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Gathering activity for university students

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Abstract---Research problem: many individuals think that when they interact in different situations, they should try to analyze their behaviour and focus seriously to gain social relationships and find an appropriate relationship for them, they tend to the effectiveness of the gathering in response to their moods and different thinking as a way to adapt those situations, and these conflicts occur as a result of incompatibility In the attitudes and behaviours between individuals or groups that have different points of view, especially on major issues, and these opinions usually include the group's interests, attitudes, culture, beliefs, skills, needs, values and perceptions of justice. These conflicts can take place in a visible way as well as in an invisible way, as they can occur in small contexts such as the conflict between individuals or in large contexts such as international conflicts (Bandoura & Weiss, 2000: 476). Undoubtedly, the university student is a supreme and influential value in society and its path on the scientific, social and cultural levels, and can push a great deal towards cognitive and intellectual development.

Keywords---social relationships, university students, intellectual development.

Introduction

All of this prompted the researcher to choose the research variable and the research sample of university students and its reflection on the degree of their integration and compatibility with colleagues and others from the social environment, and on the scientific and practical results of him as an individual and on the college as a professional scientific institution, leading to university creativity and achieving emotional and psychological balance for the sons of this institution in general, as well as By building a research scale, which can enrich the university scientific library in this speciality, the researcher prompted the researcher to formulate the following questions that could determine the problem of the current research:

What is the extent of participation in the actual (real) academic performance?
 Are there repercussions of the low effectiveness of the grouping in academic performance (educational)?
 Is the student's mental activity affected as a result of the low (decrease) effectiveness of the assembly?

The importance of the research: The teamwork of the university student is one of the important methods of cohesion in the application of social activity, and it involves skills such as helping each other, strengthening individuals relationships, accepting each other despite differences, and providing various advantages including, for example, They include empathy, feedback, hope instillation, mutual assistance, normalization, normalization, adaptive socialization, attribution, social support and consent of his choice (Toseland and Rivas, 2009: 47).

In addition to these features and advantages, integrating and engaging students in group work oriented towards self-knowledge is of great importance for developing their vision and self-awareness and strengthening the effectiveness of their gathering. in their abilities to achieve certain accomplishments in specific contexts according to Bandura (Bandura 1997).

According to Bandura (1997), group effectiveness is defined as a group with shared beliefs in its common capabilities to implement the courses of action required to achieve the designed goals. It is therefore reasonable to expect that this activity will have similar positive effects on, for example, computer-assisted cooperative learning. (: 121997 Bandura,).

Research aims:

The current research aims to identify

- 1- Measuring the assembly's effectiveness among the University of Kufa students.
- 2- Identifying the significance of the differences in the effectiveness of the assembly according to:
 - A- Gender (male - female).
 - B- Specialization (scientific - humanitarian).

Search limits:

The current research is limited to students of the University of Kufa in Najaf Governorate, whose ages ranged from (19-22), males and females, in the morning studies for the academic year (2021-2022).

Practical Part

Research Methodology

The descriptive approach is considered (Descriptive Research). One of the most common approaches in organized scientific interpretation is to describe a specific phenomenon or problem and quantitatively depict it by collecting data and standardized information about the phenomenon and subjecting it to study.

Search procedures

First: Population of the Research: The current research community is determined by the students of the University of Kufa (male-female) for morning studies for the academic year (2022-2021) and the disciplines of pure sciences and humanities, and the total number of students at the University of Kufa was (26496), which includes (21) A college with (9) colleges with humanitarian specialities, and a total of its students (13624) male and female students, and (12) colleges with scientific specializations, and a total of its students (12,872) male and female students.

Second: The research sample: The basic research sample was chosen at a percentage of (15%) of the original population, and the sample was chosen by random method, with a proportional distribution, by (400) male and female students distributed by (157) male and (243) female students according to the gender variable, and (70) male and (136) female students from human specializations, (87) male students and ((107) female students from scientific specializations according to the variable of specialization, thus making a total of (206) male and female students, respectively, for humanitarian specialization and scientific specialization (194).) male and female students.

Third: the search tools

Determining the effectiveness variable

Bandura's opinion on the effectiveness of the grouping is the student's beliefs about his abilities that motivate him to work together with others and influence him as a joint activity in learning and solving problems he faces during the educational performance, and this is represented in the behavioural tendency towards the group. Due to the lack of an appropriate tool to measure the effectiveness of the grouping among In addition to that, the researcher adopted Bandura's theory (2004), in addition to that the researcher did not find a local or Arab tool based on this theory in construction. The first is because she adopted his theory.

Statistical analysis of paragraphs

The researcher applied the (T.Test) test for two independent samples to test the significance of the differences between the means of the two groups because the calculated T value represents the discriminatory power of the paragraph between the two groups (Myers, 1990: 35). The calculated T-value was considered an indicator to distinguish each paragraph by assaying it with the tabular value of (1.96) at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (214) (Allam, 2010: 615). In light of this procedure, (39) paragraphs were retained, and in light of this procedure, it was found that all paragraphs are distinct, totalling (39) paragraphs. - Indicators of honesty to measure the effectiveness of the gathering.

Validity is the ability of a test to measure what that test is designed to measure (Barker et al., 2002: 65). Some indicators of the validity of the assembly effectiveness measure that the researcher built in her current research have been verified as follows:

A- Face Validity

This type of honesty is represented by the researcher presenting the paragraphs of the scale, its alternatives, and its instructions to a group of arbitrators who are characterized by the experience that enables them to judge the validity of the paragraphs in measuring the characteristic or variable to be studied and the validity of the scale's instructions and alternatives that are agreed upon by the arbitrators, as the percentage of agreement between the arbitrators depends (86%) and above for scale items, alternatives, and instructions (341: 1981, Chisel).

B - Construct Validity

In achieving the validity of the construction, the researcher relied on several indicators, including the Discrimination Power), using the two extreme samples and the internal consistency, or the method of the paragraph's relationship to the total, as follows:

a. The discriminatory power of a paragraph using the two extreme samples:

This type of construction validity was achieved through the ability of the items of the assembly effectiveness scale to distinguish between the respondents who obtained the highest scores and their peers who obtained the lowest scores in the assembly effectiveness scale, according to what was previously referred to in Table (2).

b. Internal consistency or the style of the paragraph's relationship to the total:

This type of construction validity was achieved by finding the correlation between each item's scores and the scale's total score. 9- Stability index to measure the effectiveness of the assembly. The fixed test is the test that gives stable measurements or estimates if it is repeated twice in the same group, and there must be an interval between them (Amoush, 2009: 255).

To extract stability, it was used:

(a) Alpha coefficient consistency method

Calculates a Cronbach's alpha coefficient to check the internal consistency of a scale, which is an indicator of the stability of that scale, and internal consistency provides information specifically regarding the measurement error (O'Rourke et al., 2005: 159). To extract stability in this way, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to extract the internal consistency of the current scale. The results came after applying the scale to a sample of (40) male and female students and the value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the assembly effectiveness scale was (0.95). Cronbach's alpha coefficient equal to or greater than (0.80) is a high coefficient of stability, while the coefficient of (0.60) is a low coefficient of stability (Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994: 252).

b- Test-Retest Method

This method includes applying the scale to a representative sample of individuals, then re-applying the scale again after an appropriate period has passed. . (Adams, 1964: 58)

Then the researcher applied the scale of group effectiveness to extract stability in this way on a sample of (40) male and female students. Pearson (Person Correlation Coefficient) To identify the nature of the relationship between the first and second application degrees, the stability value of the scale (0.87) appeared, which is the degree of reliability by retesting, and it is a reliability coefficient that can be relied upon, when compared with the value of the reliability coefficient of the study of Hershfield et al.,2009: 281)), which reached (0.66).

A measure of the effectiveness of the gathering in its final form

The measure of the effectiveness of the assembly in its final form consists of (39) items, and the alternatives to the scale are five according to the Likert method: (It always happens, it happens often, it happens sometimes, it does not happen often, it does not happen always. The weights of the alternatives: for the paragraphs with the phenomenon are as follows: (Always Happens 5, Happens Frequently 4, Happens Sometimes 3, Doesn't Happen Often 2, Not Always 1). As for the paragraphs against the phenomenon as follows: ((Always Happens 1, Happens Often 2, Happens Sometimes 3, Doesn't Happen Often 4 5)) The highest score is = 195 and the lowest score is = 39 with a hypothetical mean = 117.

Presentation and Interpretation of Results

The first objective: measuring the effectiveness of the assembly among the students of the University of Kufa. The results of the research, after applying the gathering effectiveness scale to the research sample of (400) male and female students, showed that the arithmetic mean of the gathering effectiveness scale amounted to (137.14) and the standard deviation was (24.57), and when calculating the difference between the mean scores of the sample on the gathering effectiveness scale and the hypothetical average of the scale of (117) By using the t-test for one sample, it was found that the difference is statistically significant, as it appeared that the calculated t-value of (16.39) is higher than the tabular t-value of (1.96) at the significance level (0.05) at the degree of freedom (399) This indicates that there is a statistically significant difference between the arithmetic mean and the hypothetical mean, which indicates that university students enjoy the effectiveness of grouping. Table (4) illustrates this:

Table (1)

A one-sample t-test to measure the effectiveness of grouping among university students

Variable	Number	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Hypothesis means	T value		Degree of freedom	Significance level (0.05)
					Calculation	Tabular		
The effectiveness of the assembly	400	137.14	24.57	117	16.39	1.96	399	statistically significant

The second objective: is to identify the significance of the differences in the effectiveness of the assembly according to the variable of gender and specialization among the students of the University of Kufa. To achieve this goal,

the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the scores of the sample members in the pool effectiveness scale were calculated according to the gender and specialization variable as shown in Table (2)

Table (2)
Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the scores of the sample members in the pool effectiveness scale according to the variable of gender and specialization

Gender	Specialization	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Number
Male	Human	126.99	19.41	70
	Scientific	126.36	24.22	87
	Total	126.64	22.14	157
Female	Human	138.31	19.02	136
	Scientific	151.05	27.01	107
	Total	143.92	23.70	243
Total	Human	134.46	19.85	206
	Scientific	139.97	28.53	194
	Total	137.14	24.57	400

Conclusions

The first goal: The students of the University of Kufa have a gathering activity.

The second goal:

- A- There are differences in the effectiveness of the assembly according to the gender variable in favour of females.
- B- There are differences according to the variable of specialization in favour of the scholar.
- C- There are differences in the interaction with gender and specialization in favour of females.

Recommendations

Pushing for the development of student gathering places in governmental institutions, especially all government institutions, to improve the concept of the effectiveness of the gathering.

Suggestions

- 1- Conducting a study on spatial rooting or moral reasoning and its relationship to the effectiveness of the gathering.
- 2- Conducting a study on the effectiveness of the gathering among the elderly or employees

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