

*Social compliance with the instructions of the health authorities to
confront the corona pandemic*

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ABSTRACT:

This study aimed to identify the level of social compliance with the instructions of the health authorities in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic from the viewpoint of faculty members at the university of Duhok, and the significance of the differences in that according to the variables: Age, Gender, Specialization. The study relied on the descriptive survey method. The research population consist of (1003) male and female teachers, distributed among (19) colleges affiliated to the university of Duhok, while the study sample consist of (403) male and female teachers, who were chosen by a random stratified sampling method. The Study depended on a questionnaire prepared for this purpose. After processing the data statistically using the statistical package for social science (SPSS) by using the (t-test) for one sample and two independent samples, one-way analysis of variance and (L.S.D) test . The results indicated that the level of social compliance from the viewpoint of the members of the sample was high, and it was found that there were no differences according to the variables of specialization, gender. While, there is a significant differences according to the variables of Age.

Keywords: Social compliance, Health Authorities, Corona pandemic, teaching staff.

Introduction

Human is a social being who is influenced by the psychological and social context in which he lives, and his behavior is a result of complex interaction between internal and external influence, influences from within the person himself and external influences resulting from his interactions with the social environment. Because social life has so many demands, they may not always agree with the demands of its members. Because the essence of compliance-contrasting is the conflict between internal forces of the individual and

the pressure of the group and the strength of its standards, this is what makes individuals conform to the group in situations where it is needed and differ from it in others, so that it does not conflict with the will of the groups, because the essence of compliance-contrasting is the conflict between the internal forces of the individual and the pressures of the group and the strength of its standards. (Othman, 2002: 27) . Some social psychologists believe that compliance to others is influenced by two factors: 1- The normative effect (group pressure) 2- the informational affect (social comparison). Compliance often leads to the prevention of disobedience or exclusion from the group, the persons who tries to gain the acceptance of his group engages in behavior that necessitate his presence with them ,and the individual may face difficult tests in his life between acting independently from the group or conforming the groups behaviors he tries hard to appear in their appearance, which he does, he compliance to the groups actions in order to avoid everything that leads to provoking conflict between him and the members of that group. (Al-Ashwl, 1988 :257).

The research problem:

The problem of the current research can be formulated in the following two questions:

1.Do individuals in our society have a social compliance with the instructions of the health authorities to face the COVED19 pandemic?

2.Do demographic variables affect the variation in the university's teaching opinions on the social compliance with the instructions of the health authorities?

The importance of the research

The importance of the current research is presented as follows:

1-The importance of scientific research from the recent subject of social knowledge to obey instructions health authorities in the pandemic Corona .

2-It runs on an important and sensitive category from society and it is the university teaching staff that has a major role in preparing and collecting students, and in building society and its scientific and technology.

3-The university libraries of the Kurdistan region of Iraq in general, and the universities of the province of Duhok in particular suffer from the lack of availability and scarcity of studies in the field of social compliance with the instructions of the authorities. Therefore, the current study may enrich the university libraries of the Kurdistan region of Iraq.

4-To shed lighter and attention on the issue of social compliance with the instructions of the health authorities and the effect of some variables on them .

5-It offers a range of findings and recommendations that could contribute to increased awareness and perception faculty at the university of Duhok.

6-The spread of a pandemic corona (covid-19) global crisis that has caused confusion in the world in all its corners and caused many of the social effects and risks to the individual, family and society, which requires scientific studies and research in this context.

The objectives of the research

The current research aims to identify: -

1-The level of social conformity among the public in the Kurdistan region according to the instructions of the health authorities regarding the Corona pandemic from the point of view of university professors.

2-The significance of the differences in the views of university staff about the social compliance of the public in the Kurdistan region according to the demographic variables: age, specialization and gender.

Limitation of the research

Temporal limits: - this research is limited by by the academic year 2021-2022 .

Human limitation: - the sample of the research is the teaching staff at the university of Duhok.

Spatial limitation: - affiliated colleges of the University of Duhok.

Defining the concepts:

1.Social Compliance:

Definition of Allen (1965):- it is a form of social influence that arises from the opposition of other members of the group to the individuals' viewpoint. (Chifang, 2012:6)

Keesler's' Definition (1970) :- the change in behavior of belief in the direction that the group wants as a result of the presence of actual or implicit group pressure(real or imagined) to which the individual is exposed by the group .

(Kiesler, C & Kiesler, S, 1970, p. 5) the act of adhering to the regulation is known as compliance. While these rules are frequently external and diverse, compliance also entails adhering to the organizations internal rules, policies and processes, as well as operating in accordance with ethical standards.

(LeGrand, 2005:2) compliance refers to a person's adjustment in behavior to fit in with the group, even if he does not agree with them.

2.Health Authorities:

Health is the human right, and the necessity of making health care available to all in proportion to all social strata it is the responsibility of the state. This basic strategy was called basic health care (PHC), and it does not guarantee the provision of curative and preventive health services only, it includes educational services and social and economic development as well. The concept of primary health care also includes community participation, the importance of this procedures to the community the use of simple and effective technological methods, and the active participation of assistive medical workers. The basic component of primary health care is: health, education, environmental health, health programs for maternal and child care, vaccination and family planning, prevention of endemic diseases, appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries, provision of necessary medicines, and awareness of the foundations of healthy nutrition and traditional treatment methods (khalf, 2005 :11).

3.Staff members:

University teaching staff mean all those who work in teaching & scientific research, including university teachers or associated teachers or assistant teacher and lecturers (Al-Da3is, 2018 :77).

4.Corona virus (COVID-19):

Is a large group of viruses that infect humans and animals that causes respiratory infection in humans at different ages and the elderly and also those with chronic diseases are the most vulnerable affected by this virus (Lawrniq and others,2021:6)

It is one of the viruses that belong to the Corona virus, which is spread this year 2020 around the world ,and it first appeared in late December 2019 in the Chinese province of Wuhan, and then spread after that until now they have not controlled it ,and it has infected more than a million people and claimed the lives of more than six and fifty thousand people around the world (Ahmad, 2020 :11).

The Theoretical background

The Corona epidemic undoubtedly frightened and saddened the worlds and left them confused about their affairs, what they do, how they do, what they give and what they delay. And the speed of its spread among people in all countries of the world has shaken the thrones of tyrannical, tyrannical and oppressive countries and made the status of the countries in the wind and revelated the faults of many regimes and the governments that neglected the rights of their people, neglecting the aspect of caring for human being and paying attention to other matters such as Art, Sport, Singing and Dancing was a disaster. (Al-Attar, 2020 :91). It is a large group of Viruses that infect humans and animals, and cause a respiratory infection in humans at

different ages, the elderly and those with chronic diseases are the most vulnerable and affected by this Virus. (Boussaq and others, 2021:702).

Corona Virus (COVID-19): It is a family of Viruses that may cause disease in animals and humans and cause respiratory diseases in human ranging in severity from common colds to more severe diseases such as middle east respiratory syndrome and severe acute syndrome (SARS) it is rapidly spreading. Covid-19 disease also known as the acute respiratory disease associated with the emerging coronavirus 2019 is a zoonotic respiratory disease, caused by the emerging Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19). this virus is very close to the SARS virus .it was first discovered during the outbreak of the virus in Wuhan 2019-2020. (Hossam & Othman, 2020 :15).

The world health organization said on Wednesday,11 March,2020 at a press conference in Geneva that the Corona virus (Covid-19) is still growing around the world and has become a ‘global epidemic’ but that is may be controlled later. According to the organizations’ decision, the number of infections with this Virus has doubled due to human immunodeficiency , particularly outside China, were it was first reported , especially since the study was written in the early weeks of the epidemics’ , the outbreak of the epidemic and it did not stop , Rather it increased and doubled in many countries who were confused by the epidemic with other diseases , about three times, and it increased without finding a convincing treatment . the evidence for this is increase in the number of cases of Coronavirus infection all over the world. (Mshali, 2021 :37). Compliance is a sort of social influence in which a person does what another person wants them to do, usually in response to a request or suggestion. its comparable to obedience, except instead of a command, there is a request. There has been a growing interest in compliance behavior from a variety of fields over the last 25 years, including psychology, anthropology, evolutionary biology, behavioral ecology mathematics, and economics. When nonhuman species were also seen to be drawn to majorities, the grounding of compliance behavior in evolutionary theory proved warranted (Hill&others,2015:189). Compliance refers to a change in conduct that requested by another person or group according to (Breckler&others,2006:307) “the individual acted in some way because others asked him or her to (but it was possible to refuse or decline)”. The reasons for the individual’s compliance with the group norms: As summarized (Cartwright & Zander, 1968. Malpass,1967) in three points which, as mentioned in (Hamid Zahran,2000):

1-The individuals membership in the group determines many of the things he sees and thinks about it , and do it .

2-The individual may behave in a behavior similar to the behavior of jealousy in the group, because he wants to make sure that his position is sound and that his understanding of matters is sound.

3-The pressure group on its members with a view to uniting their behavior, bring them a lot of advantages. Here it adds (Hamid Zahran,2000,153) that there are two types of pressure that help to cope with the individual group norms, namely: *Pressure inside the person, when he notes that his views of behavior are different from the others view. * Directed pressure from other members to influence the view or behavior of the individual (the pressure on the group member). The factors that contribute to the individual's compliance to the group. Both (Mukhtar Hamza, 1982 : 160 ; Hamid Zahran, 1984 : 166 ; Taylor, 2000 : 213) see that there is a set of factors that push the individual to comply to the group to which it belongs it can be summarized as follows: -

A-Desire to follow the normal behavior on the grounds that the group is doing what is right, though this belief from an individual perspective sometimes.

B-The individuals desire to link the group, in order to get accepted and not to reject him, and then receive good treatment.

C-The individuals desire to ensure understanding of the behavior of the group or their views or trends towards one of the persons or something of things, and therefore prefer to keep pace with their behavior.

D-The individuals desire to get support by the group for his idea and opinions, and thus hasten to keep up with its members in order to ensure the support of his other.

Differentiates between science psychologists' behavior to obey (compliance) and obey the direction of (acceptance) in any social position there are four patterns of compliance namely: 1-Compliance and acceptance: when an individual is willing to bow and is abiding (compatibility between the behavior and direction).

2-Compliance without acceptance: that the individual bow, but it is unwilling (docile behavior and trend shows).

3-Acceptance without compliance: here the individual wants to obey but behave contrary to (contrary to the behavior and direction of pro).

4-Non-compliance and non-acceptance: when they are not swayed by the individual, and has no desire to obey (consensus between the behavior and direction not to obey). (Davidoff, 1983 : 758).

Theories:**1-Social comparison theory: -**

Social comparison theory was initially proposed by social psychologist Leon Festinger in 1957, which focused on the belief that there is a drive within individuals that drives them to obtain accurate self-evaluations. The theory explain how individuals can evaluate their opinion and abilities by comparing themselves with others in order to reduce the state of doubt that occurs in these areas. And also, how to know oneself. (Gruder, C.L, 1971). Assumptions, because some of them were very similar to others until they became three hypotheses: the need for evaluation, the source of evaluation, and the selection of the person for the comparison. (Shkher, 2014 :77). In his theory Festinger pointed out that individuals spontaneously rush to match their opinions with those of others within the group to which they belong. in the meantime, they are subject to multiple variables that all work to achieve their desires to create a kind of harmony between them and those around them. (Hassan, 2006 :286). And Festinger believes that a person always compares himself with others whom he realizes are similar to him on the appropriate evaluation dimensions, and this is what Festinger noted that if a person needs to assess his abilities, he tends to compare himself to others as long as he lacks an objective criterion for this evaluation, therefore, suppose that there is a basic motive within each individual to evaluate his opinions and capabilities, and he usually resorts to others for the purpose of conducting a comparison with them at the level of opinions and capabilities (Muhammad, 2007 :51).

2-Cognitive Dissonance theory:

This theory was developed by the American psychologist Leon Festinger (1957), which deals with the issue of perception and knowledge, and dissonance or cognitive dissonance means a state of conflict or contradiction between what the individual believes and his behavior, and that dissonance is a negative case of motivation that occurs when the individual has two knowledges at the same time (two idea, two beliefs, two opinions) provided that they are compatible. any two related knowledge elements will be incompatible if they do not harmonize with each other, and the reason for this incongruity is the violation of general social norms or personal experiences of individual. (Festinger, 1962 :93-107) . According to cognitive dissonance theory, when an individual's action contradicts his or her opinions and beliefs, an underlying psychological tension is formed. This underlying tension then leads a person to adjust their attitude in order to achieve consistency in their thoughts and behaviors . When person engaged in activities that are contradictory with their attitude or belief (e.g., defining a counter-attitudinal viewpoint on a topic),

research has shown that a shift in attitude occur that is compatible with his or her conduct. This mechanism of thought or attitude modification is the same one that is involved in the maintenance of depression and similar diseases by causing changes in negative irrational thoughts (Wright, 2015 :532-537).

3-Field theory (Kurt Lewin):

Lewin established a theory that highlighted the relevance of human personalities, interpersonal conflict, and situational elements, influenced by Gestalt psychology. According to the Lewin's field theory, conduct is the outcome of both the individual and the environment. This idea influenced social psychology by proving that our individual characteristics and the environment interact to affect behavior (Lewin & others, 2010:269-299). The structure of this theory is based on psychology, because all psychological events are interpreted as the result of the field that consist of the individual and environment, which are a set of causes and all behind they connect to each other. All psychological events such as dreams, perceptions and thoughts are seen as determining the characteristics of the individual and his environment and the exchange relationship between their universal truths and the characteristics of the individual and the foundation of the environment (Mu3ayata,2013 :68). Also, field theory which considers that behavior is the result of a field of forces that have mutual influence. And Lewin goes that the characteristics of any behavioral event are determined by its relationship to other events in the same pattern. Field theory provide a solid basis for describing group behavior, but unfortunately it does not lead to the formulation of an organized theory of group operations (Abu Al-Nile,2009:463).

4-Social learning theory:

The concept of the observational learning model falls within the field of sociology of Education, and it based on the assumption that human being, as a social being, is affected by the attitudes, feelings, behaviors and behaviors of others, meaning that he can learn from them by observing and imitating their responses and the possibility of being affected by reward and punishment in an alternative (indirect)manner. This is what gives education an educational character because learning does not take place in a vacuum but in a social environment. (Nashwati, 2005). this theory is known by other names such as the theory of learning by observation and imitation, or the theory of learning by modeling, or the theory of social learning, and it is one of the syncretistic theories because it is a link between behavioral theories and cognitive theories, in social learning both external reinforcement and internal interpretation of learning are used (Ghobari & Abo-Sh3ira, 2015 :191) . Bandura, one of the founders of social learning theory, points out that as bandura points out, behavior

does not result from internal forces in man alone, nor from environmental influences alone, but rather results from the complex interaction between internal forces and environmental influences. And the internal process are based on individuals previous experience , as Bandura recognized mutual determinism, that is the presence of interaction and influence between the environment, behavior and the person, and within the framework of this perception(self-efficacy) refers to the importance of the persons factor and his factor has a strong impact and it is not only determinant of behavior, but rather is related to the environment , the previous behavior and other variables of the personality (Jabir, 2008 :405).

Previous studies

1-Al-Daghestani (1995), (an experimental study on the effect of some variables on the behavior of compliance), The researcher formulated the following null hypotheses:

1-group pressure, as measured by the impact of the perceived group, has no effect on an individual's 'behavior in terms of adhering to the rules of the perceived group ,as long as he has graduated from the proper judgment.

2- social comparison as measured by the influence of an invisible group (consensus of others) does not affect the behavior of the individuals' submissiveness to the invisible groups' ruling as it deprives him of the correct judgment.

3-The interaction of the pressure and comparison, as measured in two previous hypotheses, does not affect the behavior of the individuals' compliance with the rules of the group, as it deprives him of the correct judgment.

4- There is no different between male and female in the extent of their compliance with the rules of the group .

5- There is no correlation between the extent of self -confidence and the behavior of the individual compliance with the group's rulings.

The sample was chosen randomly, where the researcher chose (120) male and female students from the college of Art / University of Baghdad,and this group was divided in to experimental groups and control groups. A comparison of the three experimental groups and the control group the following statistical method were used Two-way analysis of variance and Newman-Colls multiple comparisons test. The results of the analysis showed the following: -The members of the control group had reached most of the correct objective judgment in choosing the right alternatives.2- the three experimental groups (pressure, pressure with comparison) whose members were affected by the research variables .3- the pressure group, the comparison group, and the pressure group are the most influential individuals in terms of compliance with the judgments of others. 4-the comparison

group came after the two groups, the pressure and comparison group in the term of the effect of its members on the judgments of others. 5- there were differences in gender (Male- Female) to pressure group only. 6- There is an inverse correlation between compliance and self-confidence (Al-Daghestani, 1995 :59-110).

2- Shxeer (2014), (Moral exclusion and its relationship to the individuals' compliance to the group)

The aims of this research is:

- 1-Measuring moral exclusion among university students .
- 2- finding differences in moral exclusion among university students according to the two variables A-Specialization (scientific, humanity). B-Gender (male, female).
- 3-Measuring the individual adherence to the group among university students.
- 4- finding differences in the individuals' compliance to the group among university students according to two variables. A-Specialization (scientific, humanity). B-Gender (male, female).
- 5-identifying the nature of the correlation between moral exclusion and individual compliance with the group. Also, it includes a number of conclusions, including: 1- the research sample is characterized by weakness of moral exclusion. 2- There is a statistically significant differences in the moral exclusion of the research sample according to the variable of competence (scientific, human) in favor of human competence. 3- there is a statistically significant differences in the measurement of moral exclusion among the research sample according to the gender variable (male, female) and in favor of males .4-the current research sample is defined by the groups' average compliance. 5- according to the variable of specialty, there is no significant differences in individual compliance with the group among the research sample (scientific, human). 6- in the research sample there is no statistically significant differences in measuring individual adherence to the group based on gender (males, females). 7- there is positive relationship between the study variables. (Shkher, 2014 :77)

3-Muhammad (2021), (self-control and its relationship to compliance with the media Employees)

The purpose of this study was to determine the level of self-control, compliance behavior among media employees. And if there were any significant differences in self-control, compliance behavior based on the variables: gender, education level, nature of work. and work experience. Also, determining the relationship between self-control and compliance. The sample of study consist of 250 media workers I mean employers in nine Iraqi media institutions in Diwaniah and Baghdad government. The following are the main findings:1- Employees in the media have a high level of self-control and can

regulate their behavior. 2-Media workers exhibit moderate to average conformity which is consist of the media and social theory. 3- self-control differences are as the following: males have more self-control than females, there is no differences in education level, there is no differences in work nature and there is a statistical difference in work experiences. 4- Gender differences in conformity favor women, there is a significant difference in work nature, and there is a statistical difference in work experience. 5- there is no significant statistical correlation between self-control and conformity has been found, revers correlation is found among to (-0.08)(Mutlak, 2021 :61)

4-Hamid & others, (study on awareness of COVID-19 and compliance with social distancing during COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia)

Public compliance with the social distancing policy is essential to slow the spread of Covid-19. Awareness of covid-19 is one of the factors that contributes to compliance with the social distancing policy. The goal of this study was to see if there was a link between COVID-19 awareness and policy compliance. An online poll with 404 respondents age 18 to 63 years old was employed in this investigation. Also, the participants in the study were Indonesians who were at least 18 years old. the data was gathered using the COVID-19 scale of awareness and the social distancing scale of compliance. The data analyzed using Spearman correlation and Kruskal Wallis, then Mann-Whitney U with Bonferroni correction. The study's main finding is that public awareness of COVID-19 is linked to public compliance with the social distancing order (Mukhlis & others, 2021).

Research methodology and procedures:

The current research population includes members of the staff members at the university of Duhok for the academic year (2021-2022) whose number are (1615) males and females, distributed among (19) colleges affiliated to the university of Duhok, with (1003) males and (612) females.

The sample of the research was chosen by using a stratified random sampling method. The researchers chose (10) out of (19) colleges. The percentage of (40%) of those colleges was selected, So, the sample consisted of (403) male and female of staff members. According to the gender variable, the sample is distributed by (231) males, or (57.3%), and (172) females, or (42.7%).

Statistical tools: -

The researchers used the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) in construction procedures and in analyzing the results of the research, using the following statistical tools: (t-test for one sample ,T-test for two independent samples, one-way analysis of variance), less significant difference (L.S.D).

Results of the study:

1.To identify the level of social compliance from the viewpoint of staff members of university of Duhok. The means and standard deviations were calculated for each dimension in the scale as well as for the scale as a whole, and compared with the hypothetical means by using the t-test for one sample. As shown in table (1).

Table (1) Differences between calculated and hypotheses mean of social compliance

Dimension	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Hypothesis Mean	t-value	Sig.
Protection	403	57.456	15.206	54	4.563	0.05
Authority	403	70.895	14.873	66	6.608	0.05
Diagnoses	403	21.332	3.659	18	18.281	0.05
Total	403	149.684	28.781	138	8.150	0.05

The result of table (1) showed that there were a significant difference between the calculated means and hypotheses means at the significance level(0.05),and the differences were all in favor of the archived mean, and this indicates that the level of social compliance was high .

2. Differences in social compliance according to Age:

For this purpose we used one-way analyses of variance as a statistical tool, and the result showed that there is a significant difference at level (0.05) only in one dimension of scale which is Authority, as shown in table (2).

Table (2)/Differences in social compliance according to Age Variable

Dimension	Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F.	Sig.
Protection	Between Groups	536.988	3	178.996	.773	.510
	Within Groups	92417.002	399	231.622		
	Total	92953.990	402			
Authority	Between Groups	2419.602	3	806.534	3.720	.012
	Within Groups	86508.021	399	216.812		
	Total	88927.623	402			
Diagnoses	Between Groups	14.623	3	4.874	.362	.780
	Within Groups	5368.821	399	13.456		
	Total	5383.444	402			
Total	Between Groups	5383.247	3	1794.416	2.185	.089
	Within Groups	327625.730	399	821.117		
	Total	333008.978	402			

Since the results shown in table (2) indicate that there are statistically significant differences in the second dimension (Authority), a post test must be used to detect the locations of the differences. Therefore, the researchers resorted to using the LSD test to make pairwise comparisons between age groups, as shown in table (3).

Table (3)/Results of LSD for the differences in Authority Dimension according to Age

Comparison Group	Mean Difference	Std. Error	Sig.
25-34 X 35-44 years	4.102*	1.753	.020
25-34 X 45-54 years	-.409	2.032	.840
25-34 X 55-64 years	-3.652	3.028	.228
35-44 X 45-54 years	-4.512*	1.953	.021
35-44 X 55-64 years	-7.754*	2.976	.010
45-54 X 55-46 years	3.242	3.148	.304

The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

The results shown in the above table indicate the following:

- 1-There is a significant difference between the age group (25-34) years and the age group (35-44), in favor of the first group.
- 2-There is a significant difference between the second group (35-44) years and the third group (45-54) years, in favor of the third group.
- 3-There is a significant differences between the second age group (35-44) and the fourth age group (55-64), in favor of the second group.
- 4-No statistically differences were found in the rest of the comparisons.

3. Differences in social compliance according to specialization:

For this purpose we used t-test for two independent samples as a statistical tool, and the result showed that there is a significant difference at level (0.05) only in one dimension of scale which is diagnoses, in favored of scientific group, where there were no significant difference in other dimensions and un the total score for the scale of social compliance, as shown in table (4).

Table (4)/Differences in social compliance according to Specialization Variable

Dimension	Specialization	N.	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value.	Sig.
Protection	Scientific	241	58.547	14.924	1.762	.079
	Humanity	162	55.833	15.520		
Authority	Scientific	241	71.580	14.862	1.128	.260
	Humanity	162	69.876	14.877		
Diagnoses	Scientific	241	21.730	3.412	2.682	.008
	Humanity	162	20.740	3.935		
Total	Scientific	241	151.858	27.676	1.855	.064
	Humanity	162	146.450	30.148		

4. Differences in social compliance according to Gender:

For this purpose we used t-test for two independent samples as a statistical tool, and the result showed that there were no significant difference at level (0.05) in any dimension of scale, as shown in table (5).

Table (5) Differences in social compliance according to Gender Variable

Dimension	Gender	N.	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value.	Sig.
Protection	Male	231	56.961	14.657	-.758	.449
	Female	172	58.122	15.933		
Authority	Male	231	70.939	15.081	.068	.946
	Female	172	70.837	14.631		
Diagnoses	Male	231	21.385	3.285	.335	.738
	Female	172	21.261	4.117		
Total	Male	231	149.285	27.764	-.322	.747
	Female	172	150.220	30.166		

Results Discussion:

The results showed that the level of social compliance was high among the public from the view point of faculty at the university. And the results indicated that there were no significant differences in social compliance according to the variable of gender, the presence of significant differences in social compliance is attributed to the variables of age and partly in specialization. The researchers believes that the variable of age has an impact on the teacher's viewpoint on the issue of the public's social compliance to the instructions of health authorities this is because the variance in age lead to difference in the awareness of the staff member, their experiences and their information, and all this leads to a change in their point of view. As for the gender variable, it did not show the difference according to the gender variable, and this result is consistent with the previous study (Mazen,2014), which indicated that there are no statistically significant differences in the individual's adherence to the group among university students according to the gender variable (males & females) . and it differs with the study of (Mutlak, 2021), which indicated that there is a statistically significant difference in compliance according to the gender variable and in favor of females, where it was found that females are more comply and persuasive than males. Also there is no significant differences appeared according to the variable of specialization, and this result consistent with the study (Mazenm,2014), which indicated that there are no significant differences in the individual's subordination to the group among university students according to the specialization (scientific, humanity) . and a variable of specialization has an impact on the

teacher's viewpoint on the issue of the public's social compliance with the instructions of health authorities.

Conclusions:

In light of the findings of this study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1-the public in Duhok governorate is distinguished by its high compliance with the instructions of the health authorities regarding the corona pandemic.

2-some demographic variables have nothing to do in the viewpoint of university teachers about the public's compliance with health instructions.

3-The variables of age affect the definition of the viewpoint of the university teachers toward social compliance.

Recommendations: In light of the findings of the current study, recommendations can be made as follows: -

1-The deanship of the colleges are required to encourage students to socially comply with the instructions of the health authorities related to the corona pandemic.

2-The necessity of the various media to enhance public awareness of the Covid-19 pandemic, including health protocols in order to achieve more social compliance among the public

3-The necessity of civil society organization's interest in raising awareness among the family to achieve social compliance with the instructions of the health authorities.

4-The health authorities raise awareness among different groups of society, for example by opening courses and workshops and launching health awareness campaigns.

5-The ministry of education and ministry of higher education adding health education materials, especially the so-called communicable diseases, and way to prevent them mean school curricula in the different stages.

6-The various media outlets explaining the necessity and importance of the role of the individual and society in the prevention and control of the various communicable diseases .

7-The participation of clergymen in using private platforms to spread awareness among people and the need for society to cooperate with health authorities to confront the corona pandemic and other communicable diseases.

Suggestions:

In order to complement the benefits envisaged by the current research, the researcher suggests conducting in the future a number of the following studies:

1- Conducting a similar study comparing the views of teachers in public universities and private universities in the Kurdistan region on the phenomenon of social conformity.

- 2- Conducting another study dealing with social compliance and its relationship to other variables such as identity fulfillment and social harmony.
- 3- 3-Conducting a similar study on other segments of the Kurdish community other than the teaching staff at the university.
- 4- 4-Conducting a study on the differences between rural and urban people in social compliance.
- 5- Studying the reasons why students in universities do not comply with the instructions of health authorities related to COVID-19.

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الأنصياح الأجتاعمي لتعليمات السلطات الصحية لمواجهة جائحه كورونا من وجهة نظر اعضاء الهيئة التدريسية في جامعه دهوك

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المستخلص

هدفت الدراسة التعرف على مستوى الانصياح الاجتاعمي لدى الجمهور في إقليم كردستان لتعليمات السلطات الصحية بخصوص جائحة كورونا من وجهة نظر أعضاء الهيئة التدريسية في جامعة دهوك ، ودلالة الفروق في آراء الهيئة التدريسية بشأن الانصياح الاجتاعمي للجمهور بحسب المتغيرات الديمغرافية (العمر، التخصص ، والنوع الاجتاعمي). اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي المسحي ، وشمل مجتمع البحث أعضاء الهيئة التدريسية في جامعة دهوك للعام الدراسي (٢٠٢١-٢٠٢٢) ، والبالغ عددهم (١٠٠٣) تدريسي وتدرسية ، يتوزعون على (١٩) كلية تابعة إلى جامعة دهوك، في حين تكونت عينة الدراسة من (٤٠٣) تدريسي وتدرسية ، اختيروا بالطريقة الطبقيّة العشوائية من بين أفراد المجتمع . وبعد معالجة البيانات إحصائياً باستخدام برنامج الحقيبة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتاعمية ، باستخدام الاختبار التائي لعينة واحدة ولعينتين مستقلتين، وتحليل التباين الأحادي، واختبار أقل فرق معنوي (LSD). أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن مستوى الانصياح الاجتاعمي من وجهة نظر أعضاء الهيئة التدريسية عالي ، وتبين وجود فروق دالة إحصائية في وجهات نظرهم بحسب متغير العمر ، في حين لم تظهر فروق دالة تعزى إلى متغير النوع الاجتاعمي والتخصص العلمي. وفي ضوء النتائج جرى تقديم جملة من التوصيات والمقترحات .

الكلمات المفتاحية: الانصياح الاجتاعمي ، السلطات الصحية ، جائحة كورونا ، أعضاء هيئة التدريس.