

# The degree of psychological security on the part of the faculty in some sports colleges of education in Jordanian universities in the Light of Arabic Spring Events

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## Abstract

This study aimed to identify the degree of psychological security on the part of the faculty in some sports colleges of education in Jordanian universities, members, and the study population consisted of all faculty members in the colleges of physical education in the official Jordanian universities, has reached number (144) of the members of the Commission teaching, for the purposes of the study, the researcher using the questionnaire as the Chairperson of the data collection. Consisted of two parts: the first, and include personal information about the study sample, such as gender, grade and experience, and the second consists of 31 items distributed in three areas, namely: (relationship to work, and the relationship with colleagues, and the relationship with officials), and after data collection and discharge has processed using statistical methods and descriptive and analytical occasion. The study showed the following results: that the degree of availability of psychological security among faculty members in some sports colleges of education in Jordanian universities (high) with a mean (3.83: 5.00), and provide a degree of psychological security in terms of the relationship to work (medium) with a mean (3.49: 5:00), and in terms of the relationship with colleagues (high) with a mean (4.02: 5.00), either in terms of the relationship with officials came (high) with a mean (3.99: 5.00). It also revealed the existence of differences denote statistically attributable to variable experience for the class professor, and differences function attributed to variable experience for the benefit of less than five years category, and the lack of differences attributable to the variable gender, and in the light of the results of this study, the researcher recommended a number of recommendations.

**Keywords:** psychological security, faculty members, Jordanian universities.

## Introduction

It is necessary that teachers and faculty members obtain certain characteristics that help them to do their jobs perfectly, they must have their own resources and experiences as well as special personality that can be reflected positively on their students (Hallahan & Kuffman, 1999). Therefore, faculty member is one of . the most influential elements in the success of the process of education to contribute to the planning and the objectives and the experiences of activities and constrictive educational tasks and his remarks and informed of the behavior of the requested by an effective impact in the amendment of the behavioral practices misconceptions about the desired direction in which develops new behavior patterns in the future ( Humiedan, 2001: 91).

Faculty members must live in status of balanced psychological security physically and emotionally in order to perform well in their different tasks ( Mohammed, 1995: 19). That sense of psychological security commensurate increases with the duration of the service and this because the teaching staff at the beginning of his professional life is exposed to situations not has spearheaded the past and do not possess sufficient experience to confront them and then might hesitate greatly still standing before finding the appropriate methods to adapt to the new reality. Therefore they need in the first years of their work to help adapt to adapt themselves to create a healthy atmosphere of friendship and human relations and the feeling of security in their work and stability, and mostly of members of the teaching staff is not the feeling of security Abbas, 2012).

Based on the above ideas the researchers seek to identify the degree of psychological security on the part of the faculty in some sports colleges of education in Jordanian universities, and Explore if there are any significant statistical differences in the availability degree of psychological security among faculty in some education colleges in Jordanian university in the light of Arabic spring events attributed to gender, academic rank and experience.

## Statement of purpose

Psychological security is one of the most important aspects of our lives of today and it is a necessity to human beings in order to adjust with their lives.

After the events of the Arab Spring affected by most Arab states directly or indirectly where these events psychological impact on all categories of the society in these countries, the fact that the Jordanian society is located in the center of these events and witnesses a steady increase in the number of official universities and private. It is within a great need to identify the degree of psychological security on the part of the faculty in some sports colleges of education in Jordanian universities.

## Study questions

- 1) what is the availability degree of psychological security among faculty in some education colleges in Jordanian university in the light of Arabic spring events?
- 2) Are there any significant statistical differences at the level of ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) in the availability degree of psychological security among faculty in some education colleges in Jordanian university in the light of Arabic spring events attributed to gender, academic rank and experience?

## Study objectives:

- 1) Identify the degree of psychological security on the part of the faculty in some sports colleges of education in Jordanian universities.
- 2) Exploring if there are any significant statistical differences in the availability degree of psychological security among faculty in some education colleges in Jordanian university in the light of Arabic spring events attributed to gender, academic rank and experience.

## Significance of the study

### Significance of the study

The importance of this study emerged from its purpose as it seeks to reach the degree of psychological security on the part of the faculty in some sports colleges of education in Jordanian universities. This can be summarized as follows:

1. Scientific importance: The scientific importance of this study is represented from its goal of rooting an important issue regarding the degree of psychological security on the part of the faculty in some sports colleges of education in Jordanian universities.
2. Practical Importance: the practical importance is emerged from the goal of this study which exploring if there are any significant statistical differences in the availability degree of psychological security among faculty in some education colleges in Jordanian university in the light of Arabic spring events attributed to gender, academic rank and experience

## Definition of terms

**Psychological Security:** Thee need of fulfilling own needs safely and completely (Zahran, 1995: 295). In this study it is the feelings of faculty members in physical education faculties to feel secure in their relationships with work, colleagues and supervisors.

**Faculty members:** All teachers in different ranks working in faculty of education in some public Jordanian universities.

## Previous Studies

Kifafi (1999) studied the relationship between physical security and self esteem. The sample consisted of (153) female students in the secondary stage responded to several scales. The findings showed that physiological security is related strongly to self-esteem.

Bahraldeen (1999) study aimed to identify the relationship between physiological security and the feeling of hunger among secondary students in Safa and Aden cities. The sample consisted of (840) students. The findings showed that there is a reversal relationship between physiological security and the feeling of hunger among secondary students.

Moreover, Marsh (2001) provides an overview of findings and of research methodology used to study students' evaluations of teaching effectiveness, and to examine implications and directions for future research. The focus of the investigation is on the author's own research that has led to the development of the Students' Evaluations of Educational Quality (SEEQ) instrument, but it also incorporates a wide range of other research. Based upon this overview, class-average student ratings are: multidimensional, reliable and stable; primarily a function of the instructor who teaches a course rather than the course that is taught; relatively valid against a variety of indicators of effective teaching; relatively unaffected by a variety of variables hypothesized as potential biases; and) seen to be useful by faculty as feedback about their teaching, by students for use in course selection, and by administrators for use in personnel decisions.

Al-sarayra (2009) studied the degree of feeling of security among faculty members in Jordanian public universities and clarifying their job performance as perceived by departments heads. The population of the study totaled (314) members . Also included in the sample chosen (85), the head of the Section, in pursuance of the objectives of the study were used to identify a sense of security. The results showed that the degree of a sense of security among the study sample was high, (4.05), and that the level of the functionality of the members of the teaching staff in UNPF was high as it reached (3.77:5.00). It also indicate the existence of a relationship of statistical significance between each of the sense of security and functionality as the value of correlation coefficient (0.54), a relationship which is a function of the statistically.

### Methodology & Procedures

This section describes the sample of the current study, study tool, validity and reliability procedures. It also presents the statistics that used in the analysis of data, and extract the results, this study belongs to a type of descriptive research survey aimed to, analysis, and evaluate of the characteristics of a particular group, or a certain position dominated by the recipe selection (Oppenheim, 1996, P.1).

### Population & Sample

The sample of the study consisted of all faculty members in the physical education colleges in public Jordanian universities, Jordan University, Muta'a University, Yarmouk University & Al-hashemya University. Due to the small size of the population (144) faculty members they were considered as the sample of the study. The researchers retrieved (122) valid questionnaires totaling (84.7%) of the population. Table (1) presents the distribution of the sample according to the sample characteristics.

**Table (1): Sample characteristics according to University**

University / Gender	No	%
Jordan University	18	%14.75
Muta'a University	9	%7.38
Yarmouk University	90	%73.78
Al-hashemya University.	5	%4.09
Total	122	%100.0

### Study Tool

The researchers reviewed the related literature and the as well as previous Arabic and foreign studies to develop a questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted in its first form of (31) items distributed into Working relationships, relationship with colleagues and relationship with supervisors. The questionnaire was developed according to likert- 5 scale: always, often, sometimes, little and not at all (1,2,3,4,5)

### Instrument Validity & Reliability

Validity was established through content and face validity, and the instrument was standardized on the response of a experts group of in Education and measurement. Reliability of the instrument was determined through a pilot study; sample of 30 respondents from of the study population. The reliability coefficient was (0.73- 0.93) and it seemed to be reliable for use a Jordanian population. Table (2) presents the correlation between domains and the tool as a whole.

**Table(2): the correlation between domains and the tool as a whole**

No	Domain	Correlation
1	Working relationships	0.89
2	Relationship with colleagues	0.73
3	Relationship with supervisors	0.90
	Total	0.84

Table(2) shows that there is a strong positive correlation ranged between(0.73- 0.90) between the domains and the tool as a whole. The total reliability is (0.84) showing high ability for administration in Jordanian samples.

**Study variables:**

The study contains the following variables

1. Independent Variables:

- Gender within two levels (male, female)
- Rank within Four levels (Teacher. Assistant Prof. Associated Prof. Prof)
- Experience: less than five yrs. 5 yrs+

2. Dependent variables: Samples responses on the tools to evaluate The degree of psychological security on the part of the faculty in some sports colleges of education in Jordanian universities in the Light of Arabic Spring Events.

**Study Findings and Discussion**

This study aimed to identify the degree of psychological security on the part of the faculty in some sports colleges of education in Jordanian universities, members, and the study population consisted of all faculty members in the colleges of physical education in the official Jordanian universities

**Findings of the first question: what is the availability degree of psychological security among faculty in some education colleges in Jordanian university in the light of Arabic spring events?**

To answer this questions means and standard deviations for domains were calculated as shown in table (3)

No	Domain	M	SD	Rank	Degree
1	Relationship with colleagues	4.02	0.18	1	Average
2	Relationships with supervisors	3.99	0.21	2	High
3	Relationships with work	3.49	0.35	3	High
	Total	3.83	0.19		High

As shown in table (3) means ranged between (3.49- 4.02) as relationships with colleagues ranked first with a mean of (4.02) followed by relationships with supervisors and finally relationships with work with a mean of (3.49). This means that, the availability degree of psychological security is high in some public universities, and this can be explained due to the positive attitudes of faculty members and the feeling of secure environment (Abbas, 2012: 105). Though, faculty members can be affected by the negative aspects of work as work load and absence of students, therefore relationships with work ranked in the last among all domains. Those findings are consistent with (Kafafi, 1999; Bahraleddeen, 1999; Al-saryareh, 2009; Al-kilani, 2010; Abbas, 2012).

**Findings of the second question: Are there any significant statistical differences at the level of( $\alpha =0.05$ ) in the availability degree of psychological security among faculty in some education colleges in Jordanian university in the light of Arabic spring events attributed to gender, academic rank and experience?**

To clarify the significant statistical differences at the level of( $\alpha =0.05$ ) in the availability degree of psychological security among faculty in some education colleges in Jordanian university in the light of Arabic spring events attributed to gender means, standard deviation and (t-test) were calculated as shown in table (4):

**Table(4): gender means, standard deviation and (t-test) for gender variable**

Domain	Gender	No	M	SD	F	Sig
Relationship with work	Male	98	3.38	0.28	3.363	0.069
	Female	24	3.95	0.22		
Relationship with colleagues	Male	98	3.99	0.17	3.998	*0.048
	Female	24	4.16	0.17		
Relationship with supervisors	Male	98	3.98	0.22	0.052	0.821
	Female	24	4.01	0.18		
Total	Male	98	3.78	0.17	0.896	0.346
	Female	24	4.04	0.09		

Table (4) showed that there are no significant statistical differences the availability degree of psychological security among faculty in some education colleges in Jordanian university in the light of Arabic spring events attributed to gender. This can be due to the similarity in attitudes between all respondents regarding job satisfaction and psychological security regardless gender at all.

With regard to rank, to clarify the significant statistical differences at the level of( $\alpha =0.05$ ) in the availability degree of psychological security among faculty in some education colleges in Jordanian university in the light of Arabic spring events attributed to rank means, standard deviation and (t-test) were calculated as shown in table (5):

**Table (5): rank means, standard deviation and (t-test) for gender variable**

Domain	rank	No	M	SD
Relationship with work	Teacher	54	3.56	0.32
	Assit. Prof	48	3.35	0.37
	Associ.Prof	15	3.62	0.24
	Porf	5	3.65	0.45
	Total	122	3.49	0.35
Relationship with colleagues	Teacher	54	4.04	0.15
	Assit. Prof	48	4.02	0.24
	Associ.Prof	15	3.98	0.02
	Porf	5	3.98	0.03

	Total	122	4.02	0.18
Relationship with supervisors	Teacher	54	4.03	0.15
	Assit. Prof	48	3.96	0.27
	Associ.Prof	15	3.90	0.16
	Porf	5	4.07	0.19
	Total	122	3.99	0.21
Total	Teacher	54	3.88	0.13
	Assit. Prof	48	3.78	0.25
	Associ.Prof	15	3.84	0.09
	Porf	5	3.90	0.16
	Total	122	3.83	0.19

Table(5) shows that the evaluations of the samples' for the availability degree of psychological security among faculty in some education colleges in Jordanian university in the light of Arabic spring events attributed to rank were in favor of professor with a mean of (3.90) followed by teacher (3.88) then associated professor (3.84) and finally Assistant professor (3.78). To explore differences One-way ANOVA was used as shown in table (6)

**Table (6): One Way ANOVA according to rank variable and tool as a whole**

Domain	Square	Freedom	M	F	Sig
Relationships with work	1.555	3	0.518	4.422	*0.006
	13.834	118	0.117		
	15.389	121			
Relationships colleagues	0.043	3	0.014	0.409	0.747
	4.130	118	0.035		
	4.173	121			
Relationships supervisors	0.288	3	0.096	2.116	0.102
	5.351	118	0.045		
	5.639	121			
Total	0.275	3	0.092	2.570	*0.058
	4.203	118	0.036		
	4.477	121			

Sig=  $\alpha \leq 0.05$

Table (6) showed that There were differences of statistical significance in the availability and psychological security of the members of the teaching staff in some faculties of sports education in Jordanian universities, attributable to the variable experience for the benefit of the professor on the instrument as a whole, and explains that there are positive and substantive differences for the sake of the rank of professor this reflects the experiences of scientific, educational and may be available without teachers, university teachers possesses the rank of the academy may achieve itself himself and the consequent that level of the privileges and immunities of the material, moral up to provide psychological security significantly.

To clarify the significant statistical differences at the level of ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) in the availability degree of psychological security among faculty in some education colleges in Jordanian university in the light of Arabic spring events attributed to rank means, SD and t-test were used as shown in table (7):

**Table (7): T-test for the differences on means and tool as a whole**

Domain	Experience	No	M	SD	F	Sig
Relationships with work	Less than 5yrs	76	3.52	0.36	0.132	0.717
	5yrs+	46	3.45	0.33		
Relationships with colleagues	Less than 5yrs	76	4.04	<b>0.19</b>	2.592	0.110
	5yrs+	46	3.99	<b>0.15</b>		
Relationships with supervisors	Less than 5yrs	76	4.04	<b>0.21</b>	8.645	*0.004
	5yrs+	46	3.90	<b>0.19</b>		
Total	Less than 5yrs	76	3.87	<b>0.19</b>	3.755	*0.055
	5yrs+	46	3.78	<b>0.16</b>		

Sig=  $\alpha \leq 0.05$

The results revealed that there are differences of statistical significance in the availability and psychological security of the members of the teaching staff in some faculties of sports education in Jordanian universities, in the light of the events of the Arab Spring attributable to a changing experience for the benefit of less than five years on the instrument as a whole, and this explains the result that all faculty members in some faculties of sports education in Jordanian universities have a feeling of security psychological, especially those who have experience of less than five years, the problem: most of visiting professors or possible were at universities in the Arab Gulf, and these have made themselves as p impressions from those high colleges, which have achieved their psychological and work with colleagues and presidents.

### Recommendations

Based on the findings researchers recommended the following:

1. The need of conducting educative seminars regarding the system of university and college in order to enable new members to adjust with environment.
2. Encouraging faculty members to express their opinions through giving them wider space to discuss their section's problems.
3. The need to enhance faculty members' incentives and improving their social and economical status.

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