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**Respecting the Law and Its Relationship to Psychological
Adjustment Among Middle School Students**

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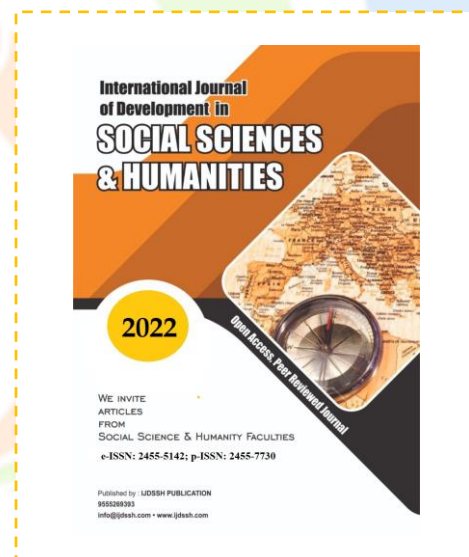
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ABSTRACT

The law is one of the priorities in which societies live, and it is an organizational process that arranges the lives of the members of the society according to their rights and duties that any of them performs. Every individual has the right to live in freedom, dignity and respect with the members of his community, and this freedom and dignity is based on mutual agreements between the group. As for psychological adjustment, it is a basic need of the human being and upon which the personality and its general laws are built. Psychological adjustment leads to making the individual safe and reassuring in his community living in peace without the presence of psychological or social disturbances. The current research aimed to.

- Knowing respect for the law among middle school students.
- Knowing the psychological compatibility of middle school students.
- Knowing the relationship between respect for the law and psychological adjustment among middle school students.
- Knowing the differences between males and females in the relationship between respect for the law and psychological adjustment among middle school students.

The researcher reached a number of results after carrying out the applications of his research, and reached a number of recommendations and proposals, the most important of which are:

- . That children be taught law with its primary principles from the first stages of education until the advanced stages.
- . Paying attention to the psychological construction of students and youth at different academic levels.
- . Conducting scientific studies related to the subject in a wider field and on the scale of Iraq.
- . Parents to enter training courses in raising and educating children.

Keywords: *respect for the law, psychological compatibility*

INTRODUCTION

Law is one of the priorities in which societies live, and it is an organizational process that arranges the lives of members of society according to their rights and the duties and rights that any of them performs. A value system since the early stages of childhood

(Salem, 2020, p. 112) Every individual has the right to live in freedom, dignity and respect with members of his community, and this freedom and dignity is based on mutual agreements between the group, agreements established by the culture of society, due to the customs that it is full of. And traditions,

rituals, and moral, religious, and social standards, because their existence guarantees the members of society the steps and roles that guarantee their positions, rights, and the safety of their living in calm and safety, away from aggression and robbery of rights, and this is what the law and society provide. The law is like a web of cobwebs, interacting, intertwined, and complex in its functions and structure, which ultimately contribute to building the psychological and social composition of individuals. The interaction and exchange of roles and functions that takes place between the members of society is referred to the society's culture and its social systems, which are laws, expectations, and social-behavioral agreements organized between the members of society, in order to achieve social balance and common interests, and to satisfy the different needs between Individuals (Honock, 1979, p245) that among these behavioral agreements that are exchanged between members of society, a societal need called (respect for the law), without which the members of society lose love, belonging and respect for life. And it is in its simple form a social need in Apparently, it is individual in nature. It appears in the members of the group in the desire to obtain, appreciate, respect, and recognize personal and social value on the internal level of society (among members of

the group) or externally (national and global among other groups). This need is important and necessary, because satisfying it provides harmony and a feeling of cohesion and unity among the people of the group, and makes the structure of society a strong and solid structure, based on real and authentic ties. (Al-Azmi, 1988, p. 73) As for psychological compatibility, it is a basic need The human being has to build the personality and its general laws, that psychological compatibility leads to making the individual safe and secure in his society, living in peace without the presence of psychological or social disturbances (Zahran, 1978, p. 45). The problem of the current research emerges through the need to make respect for the law and university instructions from The student's life priorities and thus his psychological preparation to build his personality to achieve psychological compatibility in the preparatory stage and its completion in the later scientific stages, and this is what leads to building the psychologically integrated individual, albeit in a relative manner.

Importance and Need of Research:

The issue of respect for the law is one of the important issues in the life of the individual since childhood, as the child is raised on this and taught the importance of respecting general social laws starting from the simple things that we teach him in the beginnings of

childhood until he grows up, learns and begins to come into contact with the public order starting with the street crossing system And even teaching him the school and legal systems and their consequences in his life (Alexi, 2015, p. 86)

This is accompanied by attention to the psychological aspect and creating the appropriate environment that corresponds to it and live a psychological compatibility that reassures his private and public needs, and this in itself makes the individual good in an environment that secures his needs and achieves his goals in accordance with the applicable law in the country in which he lives (Harrison, 2008, p. 37)

The Iraqi person's need to know the law and apply it to himself and others requires those concerned with education to pay attention to this aspect, and justice and laws specialists, which encourages them to issue directives to all, including students in the primary stage and students in different educational stages, each within his mental level and scientific and appropriate to his educational stage.

Scientists, starting with the first psychological schools that appeared at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, were interested in topics that build the healthy and personal human soul in all its dimensions, as well as building mental abilities and higher mental abilities.

Research aims :

- Knowing respect for the law among middle school students.
- Knowing the psychological compatibility of middle school students.
- Knowing the relationship between respect for the law and psychological adjustment among middle school students.
- Knowing the differences between males and females in the relationship between respect for the law and psychological adjustment among middle school students.

Research limits :

- Middle school students in Baghdad governorate, males and females, for the academic year (2020-2021).

Definition terms:

Law Compliance

The term Compliance, which means commitment, is closer to the term respect for the law in psychological studies than the term Respect, which comes linguistically in literary studies in the sense of respect.

: (Erich) defined the foundations that work to regulate relations between people (Erich, 1955.p212)

And (Kamel) defined it as a set of decisions that organize the lives of individuals (Kamel, 1985, p. 98).

Defined by (Shalaby) the life organization of the relationship between the individual and the state (Shalaby, 1997, p. 27)

Psychological Compatibility :

The term Psychological Compatibility is scientifically more accurate in psychological studies than the term Psychological Adjustment, because the term Adjustment comes in the sense of an adaptation that is closer to psychological compatibility.

It was defined by (Saleh 2008) a continuous, dynamic process by which the individual tries by changing his behavior to achieve compatibility between him and himself and the surrounding environment in order to reach a state of psychological stability and social adjustment. (Saleh, 2008, pg. 79)

(Badawi 1993) defined the individual's ability to be in harmony and harmony between himself and himself and his society at the same time with his ability to satisfy his needs and tendencies towards the demands of his environment and society. (Badawi, 1993:8)

Preparatory stage students: They are the students of the stage following the primary stage, who are enrolled in the schools of Iraq and are supervised by the Ministry of Education in Iraq.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The psychologist (Jean Piaget) sees Moral Realism

It is the beginning of the child's focus on the real material side of things, so he interprets according to his perceptions of wrong and right a superficial explanation because of his superficial interpretation of the law and his

centering around himself. (Davidoff, 1980, p. 145)

Whereas, if he grows up a little, he will tend to consider the law as a sacred rule, while at the age of 12 years and above he will be able to break free from egocentrism and look at the law in other dimensions, and this is how Piaget sees law as a moral mental cognitive development.

Psychoanalytic theory and pioneered by the psychologist (Freud) The fixation in the five stages that he identified in his theory is a great reason for building the development of the individual's moral thought and knowledge of the law...

While (Ericson) sees that socialization plays a role in the individual's knowledge of the legal aspects that pertain to his public life. (Al-Isawy, 2019, p. 278)

The first childhood has a role in building all values, including respect for the law. (Kohlberg) sees that moral values are gradual in childhood to become a basis in the later stages, and from here the term moral education began in his ideas and among psychologists. (Hall and Lindsey. 1985, p. 255)

A number of studies emphasized the importance of raising children and young people to respect the laws in their simplest principles, including the study (Cologne 1975), which he conducted on a sample of primary school students in secondary school

in the city of Paris. It was found that the members of the research sample were taught in the advanced stages of the study the importance of these and other moral values.

(Al-Werfalli, 2010, pg. 98)

As for the study (Herbert Brighton 2005), it found that respect for the law is not taught, but rather its practice and emphasis, since without practicing this the student or student cannot differentiate between law and lawlessness. (Shafi', 2017, p. 55)

While the study (Hillary 2010) found that psychological adjustment does not take place without adopting the law and teaching it to children and adolescents, and also found that children who lack tenderness resort to assaulting the law and not applying it, (Al-Fanjan, 2016, pg. 195).

METHODOLOGY

Research community: The research community consisted of students of the fourth preparatory stage in the city of Baghdad, and the researcher was forced to use a deliberate sample from the nearby areas for special reasons, as the research sample consisted of (250) male and female students from the secondary stage, from the areas of Karkh education schools. The first. And according to Table (1) attached below

Table No. (1) Research Sample

T	preparatory School	number of males	preparatory School	number of females	Total
1	Mansour	25	Zahra for girls	25	50
2	Canadian	25	steadfastness for girls	25	50
3	Khalid ibn al-Walid	25	Zahra for girls	25	50
4	Amriya	25	Editing for girls	25	50
5	April 9	25	Mustafa for girls	25	50
Total		125		125	250

Research tools:

The researcher built a tool to measure respect for the law, as well as psychological adjustment. And he followed the necessary scientific steps in the construction process, starting with building the paragraphs, then extracting honesty and stability, ensuring the validity of the paragraphs, and other procedures necessary for preparation and application. (Anastasi, 1982.p54), (Al-Ugaili, 1990, p. 123), (Al-Esawy, 2012, p. 232)

THE FOURTH TOPIC

SHOW RESULTS:

According to the research objectives, the results will be presented as follows:

The first goal: To know respect for the law among middle school students.

To achieve this goal, the researcher applied the scale that he prepared to measure respect for the law, and extracted the arithmetic mean, which amounted to (123.45) and with a standard deviation of (7.195), and when comparing this mean with the hypothetical average of (65.21) and using the t-test for one sample, it was found that the t-value The calculated value amounted to (158.60) and when compared with the tabular value of (1.96) it was found that it is greater than the tabular value and is a function at the level (0.05). The results of the study agree with the study (Harold 1978), which found that the beginning of respect for the law and awareness of it in the secondary stage. Table No. (2) shows the results of the first goal.

Table No. (2)

the sample	SM A	standard deviation	hypothetical mean	Calculated T-value	Table T-value	Significance level 0.05
250	123.45	7.195	65.21	158.60	1.96	function

The second goal: To know the psychological adjustment of middle school students.

The researcher applied the scale that he prepared to measure psychological compatibility, on the research sample according to the gender variable, and extracted the arithmetic mean and standard deviation, and using the t-test for two independent samples, the T-value of the two

independent samples reached (2.875) degrees, which is greater than the tabular value of (1.96) and It is statistically significant at the level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (248). Table No. (3) shows the results of the second objective.

Table No. (3)

sex	the sample	SM A	standard deviation	hypothetical mean	Calculated T-value	Table T-value	Significance level 0.05
male	125	194.891	9.763	65.21	2.875	1.96	function
female	125	156.865	8.849				

It is clear from here that respect for the law among middle school students is in favor of males, because the arithmetic average of males is higher than that of females, and this clearly indicates that the nature of education has an impact on respect for the law in males more than in females.

The third objective: To know the relationship between respect for the law and psychological adjustment among middle school students

In order to identify the third goal and to know the correlation between respect for the law and psychological adjustment, the correlation coefficients were calculated using

the Pearson correlation coefficient between two variables, which amounted to (0.732), which indicates a significant correlation at the level (0.05).

Fourth objective: To know the differences between males and females in the relationship between respect for the law and psychological adjustment among middle school students.

In order to find out the relationship between respect for the law and psychological adjustment according to gender (males, females), the researcher used the Pearson correlation coefficient for the scores of the sample members on the two scales prepared for this purpose, and Table (6) illustrates this

Table (6): The relationship between respect for the law and psychological adjustment according to the sex variable

variable	Category	the sample	correlation coefficient	T value		Indication level 0.05
				calculated	tabular	
sex	male	125	0.615	11.18	1.96	function
	female	125	0.477	5.69	1.96	function

It is evident from the table that:

The relationship between respect for the law and psychological adjustment is a positive function for males and females and for the benefit of males, as respect for the law that

males carry naturally leads to psychological adjustment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That children be taught law with its primary principles from the first stages of education until the advanced stages.
2. Paying attention to the psychological construction of students and youth at different academic levels.
3. Involve students and students at different stages in courses held by legal practitioners, in which they teach them about their rights and duties.
4. Finding educational means to guide students and advise them to respect the law through posters or various programs in all media and education.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Conducting scientific studies related to the subject in a wider field and on the scale of Iraq.
2. Parents to enter training courses in raising and educating children.

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