

# Perception of Growing For the University of The-Qar Employee

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## Abstract

The aim of the current research is to identify Awareness of crowding among university employees and get to know The significance of the differences in the perception of crowding according to the variables of type and service The research sample consisted of (400) male and female employees from Dhi Qar University for the year (2021-2022), who were chosen by random method. The researcher prepared a scale of perception of crowding based on the treatment of each of Nagoor and Paul (Nagar & Paulus,1997) in their treatment of the theory Simil (Simmel, 1950) and formed From (33) paragraphs divided into four components:(feeling of spatial spaciousness, positive relationships, negative relationships, uncontrolled turmoil) The validity and reliability of the scale items were also calculated. The researcher used means statistic Which was calculated by computer program (SPSS) she: (Ka2) chi-square test, single sample t-test,T testT-Test for two independent samples, Pearson correlation coefficient, together Drto H Alpha-Cronbach Internal Consistency simple regression analysis,The most prominent results were as follows: The research sample has a low level crowding awareness, There isA statistically significant difference in the perception of crowding according to a variable Type For the sake of females, There isA statistically significant difference in the perception of crowding according to the service variable and in favor of more than five yearsT ,There is no significant interaction between the two variables (Type and service)

**Keywords:** computer program (SPSS), Alpha-Cronbach Internal Consistency, Qar University.

## INTRODUCTION

### Research problem

The population density in Iraq increased between 1997-2009 to Its rate is (75%), and the increase has tripled in just 12 years, and the population growth rate in Iraq is (3%) annually, which means that there is an accelerating increase in the population. For example, Dhi Qar Governorate, which is the fourth governorate in Population growth is increasing at its rate (650,000) people annually, this corresponds to a halt in the movement of material and human development since (1980), with a decrease in the productive sectors in general, and during the economic siege period and what It was followed by events in

particular, all of which contributed to the overcrowding rate Growing (6) per housing unit compared to (2) individuals for the normal standard, but in government departments, what An average of (5) individuals per administrative unit compared to (3) individuals as a normal standard. As for the overcrowding rate in public schools, there is Modified (600) male and female students for one school, so the Iraqi Ministry of Education had toto adopt Double shifts, (Al-Alaq, 2012: 15). As a result of the foregoing in the above statistical indicators, and with reference to the literature on the study of the perception of crowding, the problem of the research is also that the experiences of perceiving crowding have a profound impact on behavior and personality. Several studies have confirmed, including

Thomas' study and others, (Tomas et al., 2016) that the repeated experiences of perceiving crowding and living during the individual's journey in his daily life, with the slow and gradually growing accumulation, have a profound impact on the personality, mood, daily dealings, and the pattern of the individual's relationship with others. It results in the intensity of mood and its fluctuations and tendencies to exchange hostility and suspicion with others regarding their penetration of the perceptual and existential domain of the individual, competition and jostling, which is the emergence of conflict within the individual that others pose a threat to his own self-world, and that these experiences require a high adaptive pattern in accepting the individual's presence in a crowded environment and context people, ideas, and desires that compel him to compromise or strive to conform to them, (Tomas et al., 2016, p.336) Based on the foregoing, the research problem can be identified by answering the following question: do I have University employees perceive crowding?

#### Research importance

Much of the research on the perception of crowding stems from social and environmental concerns that seem to be theoretically grounded, yet the Chicago School of sociologists (and whom they were strongly influenced by) developed a theoretical framework for crowding out in the early 1930s and 1940s. The sociologists of this school were concerned with the nature and consequences of urbanization, and their efforts were pioneering to understand cities and societies from a dynamic descriptive perspective. Altman, 1975, p.37.)

Particular attention has been paid to the variables that may evoke the phenomenon of crowding-perception by knowing the relationship between levels of perception of crowding and the emotional response of these levels, which is often assumed to be completely negative (i.e. higher levels of crowding lead to lower acceptance), (Desor, 1972, p.80).

Take it Choi et al. (Choi et al., 1976) The ultimate realization of crowding is an assessment of a specific intensity level. Apart from the amount of other people present, crowding can vary in degree of perception also with the availability and accessibility of resources. Choi et al., 1976, p.345). Many studies consider motives and expectations to be important explanatory variables in the perception of crowding, including Cole & Steward, 2002 and Lee & Graefe, 2003, where expectations are closely related to past experiences, which leads to an increased sense of control and predictability. In addition to the study of Graefe et al., 1994 who confirmed in their study, the perception of crowding does not necessarily lead to a negative evaluation, (Graefe, 1994, p.80). The effects of crowding on the variables of success and failure are very clear. The crowded people who failed when things got bad were less willing to work with the same people they crowded with and they also found that the experience they had was dull and boring compared to the crowded people who also failed to solve problems. In contrast, busy problem-solvers were more willing to work with the same people again and found their experience less boring and happy than crowded problem-solvers (Freedman, 1975, p.173).

Hence, the importance of the research lies in a serious scientific attempt through which the researcher wants to know awareness of crowding.

First, the theoretical importance:

1- The importance of this research emerges from the nature of the variables that it dealt with, which is (perception of crowding and enjoying life), as the topic of the current research is relatively recent.

Second: The practical importance:

1- It is possible to benefit from the results of the current research in future research and studies that serve the educational and administrative process at the university.

Goals search :

targeting search Present Identify on:

1\_realization crowding I have Staff University the tar

2\_indication the differences at realization crowding according to for my change Type and service.

Border Research

1- Conceptual Determinants: awareness of crowding staff have.

2- human determinants: It includes a sample of Dhi Qar University employees of both sexes.

3- spatial determinants This includes the male and female employees of Dhi Qar University in Dhi Qar Governorate.

4- Timings: Includes morning studies for the academic year (2021-2022).

to specify Terminology :

realization crowding (Perception of Growing and knows him:

- Simil (Simmel, 1950)

"interaction social Non desired in it includes Stimulus excessive from Sources Social Non Convenience represented measure capacity the individual or Non his ability on control at his reaction With others (Simmel, 1950, p.412).

The procedural definition of the perception of crowding It is: the total score obtained by the university employee by responding to the paragraphs of the crowding awareness scale that was prepared and expressed by the arithmetic mean.

### **Theoretical framework and previous studies:**

perceive crowding

The concept of perceiving crowding:

The concept of crowding awareness has recently gained a great deal of interest from behavioral scientists. Where Ross and MacDougall (1908). Rose & McDougal, The issue of perceiving crowding that actually led

to various social phenomena, (Bagozzi, 1982, p.563).

Known as "Batman and Los" Luce, 1997 & Bettman (Perception of crowding as a negative emotional response to a high human density and is a perceptual or experiential state, where "Valens & Boom, 1973) see crowding as a condition of unwanted social interaction. Similarly, Acer (1972) sees crowding as a condition of unwanted social interaction. , ) Perceive crowding as a form of overstimulation resulting from unfamiliar and appropriate social contacts (Mehta, 2013, p.642).

I aimed "Desor") Desor, 1972) in her study of crowding perception to direct assessment of the effect of increased input on crowding perception where she hypothesized that if crowding perception is the result of social load those subjects with higher thresholds for overload should be less susceptible to perceptions of crowding. Here, the subjects were tested to measure anxiety and extroversion using the "Eysenck & Eysenck" scale (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1968), where the results indicated an approach to understanding crowding as a virtual experience, Vaske & Donnelly, 2001, p.48).

The historical development of the perception of crowding:

The historical roots of the psychological study of crowding awareness go back to the popular writings of Carson (6219 Carson, Kiomonr, 1963 and Erlich (1968), together who refer to problems resulting from pollution, overpopulation, and technology (Wohlwillm, 1970, p.303). Such issues have received the most public attention from Stokols. (1970), who is considered the first to lay the foundations for the concept of crowding out and deal with it in some detail. At first he researched new trends in psychology represented by "environmental psychology" and established a training program for graduates in environmental psychology at a university in New York City (Baum & Valinsm, 1970). , 1973, p.450

The main impetus for studying the perception of crowding was the environmental movement

in the late 1960s and early 1970s. This is due to the increase in population numbers and their impact on human behavior significantly, and the development taking place in other areas of life, (Zlutnick & Altman, 1971, p.50)

And renewed interest in realizing crowding from before Loo" (Loo, 1975) who cited the environment as one of the main factors influencing the perception of crowding as the rate of population growth in the environment has generated great interest. While the populations of many countries are moving more and more towards urban or suburban areas where humans live in less space and increasing concerns about Effects of crowding awareness, where a large amount of research has focused on crowding behavior, (Brandão, 2012, p. 120)

Factors affecting the perception of crowding:

1- Psychological and emotional factors and relationship analysis:

The experience of the perception of crowding can be analyzed from a biological psychological perspective that contemplates both emotion and emotional reaction as the first level of the subject matter response that interacts with the cognitive evaluation and the interrelationship between the emotional aspects, (Mattila & Wirtz, 2008, p.577)

2 Environmental cognitive factors:

Where the cognitive levels in the environmental experience are dealt with analytically through basic operating axes such as pleasure, excitement or security related to "impact", environmental psychologists study how human behavior and the physical environment are related and their impact on the phenomenon of perception of crowding where decision-making and behavior affect the quality of the environment and explains Recognizing crowding how the physical environment can affect human behavior, (Stern, 1962, p.55).

Control factors:

Corraliza (1987) explained the control factors and their impact on the perception of crowding as the ones that constitute a wide-ranging effect

on the psychological level, which interacts intensely with an emotion (fear or anxiety), and therefore even in the absence of crowding, the students who adapted to live under more conditions Crowded people are more withdrawn and less receptive to offers of social support, so parents in busier homes are also less responsive to their children (Bechtel, 1997, p.67).

Factors of variation in an individual's response:

The awareness of crowding may have some negative effects from performing complex rather than simple tasks. If the task requires a lot of effort and attention to multiple components, it is likely that you will suffer under these circumstances. Social factors:

Social variables such as socio-economic and educational conditions, residence, or cultural background, in addition to classical variables such as gender and age, have a combined effect on the perception of crowding in different places (social characteristics). (Aguar. Et. Al, 2015, p.207.

spatial factors:

Architecture and design have a role in influencing the perception of crowding, as space is not just space or volume. For example, in a study of primary school children, the effects of housing density were related to housing type. Children who live in larger multifamily dwellings independently of social class react negatively to higher-density living spaces than children who live in single-family households. There is also evidence that having a space in your home where you can at least temporarily be alone and be (a refuge) can offset some of the negative effects of the perception of crowding, ((Mahwah & Erlbaum, 2006, p.435.

Negative effects of perceiving crowding:

1\_ It affects the health of the individual, as a defect may occur in the work of the central nervous system.

2\_ affects the behavior of the individual and his reactions to some situations.

3\_ It also affects the personal life of the individual represented by psychological and behavioral factors.

(Hoffman, 1973, p.510).

Theories that explain the perception of crowding:

1\_ Simmel's theory (Simmel, 1950):

Simmel (1950) pointed out that the perception of crowding is a multidimensional concept where it basically assumes that the determinants of the environmental conditions in which the individual lives interact with personal determinants and psychological factors, leading to the production of crowding, and that humans engage in the processes of "boundary organization" in relationships Personality, which is the relationship that maintains a balance between privacy and full social interaction (Calhoun, 1971, p. 370).

Simmel emphasized that there are often ephemeral nervous reactions and thus seem to eliminate the higher, differentiated, and crucial functions of the individual. According to him, the phenomenon of perceiving crowding leads to the occurrence of reciprocal effects, as he said, "most of the reciprocal influences occur in crowded places," where crowding was conceived by Simmel (Simmel, 1950) as a social entity par excellence. One of the effects of the phenomenon of cognition of crowding makes some individuals a somewhat unstable entity, as it leads to "extraordinary nervous excitement" due to the pressure caused by the phenomenon of crowding, (Simmel, 1950, p.11)).

Where he said when people are physically close to each other, they experience a lot of stimulation so that each person feels an internal nervous excitement, some individuals become less able to control their nerves and may have tantrums under crowded conditions. The bodily assembly is responsible for the irrational rebellions produced by crowded assemblies, because the phenomenon of crowding is likely to give rise to "unusual nervous excitement often overwhelmed" (19) Simmel, 1950, p..

Studies Previous dealt with the awareness of crowding:

Study (1)	Al-Obaidi, 2011
<b>Study Title</b>	Perception of crowding in the unity of time and space
<b>Place of study</b>	Baghdad, Iraq
<b>Objectives of the study</b>	Identifying the type of perception of crowding in the sample and knowing the significance of the differences in the perception of crowding according to the research variables
<b>The study sample</b>	400 people
<b>Statistical means</b>	Statistical bagSPSS
<b>Results</b>	Overcrowding affects the level of the individual and the group and distorts some perceptions, which is reflected in the world of cognitive truth (Al-Obaidi ,2011: 40)

### Chapter Three

First: Research Methodology (Method Of The Research):

The current research is based on the correlative descriptive approach because it is more appropriate to achieve the objectives of the current research. The descriptive correlative method is concerned with revealing the relationship between two or more variables to find out the extent of the relationship between these variables and expressing it quantitatively through the correlation coefficients between the variables, (Al-Jabri, 2011: 56).

Secondly, the research community (Community Research):

It means the search community \*It is the community that the researcher seeks to conduct the study on. Meaning that every individual, unit, or element that falls within the boundaries of that society is implicitly a component of that society. (Solomon, 2009: 76).

The current research community is determined by the employees of the University of Dhi Qar, which includes the university presidency, the central library, the internal departments, the Marshes Research Center and the Center for Historical Studies, as well as (20) colleges in

various scientific and humanitarian disciplines for the academic year (2021-2022), and their number is (1055) for all centers and colleges, distributed as (( 643) male employees, and the percentage of males was (61%), and (412) female employees, and the percentage of females was (39%), as shown in the table (3).

Third- eyeHsearchSamples Of The Research):

A sample was chosen from the Presidency of the University, the Central Library, the internal departments, the Marshes Research Center, the Historical Studies Center, and all the faculties of Dhi Qar University. The number of (20) college and proportional random method A sample of (400) male and female employees was selected from the search community by (247) of males (153) of females

Table (1) *Community Research*

T	the college	male	their percentage	female	their ratio Centennial	the total number	their ratio Centennial
1	chair	53	66%	27	34%	80	20%
2	the central Library	2	54%	2	46%	4	1%
3	Inner divisions	17	59%	11	41%	28	7%
4	marshes research	5	59%	3	41%	8	2%
5	Center for Historical	1	36%	3	64%	4	1%
6	Archaeology	6	76%	2	24%	8	2%
7	Literature	13	64%	7	36%	20	5%
8	Administration and	6	70%	2	30%	8	2%
9	media	5	60%	3	40%	8	2%
10	basic education	4	90%	_____	10%	4	1%
11	Physical Education	8	70%	4	30%	12	3%
12	Education for girls	5	60%	3	40%	8	2%
13	Education for the	18	65%	10	35%	28	7%
14	Education for pure	14	57%	10	43%	24	6%
15 <sup>th</sup>	Nursing	5	43%	7	57%	12	3%
16	Computer science	8	49%	8	51%	16	4%
17	Agriculture and the	8	65%	4	35%	12	3%
18	the pharmacy	5	39%	7	61%	12	3%
19	Medicine	11	55%	9	45%	20	5%
20	Veterinary Medicine	8	95%	_	5%	8	2%
21	the sciences	9	43%	11	57%	20	5%
22	Islamic sciences	5	57%	3	43%	8	2%
23	Law	11	66%	5	34%	16	4%
24	Engineering	15 <sup>th</sup>	64%	9	36%	24	6%
25	dentist	5	65%	3	35%	8	2%
	the total number	247		153		400	100%

Fourth: performHsearch (Tools Of Research):

Defining the concept of perceiving crowding Perception of Growing:

The researcher determined the theoretical definition of crowding based on Simmel's definition (Simmel, 1950)) as "non-social interaction." Desirable includes excessive stimulation from inappropriate social sources,

represented by a measure of an individual's ability or inability to control his interactions with others. (Simmel, p.412) 1950).

2- Identifying the components of the perception of crowding:

The researcher identified four components of the scale referred to in the second chapter, based on the treatment of Nagoor and Paulus (Nagar & Paulus, 1997), and based on Simmel's theory (Simmel, 1950) Which:(Feeling of space, positive relationships, negative relationships, uncontrolled disorder)

3- Drafting the paragraphs of the scale and distributing them according to the components:

In order to obtain paragraphs covering the concept of perceiving crowding, the researcher used the theory of Simmel", and (40) items were formulated for the crowding awareness scale (10) paragraphs for each component of crowding awareness, formulated in the style of the declarative phrase, and the researcher took into account the following conditions when formulating the paragraphs' positions:

- That the situation expresses only one idea.
- That the situation does not include more than one interpretation.
- Avoid Starting with the negation method in formulating the position.
- The formulation of the position should be as short as possible.
- The content of the position should be clear and explicit (Al-Nuaimi, 2014: 31).

4- Preparation directions the scale:

from Yes completion formula priority for scale prepared researcher directions for staff explain for them method the answer on vertebrae the scale Done considerate the conditions next in it:

a- that be ferries clear and understandable and able on receipt What he is Intend Of which.

B-that be suitable at say in order to no become Boring with regards respondent.

T-that Includes example Shows method the answer on vertebrae the scale.

5- Determining the weights of the alternatives and the method of correction:

The researcher identified the answer alternatives on the scale, which are (always applies to me, applies to me often, applies to me sometimes, does not apply to me, never applies to me) and the degree of correction for the alternatives is (5, 4, 3, 2, 1), respectively, for the items with positive content and (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) For the paragraphs with negative content, the degree of strength of the alternatives ranged from (5), which represents the highest response to the paragraph from the respondent, and to a degree (1), which is the least response to the paragraph from the respondent. And with this Method The total score for each respondent on the scale was calculated by summing their response scores on all items

6- Presenting the tool to the arbitrators:

The scale was presented to a group of arbitrator experts in educational and psychological sciences, psychological counseling, educational guidance, and educational measurement and evaluation. for a purpose Judging the suitability of the definition to the measured trait In light of the arbitrators' opinions and observations, the wording of some paragraphs was modified and (5) was excluded due to the lack of approval by the majority of arbitrators, so that the number of paragraphs in the scale that will be statistically analyzed was (35) paragraphs.

7\_Experience the clarity of paragraphs and instructions:

After the scale was prepared in its final form, the researcher applied the scale to a sample that consisted of (40) male and female employees and a teacher. so why The clarity of the paragraphs of the research sample in terms of wording and content And Knowing the time taken by the respondent during his answer on the scale, as the researcher noticed that the time taken to answer ranges between (10-20) minutes And Knowing the strengths and weaknesses of the scale, it was found that the positions are clear.

## 8- Statistical analysis of scale items Awareness of crowding

First: The method of the two end groups (discriminatory power of the vertebrae):

This procedure aims to analyze the paragraphs of the scale (perceive crowding) on the statistical analysis sample of (400) male and female employees. The researcher relied on the following steps:

1- Finding the total score for each form after correcting it.

2 Arranging the scores obtained by the sample in descending order from the highest scores to the lowest scores.

3- The highest percentage (27%) was chosen to represent the upper group, and the percentage (27%) to represent the lowest group of scores in order to represent two extreme groups with the largest size and maximum possible variance in large samples with a normal distribution, by adopting a percentage (27%) of individuals in each of the two groups. The two ends, and because the statistical analysis sample consisted of (400) male and female employees, so the number of forms in each of the two groups reached (108) forms.

4- Application of the t-test (test) for two independent samples to find out the significance of the differences between the upper group and the lower group for each paragraph of the scale. (1.96) at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (214). The results showed that all paragraphs are distinct except for the paragraph (3) From the third field (negative relationships) and paragraph (29) of the first field (feeling of spatial spaciousness)

Second: the method of internal consistency (Internal Consultation):

1 The relationship of the paragraph's score with the total score of the scale:

It is intended to calculate the correlation of the degree of each paragraph with the total degree of the scale to which it is related, for all members of the sample. The objective of this

procedure is to find out whether the answers for the particular paragraphs are reasonably consistent with the behavior or personality trends assumed by the scores. Thus, the individual's total score on the scale is used as an internal criterion in this analysis. (Ghiselli, et al, 1981, p. 436). It is necessary to exclude items that are weakly related to the total score of the scale, which leads to an increase in the validity of the scale. (Ebel, 1972, p.410).

The relationship of the paragraph's degree to the total degree of the component to which it belongs:

This method aims to find the correlation between the degree of each paragraph and the degree of the domain to which it belongs, and to find the correlation, the researcher used the "Pearson" correlation coefficient (Pearson Correlation). It was found that all correlation coefficients are statistically significant at a significance level of (0.05) And the degree of freedom (398), because its value is higher than the Pearson tabular value of (0.098) Counting paragraph (3) of the third field and paragraph (29) of the first field, as it is not a function because its correlation coefficient is less than the tabular correlation value of (0.098),

The relation of the component's score to the other component and the component's relation to the total score of the scale:

This method aims to reach homogeneity in determining the area of behavior to be measured by identifying the correlation of the degree of each component with the total score of the scale. (Anastasi, 1976, p.15). The correlation between the components of the scale with each other and the total score was extracted using the Pearson Correlation coefficient and it showed that the correlation of the components with each other and the total score of the scale are statistically significant, When compared to the tabular value of (0.098) at a level of significance (0.05) and a degree of freedom (398), and this indicates that the components measure one thing, which is the perception of crowding,

Ninth: Psychometric properties of the crowding awareness scale Or not: scale validity (Validity of the Scale):

A- Logical honesty: This type of honesty was provided in a scale Awareness of crowding by defining the concept of realizing crowding and identifying its components and tackling Its countryside: (Feeling of space, positive relationships, negative relationships, uncontrolled disorder)

B. Virtual validity:

Researchers verify the apparent validity of the . scale Drake crowding By defining the definition of the scale and its domain of behavior and writing paragraphs based on the domain of the behavior of the scale, after education and psychological science experts reached a consensus about the validity of the domain's behavior and paragraphs Which T Qais Drake crowding.

(c) construction validity (Construct Validity:

The sincerity of the construction means the analysis of the paragraphs of the scale based on the psychological construction of the characteristic to be measured, that is, the extent to which it can be determined that the scale has a specific theoretical construction or a specific characteristic, (Anastasi, 1976, p.151).

Second: Scale stability indicators (Reliability of the Scale):

For the extraction persistence in this way It was completed By applying the crowding awareness scale to elicit stability on a sample of (40) male and female employees who were randomly selected. Starting from the first application With an interval of (14) days, and when using the "Pearson" correlation coefficient to know the nature of the relationship between the degrees of the first and second applications, it appeared that the stability coefficient (0.72) This value was considered a good indicator of the stability of the individuals' responses on the crowding awareness scale over time, as (Esawy, 1999) indicated that the correlation coefficient between the two applications of any psychological test if it is higher than 0.70) is a

good indicator. On the stability of that scale, (Esawy, 1999: 58)

b- Cronbach's alpha equation Cronbach's Alpha:

To calculate stability using this equation, the scores of the (400) statistical analysis sample forms were subjected to the Cronbach's alpha equation, and the value of the alpha coefficient was (0,80), which is a good indicator and evidence of the homogeneity and consistency of the paragraphs.

Tenth: Statistical indicators of the scale awareness of crowding:

you did the researcher using the bag Statistics May Allah be pleased with you social

(SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) at extract That Indications statistic.

Eleven: Describe the crowding awareness scale in its final form:

After verifying the standard characteristics represented by the indicators of statistical analysis, and the validity and stability of the scale, the scale of awareness of crowding, in its final form, became composed of (33) items distributed over the following components:

(A sense of spatial spaciousness and consists of (7) paragraphs, Positive Relationships It consists of (10) paragraphs, Negative Relationships It consists of (7) paragraphs, Uncontrolled disorder consists of (9) paragraphs)

Where there were positive paragraphs (1,2,4,5,8,9,12,13,16,17,21,22,24,25,33) and negative items (3,6,7,10,11). , 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32) and in front of each paragraph there are five alternatives which are (always apply to me, apply to me often, apply to me sometimes, apply to me rarely, no They apply at all), and the distribution of the weights of the alternatives was as follows (5, 4, 3, 2, 1), respectively, for the positive items, and (1,2, 3, 4, 5 (respectively for negative paragraphs).

## Presentation, discussion and interpretation of results

TargetFirst: Getting to know Edraak crowding I have Staff University the tar

To achieve this goal, the researcher applied the crowding awareness scale to the research sample members who numbered (282) individuals, and the results showed that their

Schedule (2) *T-test for the difference between the sample mean and the hypothetical mean of the crowding awareness scale*

Sample volume	SMA	standard deviation	hypothetical mean	Calculated T-value	Table T-value	degree of freedom	Indication level
282	85.99	10.46	99	20.88	1.96	281	D

table result (2) that the research sample had a low level of crowding awareness. The researcher attributes the interpretation of this result to what Simmel indicated (Simmel, 1950) until awareness of crowding. H And A multidimensional concept where y Basically assume that Determinants of the environmental conditions in which the individual lives interact with personal determinants and psychological factors, which leads to the production of crowding, and that human beings engage in processes of "frontier regulation" in interpersonal relationships, relationships that maintain a balance between privacy and full social interaction., (Calhoun, 1971, p.370). The researcher also attributes this result to the cultural and scientific sense possessed by the university staff that makes them reach the highest level of maturity and deal with the most difficult situations and facilitate the tasks and students received by them in an organizational manner according to coordinated standards that are free from crowding and chaos because they are in a university cultural and scientific environment that the individual understands how to deal with employees and feelings. The organized role, and this is evidenced by a decrease in the awareness of crowding and the facilitation of administrative tasks according to plans to avoid overcrowding and a sense of responsibility for the job occupied by employees within the university environment. The results of this study were in agreement with the results of the study (Khidr,

average score on the scale amounted to (85.99) degrees and a standard deviation of (10.46) degrees. The difference is statistically significant and in favor of the hypothetical mean, as the calculated t-value was higher than the tabulated t-value of (1.96) with a degree of freedom (281) and a level of significance (0.05) and the table (2) explains it.

2017) University students have a cognitive awareness of crowding.

Target the fourth Recognize the differences in the perception of crowding according to variables of Type and service.

To achieve this goal, the researcher used two-way analysis of variance (Way Anova (Two, to identify the significance of the differences in the perception of crowding according to the variables of sex, service and the two tables (26-27) explains it.

Schedule (3) *Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the scale of perception of crowding according to the variables of sex and service*

Variables	the number	SMA	standard deviation
Male 5 less	65	82.80	10.35
Male more than 5	107	85.62	10.34
all males	172	84.55	10.40
female 5 less	41	86.61	10.54
females more than 5	69	89.20	9.95
female all	110	88.24	10.21
5 minus all	106	84.27	10.54
more than 5 whole	176	87.02	10.31
total	282	85.99	10.46

Schedule (4) The results of the two-way analysis of variance to reveal the significance

of the differences in the perception of crowding according to the variables of sex and service

Contrast sources Of v	sum of squares .of. s	degree of freedom DF	mean squares MS	q value F	Indication Sig
<b>sex</b>	903.583	1	903.583	8.554	<b>D</b>
<b>the service</b>	492.992	1	492.992	4.667	<b>D</b>
<b>sex *service</b>	0.787	1	0.787	0.01	<b>not significant</b>
<b>The error</b>	29364.605	278	105.628	---	---
<b>total</b>	<b>2115925</b>	<b>282</b>	---	---	---

Table results (3) to the following:

1- There is a statistically significant difference in the perception of crowding according to the gender variable and in favor of females.8.554), which is higher than the tabular value of (3.84) at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (1-278).

clear of the result It's for female which means that female More aware of crowding And more criticism comparison with males, may return The reason for this is due to the social nature of for males And who are inclined To social gatherings more than female And the perception of crowding as a positive phenomenon, psychological studies have shown that the response to female be more Negative psychology, especially towards members of their own gender, compared to with males During human crowding because there are several reasons biological and physiological that would lead to nervous excitation during crowding, and because female They have responsibilities, restrictions, customs, traditions, and what is imposed by society more from Males who have complete freedom and direct mixing without restrictions or reasons Therefore, their response is more negative male more inclined to the society. The results of this study were in agreement with the results of the study (Zehrer Raich, 2015). which states that Females in general tend to be more critical than males about the perception of crowding.

2- There is a statistically significant difference in the perception of crowding according to the service variable and in favor of more than five years, as the calculated value for 4.667), which is higher than the tabular

value of (3.84) at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (1-278).

It is clear that there is a statistically significant difference when comparing the means Arithmetic in perceiving crowding according to the service variable and in favor of more than five years, meaning that they are more aware of crowding than adolescents, and the reason may be due to This is due to the chaotic nature of the life he leads new employee Due to the nature of the stage An age that is full of energy, vitality, activity, desire to mingle, social interaction, belonging to several groups, forming many relationships, and rapid movement in places, which with a group reduces the perception of crowding among new employee On the contrary, the person high service which characterizes his social life calm down The organization and desire to seek solitude are needed by most people mentally mature Emotionally, the desire to be alone for at least some time to escape of arousal and stimulation Ongoing social contacts empirical research suggests And general observations that the presence of others It is often stimulating and exciting to the person, and because no one can stay for long in a state of Constant stimulation and excitement, so we need isolation and avoid crowding (Stanrock, 2006, p370). This result was in contradiction with the result study (Zehrer Raich, 2015). which states that There are no statistically significant differences in terms of adaptation between groups under 38 years of age or older.

3- There is no significant interaction between the variables (gender and service), as the calculated F value reached (0.01) which is less than the tabular value of (3.84) at the level

of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (1-278).

The researcher explains this result according to Nmy views willA list of a number of factors The Represented by personal characteristics and surrounding circumstances by individuals, as well as the requirements of the situation he is exposed toaThe individual that affects people's definition of the situation and their reaction to the situation And Behaviors that are used to achieve the desired level of interaction and internal mechanismsfor peopleTo monitor and evaluate the impact and pressure, which represents a self-motivational state, which leads to more adaptation to the phenomenon of crowding,In addition to some physiological and psychological costs as a result of the efforts made by the individual to adaptAll of the above factors affect the perception of crowding,(Cozby, 1973, p.55)The researcher explains the result on the basic components of crowding-out according to Simmel's theory, which is: (feeling of spatial spaciousness: Means that the person be automatic and act Without Manufactured and not he have fixed prejudices, He believes that situations can be controlled because they are by nature neither deterministic nor fixed, meaning that this the person He can accept crowding by nature automatic subjectivity And because Cognitively deals with that crowding position not inevitable And it will go away Patient and enduring ambiguity and has flexibility positive),(Positive relationships: is the ability to coordinateactivities by overcoming out-of-control obstacles and making them positive and acceptable to some extent, and strengthening personal relationships and the ability to coordinate with other people in the practice of daily activities and the establishment of social relations),(Nagar & Paulus, 1997, p.308).

This indicates the level of cultural, scientific and spatial value enjoyed by the employees of the University of Dhi Qar and the management of their business in an orderly manner.On the other hand, noTFind the researcherHany differences inLiterature and previous studies according to his knowledgea.

## Recommendations

In light of the results that the researcher has reached, she can recommend whatCome:

1. Accommodation workshops a job educational to develop enjoy in life I have Staff the University.
2. the testimony from Scale realization crowding at its application on studies Other.

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