.

2.Theoretical framework

2.1 Positive psychological resources

Later, positive psychology emerged, and terms that may be forgotten may appear on the surface, including (positive psychological resources), which are considered a psychological bulwark for everyone, especially in guiding work. It has been interpreted by many scholars as it has been interpreted (Al-Kurdawi, 2013) as a group of positive psychological feelings that afflict the mentor and make him feel hopeful in achieving his goals, and optimism about his career, increase his ability to adapt and the speed of returning to his normal state in the event of crisis or problems within the indicative work environment, while being convinced of his ability to successfully carry out the tasks assigned to him.

2.2Characteristics of the term positive psychological subjects

1. It reflects a multi-dimensional content that it is not a single dimension, but consists of four dimensions represented in (hope, optimism, self-efficacy, and flexibility). This is indicated by the theory of psychological resources (Hobfall, 2002) that the four dimensions of psychological resources are represented as a larger content (Luthans et al., 2007).
2. It is considered a specific field that is always activated in the field of work and this characteristic means that the individual may enjoy a high level to achieve the goals of work and be more resistant to obstacles in the work, the individual may be low in hope and struggle to withstand such as personal obstacles.
3. It is characterized by the activation of self-opinion. Although some studies consider the evaluation of others (for example: the leader), the main activation of psychological resources stems from the self (Luthans, F, Avey, 2008).

2.3 Dimensions of positive psychological resources

1. Self-Efficacy: Means having the confidence to make the necessary success efforts in challenging tasks.
2. Optimism: The positive and distinctive attribute of achieving success, present and future.
3. Hope: Perseverance and pursuit of goals, and reorienting paths towards those goals when necessary in order to achieve success.
4. Resilience: the ability to endure and return to a normal state when one is exposed to problems and tribulations in his pursuit of goals (Luthans et al, 2007 : 3).

The researcher relied on Luthans theorem in preparing the positive psychological resources tool.

2.4 Benefits of positive psychological resources:

- 1.Individuals with high psychological resources have positive expectations.

2. The number provides a positive advantage for the work environment that you wish to obtain.
3. It reduces negative aspects of work, such as absence and negative behaviors.
4. Provides job satisfaction and outstanding performance (Luthans et al., 2008: 212).
5. It leads to making the character a real leader.

2.5 Previous studies :

1. The study of (GOOD ,1981): This study indicated that orphans, upon the arrival of the news of the death of a parent, were exposed to severe psychological trauma, especially adolescents, that is, to have despair and other conditions (GOOD,1981:160)
2. The study of Al-Sultani (2011): This study has indicated that the teenager's loss of a precious person enhances serious consequences for his personality (Al-Sultani ,2011: 6)

3. Study methodology and procedures:

The descriptive method was used in the study.

3.1 Study society

The current study society consisted of (orphans and their peers non-orphans), in the city of Fallujah, where the numbers reached approximately 3355 orphans and 96333 non-orphans in middle schools.

3.2 The study sample

has been relied upon to choose the research sample on the random, stratified, and proportional method, as it is appropriate, especially in societies where there is diversity in classes, it has reached (200) orphans and non-orphans. The second Rusafa.

3.3 The scale

The scale of positive psychological resources: The researcher has followed the steps used in preparing any scale, namely: - Planning for the standards by defining the concept and by identifying the areas that its paragraphs give after examining the literature. The following areas were identified: 1.The field of hope 2.The field of optimism 3.The field of self- competence 4.domain.

3.4 Psychological flexibility

Statistical analysis of the scale of positive psychological resources:

For the purpose of conducting the statistical analysis of the scale of positive psychological resources, the researcher followed the same procedures that she took on the first scale and extracted the following:

1.The discriminative power of items

The differential strength was calculated for each item in the scale , they were all statistically significant when compared to the tabular value of (1.98) at the level of significance (0.05) and freedom degree (106) except for paragraphs (5, 25) as shown in Table No. (1) .

Table No. (1)

The discriminatory strength of positive psychometric resource items

| No. Item | Supreme Group | | The minimum group | | Calculated T-value * |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Average arithmetic | Standard deviation | Average arithmetic | Standard deviation | |
| 1 | 3.240 | 0.988 | 2.121 | 0.875 | 6.151 |
| 2 | 5.350 | 0.822 | 2.223 | 0.822 | 5.350 |
| 3 | 3.940 | 0.955 | 2.435 | 0.818 | 8.683 |
| 4 | 3.244 | 0.889 | 1.576 | 0.834 | 9.927 |
| 5 | 3.450 | 0.795 | 3.353 | 0.695 | 0.674 |
| 6 | 2.763 | 0.915 | 1.532 | 0.844 | 7.174 |
| 7 | 3.322 | 1.028 | 2.021 | 0.976 | 6.658 |
| 8 | 3.438 | 0.861 | 2.311 | 0.752 | 7.744 |
| 9 | 3.345 | 0.836 | 2.146 | 0.763 | 7.611 |
| 10 | 4.018 | 0.788 | 2.621 | 0.831 | 8.849 |
| 11 | 2.596 | 0.924 | 1.389 | 0.910 | 6.752 |
| 12 | 3.161 | 0.892 | 2.105 | 0.733 | 6.635 |
| 13 | 3.342 | 0.851 | 2.111 | 0.842 | 7.459 |
| 14 | 3.237 | 0.795 | 1.883 | 0.820 | 8.600 |
| 15 | 3.462 | 0.926 | 2.042 | 0.777 | 8.522 |
| 16 | 2.815 | 0.833 | 1.636 | 0.780 | 7.495 |
| 17 | 3.504 | 0.857 | 2.234 | 0.811 | 7.808 |
| 18 | 3.018 | 0.785 | 1.731 | 0.667 | 9.064 |
| 19 | 3.429 | 0.836 | 2.110 | 0.798 | 8.279 |
| 20 | 3.257 | 1.004 | 2.002 | 0.979 | 6.492 |
| 21 | 2.875 | 0.891 | 1.594 | 0.835 | 7.610 |
| 22 | 3.184 | 0.856 | 2.155 | 0.819 | 6.301 |
| 23 | 3.611 | 0.941 | 2.367 | 0.791 | 7.341 |
| 24 | 3.315 | 0.838 | 2.093 | 0.817 | 7.574 |
| 25 | 3.421 | 0.912 | 3.294 | 0.944 | 0.713 |
| 26 | 3.566 | 0.864 | 2.459 | 0.796 | 6.836 |
| 27 | 3.722 | 0.890 | 2.451 | 0.853 | 7.479 |
| 28 | 3.471 | 1.006 | 2.357 | 1.010 | 5.669 |
| 29 | 3.131 | 0.798 | 1.692 | 0.685 | 9.926 |
| 30 | 3.619 | 0.878 | 1.976 | 0.824 | 9.899 |
| 31 | 3.438 | 0.911 | 2.361 | 0.831 | 6.336 |
| 32 | 3.233 | 0.909 | 2.217 | 0.849 | 5.925 |
| 33 | 3.174 | 0.869 | 2.008 | 0.787 | 7.215 |
| 34 | 3.333 | 0.793 | 2.282 | 0.699 | 7.212 |
| 35 | 2.654 | 0.843 | 1.468 | 0.815 | 7.337 |
| 36 | 3.467 | 0.856 | 2.347 | 0.782 | 7.0080 |

2.Relationship of item to the overall degree

It was found that all the values of correlation coefficients are statistically significant when compared with the critical value of the correlation coefficient of (0.139) at the level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (198) except for items (5 & 25), as shown in Table (2).

Table (2)

Correlation coefficient between the score of each item and the total degree of the scale

| No. | Item correlation coefficient of total degree | No. | Item correlation coefficient of total degree | No. | Item correlation coefficient of total degree | No. | Item correlation coefficient of total degree |
|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|
| 1 | 0.312 | 10 | 0.318 | 19 | 0.423 | 28 | 0.341 |
| 2 | 0.346 | 11 | 0.363 | 20 | 0.374 | 29 | 0.345 |
| 3 | 0.410 | 12 | 0.288 | 21 | 0.306 | 30 | 0.397 |
| 4 | 0.377 | 13 | 0.378 | 22 | 0.428 | 31 | 0.371 |
| 5 | 0.088 | 14 | 0.411 | 23 | 0.349 | 32 | 0.417 |
| 6 | 0.305 | 15 | 0.390 | 24 | 0.315 | 33 | 0.364 |
| 7 | 0.322 | 16 | 0.341 | 25 | 0.076 | 34 | 0.304 |
| 8 | 0.387 | 17 | 0.334 | 26 | 0.425 | 35 | 0.322 |
| 9 | 0.335 | 18 | 0.327 | 27 | 0.446 | 36 | 0.318 |

The relationship of the item to the total degree of the component to which it belongs:

It was found that all the values of correlation coefficients are statistically significant when compared to the critical value of the correlation coefficient of (0,139) at the level of significance (0,05) and with a degree of freedom (198) except for paragraphs (5) from the field of hope, and (25) from the field of self-efficacy as shown in Table (3).

Table (3)
Correlation coefficient between the degree of each vertebra and the degree of the field to which it belongs

| No. | Correlation coefficient of field of hope | No. | Correlation coefficient of field of optimism | No. | Correlation coefficient of field of Self-efficacy | No. | Correlation coefficient of field of Psychological flexibility |
|-----|--|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1 | 0.398 | 10 | 0.348 | 19 | 0.511 | 28 | 0.427 |
| 2 | 0.412 | 11 | 0.405 | 20 | 0.433 | 29 | 0.394 |
| 3 | 0.523 | 12 | 0.311 | 21 | 0.377 | 30 | 0.458 |
| 4 | 0.456 | 13 | 0.475 | 22 | 0.492 | 31 | 0.449 |
| 5 | 0.096 | 14 | 0.495 | 23 | 0.396 | 32 | 0.496 |
| 6 | 0.376 | 15 | 0.422 | 24 | 0.416 | 33 | 0.408 |
| 7 | 0.421 | 16 | 0.385 | 25 | 0.090 | 34 | 0.345 |
| 8 | 0.455 | 17 | 0.402 | 26 | 0.523 | 35 | 0.386 |
| 9 | 0.388 | 18 | 0.420 | 27 | 0.518 | 36 | 0.362 |

Relationship of fields with each other and the total degree (correlation matrix):

It was found that all the values of correlation coefficients are statistically significant when compared to the critical value of the correlation coefficient of (0.139) at the level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (198), as shown in Table (4).

Table (4)

Matrix internal correlations of the measure of positive psychological resources

| Scale fields | Total degree | Hope field | Optimize field | Self-efficacy field | Psychological flexibility |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Total degree | 1 | 0.298 | 0.305 | 0.336 | 0.311 |
| Hope field | | 1 | 0.310 | 0.322 | 0.315 |
| Optimize field | | | 1 | 0.306 | 0.328 |
| Self-efficacy field | | | | 1 | 0.345 |
| Psychological flexibility | | | | | 1 |

Stability:

The researcher calculated the stability in two ways:

1. Test method and retest:

It is shown that the value of the stability coefficient is equal to (0.82).

2. The Alpha Cronbach method:

After applying the equation, it became clear that the value of the stability factor was (0.78).

The final form of the scale of positive psychological resources:

After verifying the psychometric properties of the scale of positive psychological resources represented by honesty and consistency, the scale became in its final form consisting of (34) items, the alternatives to responding to the paragraphs of the scale were (always, often, sometimes, rarely, never), and weights were defined for them (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) degrees.

Statistical means:

1. T-Test for two independent samples: to find the distinction of the vertebrae of the scale
 2. One-sample T test: to identify the search variable.
 3. The Alpha-Cronbach equation: to find the coefficient of stability.
 4. Pearson correlation coefficient: For the internal consistency of the scale vertebrae and the extraction of persistence by a re-test method and results
- 4. Presentation and interpretation of results:**

The first goal: To identify the positive psychological resources of orphans and their peers other than orphans.

To identify this goal, the researcher applied the measure of positive psychological resources. As the results indicated that the mean of the degrees for the study sample on the scale was (103.070), with a standard deviation of (17.104), in order to know the significance of the differences between the arithmetic average and the hypothetical mean, which reached (102) degrees, the researcher used the T test for one sample and the results indicated that the calculated T value of (0,885) is smaller than the tabular T value of (1.96) at the level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (199). This means that the study sample possesses positive psychological resources at an intermediate level and Table (5) illustrates that . It has interpreted it as a positive case for a stressful or non-orphan fatigue, which is characterized by his confidence in his abilities and making the necessary efforts to succeed, his pursuit of goals by all means, his optimism for the future, And his ability to endure and return to his normal state if he was exposed to the problems and events that face him at work and thus, on average, quality reflects negatively on their love for their lives (Luthans et al, 2008: 212). The study was violated by the study God & study of Sultani.

Table (5)

Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and T value of the study sample on the scale of positive psychological resources

The second goal: To identify the significance of the statistical differences between orphans and their peers non-orphans in positive psychological resources:

| Variable | No. | Arithmetic mean | Standard deviation | Hypothetical mean | T value | | Function (0.05) |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|---------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Calculated | Tabular | |
| positive psychological resources | 200 | 103.070 | 17.104 | 102 | 0.885 | 1.96 | Function |

To identify this goal, the researcher extracted the mean and standard deviation of both orphans and non-orphans through their responses on the scale. Upon knowing the significance of the difference between the arithmetic averages for each of them at the significance level (0.05), the results were as shown in Table (6).

Table (6)

T-test for two independent samples

| Type | Sample | Arithmetic mean | Standard deviation | T value | | Function (0.05) |
|------------|--------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|---------|-----------------|
| | | | | Calculated | Tabular | |
| Orphan | 80 | 126.43 | 11.530 | 1.290 | 1.96 | Non-function |
| Non-orphan | 120 | 152.11 | 9.090 | | | |

By noting the results in the above table, showed that there are no statistically significant differences between orphans and their peers non-orphans in having positive psychological resources, the researcher interprets that result because the members of the sample all of them have been subjected to the same conditions because they live in the same governorate that the loss of orphans to one of the parents don't mean that they are less than their peers who are not missing, so they both suffer the same suffering , if they did not lose one they lost their homes or lost dear to them and thus equal with their peers.

5.Conclusions

1. The sample members enjoyed an average level of positive psychological resources, which was the only hope for completing their lives in light of what they were exposed to.

2. The absence of statistically significant differences between orphans and their peers non-orphans, because the sample did not receive psychological and material support from the government and humanitarian organizations, therefore they were able to complete the path with God's grant of natural psychological resources to them.

6. Recommendations

1. The necessity of organizing counseling programs for the orphan sample and their peers in order to raise the positive psychological resources in the liberated areas.

2. The necessity of providing psychological support for this group, as it represents the basis for every society and setting up courses for those who teach them on how to deal with them.

3. The need to provide civil society organizations support to them as if they did not get that, as it goes to non-entities.

4. The need for the media side to pay attention to these groups, especially at this time.

7. Suggestions

1. Conducting studies along the lines of that study with another variable, especially in the liberated areas.

2. Carrying out psycho-social studies for Anbarian woman in liberated areas.

3. Carrying out studies for children in primary schools in the same variable.

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