

## Impact Televised Media Violence upon Children's relationship at Primary Schools with their Mates in Al-Nasiriyah City

اثر عنف وسائل الإعلام المتلفزة على علاقة الأطفال المدارس الابتدائية مع زملائهم في مدينة الناصرية  
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### المستخلص:

**الهدف:** معرفة اثار عنف وسائل الإعلام المتلفزة على علاقة الأطفال المدارس الابتدائية مع زملائهم ومعرفة الخصائص الديموغرافية و الحالة الاجتماعية الاقتصادية لأطفال المدارس الابتدائية وعلاقتها في التعرض الى عنف وسائل الإعلام المتلفزة .

**المنهجية:** عينه احتماليه بسيطة من (221) طفل تم اختيارهم من 1425 طفل يتعلمون في مدارس مركز مدينة الناصرية

**النتائج:** نتائج الدراسة الحالية أظهرت إن(53,8%) من الأطفال المتعرضين الى عنف وسائل الإعلام المتلفزة تكون علاقتهم بزملائهم ضعيفة (46,2%) منهم تكون علاقتهم بزملائهم جيدة، كذلك بينت الدراسة أن وجود ارتباط معنوي بين جنس الذكور، عدد افراد العائلة، عدد ساعات المشاهدة اليومية، الأوقات المفضلة لمشاهدة البرامج المتلفزة العنيفة وعلاقة الأطفال بزملائهم. اضافة الى وجود ارتباط بين علاقة الأطفال بزملائهم وبعض البرامج المتلفزة المفضلة عند الأطفال مثل برامج المصارعة الحرة و الملاكمة، المسلسلات الكارتونية العنيفة، الأخبار وصور الجرحى والقتلى .

**التوصيات:** أوصت الدراسة الى وجوب إطلاق حملة مكثفة لتوعية الآباء عن طريق وسائل الإعلام عن مخاطر العنف في البرامج التلفازية و تعليم الآباء في ظل الظروف الراهنة إبقاء العين على أنشطة أطفالهم و ملاحظ من أي تغييرات غريبة في سلوكهم النفسي او الاجتماعي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: عنف، وسائل المتلفزة، علاقة الأطفال، الاصحاب

### Abstract:

**Objective:** To know the effect of televised media violence on the relationship of Children's primary school with mates and identify association between the demographic characteristics and socioeconomic status for primary school children and their relation with exposure to televised violence media.

**Methodology:** simple probability sample of 221 children were selected from 1425 children are learning in schools in Al-Nasiriyah City.

**Results:** Results of the current study showed that (53.8%) of children exposed to Televised media violence be relationship with their mates weak, (46.2%) of them have their relationship with their mates good, as well as the study showed that the presence significant correlation with males genders, the number of family members, The number of watching hours daily, favorite times to watch violent television programs and the relationship of the children with their mates. In addition to the existence significant correlation between the children's relationship with their mates and some of Preferable TV Programs such as wrestling and boxing, violent cartoon serials, news and pictures of the wounded and the dead.

**Recommendations:** The study recommended to preparation of an intensive campaign to educate parents through the media about the dangers of violence in television programs and parent education in the light of current circumstances, keep an eye on the activities of their children and observant of any changes in their behavior strange psychological or social.

**Key words:** Televised Media Violence; Children's Relationship; Mates

## Introduction :

Consider Television as a major socializing agent in children's lives and often competes with other traditional socializing agents such as the family, school, peer groups, community and religious institutions. Through socialization, a child learns about the value system considered appropriate in their culture, and adopts the appropriate perceptions of the self and others <sup>(1)</sup>.it Television is one of the means of communication the most widespread and influential viewers ,it provides a live image through the transfer of live scenes with sound , image and movement , so it is regaining credibility the largest among viewers <sup>(2)</sup>.TV is contributing to the socialization of children as well as parents , starting from the age of two years <sup>(3)</sup>, and

children growing up in the center surrounded by the means of communication from all sides , they acquire them experiences prior to entry into school<sup>(4)</sup>.The current generation of children are the first to grow up in a technological revolution. Media may have an even greater impact on children's socialization than do parents and schools. There is a pressing need to know more about the impact of media usage in children's social and scholastic competence, relations with peers/family, self-concept, isolation, depression, delinquency, and aggression. It has been agreed that the foregoing are determinates of attitudes, development, beliefs, and coping skills in children <sup>(5)(6)</sup>.

## Methodology of the study

A descriptive study was conducted at the primary school in Al-Nasiriyah City from the period of the 10<sup>th</sup> November 2013 to the 20<sup>th</sup> of April 2014 The approval of conducting of this study was obtained from the Thi Qar directorate education to Managers of primary school in Al-Nasiriyah City. Probability (simple sample) was chosen according to divide :

1. Setting is schools out of 170 school equal 10% of schools has been selected (17 school ) randomly they are both girls and boys at Primary School in Al-Nasiriyah City.
2. Subjective are out of 1425 student equal 15% of students has been selected (221 student) randomly they are both boys and girls at Primary School chosen in Al-Nasiriyah City.

Measurement of study consists of three parts .The questionnaire was constructed after extensive review available literature and related studies.

The first part includes demographic characteristic of children's and their families. The second part is related to the televised media violence and children's mates relationship answer by children with help researcher. The questions take (20–30) minutes to be answered through the time of collecting the data. Impact of violence in television Programs on mates relationship contain(six questions)items represent student answer to the questionnaire. it has been consist of two scale as two (1) for "Yes" and one (2) for "No".

### Mean of Scores

This computation is applied for the determination of item's significance of the assessment tool relative to each aspect. Cut-off points are used for this determination low-significant, moderate significant, and highly significant.

$$\text{Cut of point} = \frac{\text{maen of score}}{\text{number of score}}$$

$$\text{Mean of score} = \frac{1+2}{2} = 1.5$$

$$\text{Cut of point} = \frac{1.5}{2} = 0.75$$

Low level from 0.75 to 0.99

Middle level from 1 to 1.49

High level from 1.5 to 2

Impact of violence in Television Programs on mates relationship level score contain (6)questions.

poor mates relationship (children's answer  $\geq 3$  out of 6 questions.

Good mates relationship (children's answer  $< 3$  out of 6 questions.

Reliability of the questionnaire was determined through pilot study "test –

#### Results:

retest" it was (0.81) and the validity determined through a panel of experts in the field.

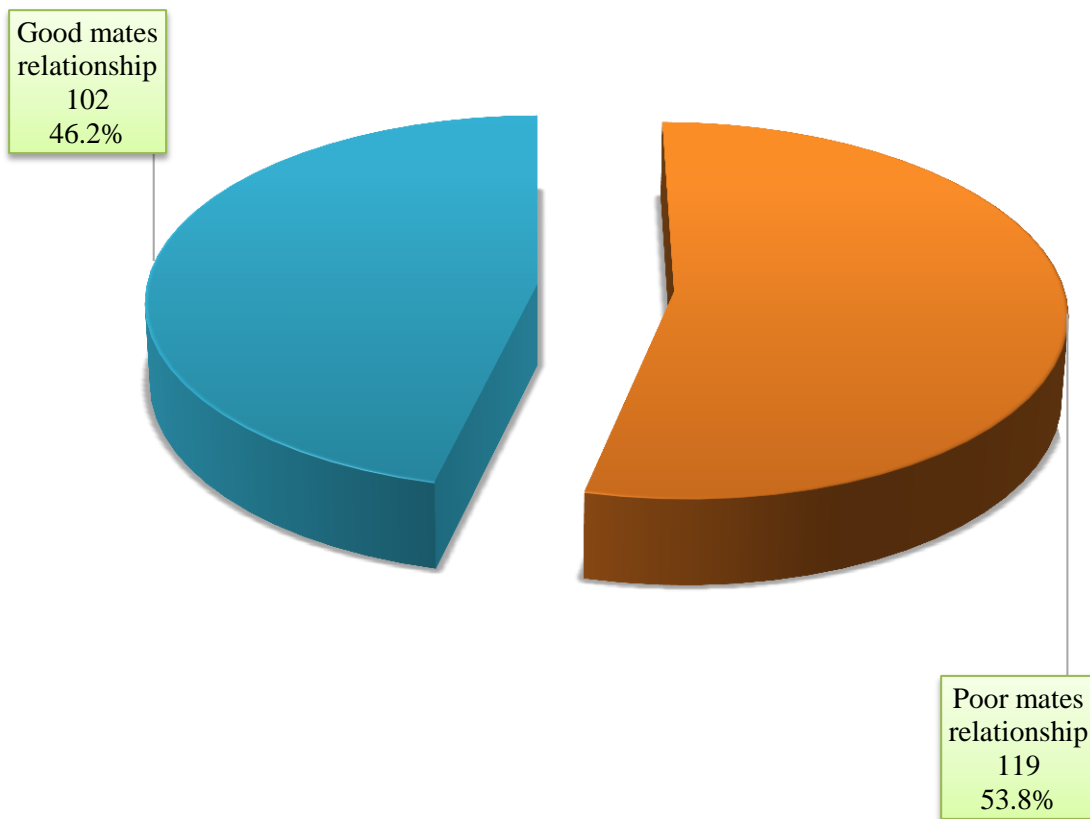
A statistical analysis was performed using the Microsoft office excel 2007 and SPSS package (version 22). Chi- square statistics were used to determine the presence of an association between the variable.

**Table (1): Distribution of the Demographical Characteristics of the Sample**

Items		Freq.	%
<b>1- Gender</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>52.9</b>
	Female	104	47.1
<b>2- Number of family members</b>	4	7	3.2
	5	26	11.8
	6	45	20.4
	<b>7</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>21.3</b>
	8	44	19.9
	9	25	11.3
	10	27	12.2
<b>3- Ordinal position of student in the family</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>19.5</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>19.5</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>19.5</b>
	4	29	13.1
	5	30	13.6
	6	33	14.9
<b>4- Familys Socioeconomic status</b>	High	17	7.7
	<b>Middle</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>67.9</b>
	Low	54	24.4

Freq. : Frequency      % : percentage

Table(1) shows that males more than the half of the sample (52.9%), (21.3 %)of the samples family have 7 children ,( 19.5%,19.5%,19.5%) of the samples ordinal position in the family were the first, second and third respectively, (67.9%) of the sample come from family of middle socioeconomic status of the family .



**Figure (1) Distribution of Samples Mats Relationship**

This figure show that more than half (53.8% ) of the sample have poor mates relationship

**Table (2.A): Association Between Sample's Socio-demographic Data and effects Violence in TV Programs on the Mates relationship**

Influenced Parents relationship with their children by violence TV programs		Effect of violence in TV programs on mates relationship (Q=6)				P value
		Poor mates relationship		Good mates relationship		
		No	%	No	%	
Socio-demographic data						
1-Gender	Male	72	61.5	45	38.5	0.015*
	Female	47	45.2	57	54.8	
2-Number of family members	4	4	57.1	3	42.9	0.008*
	5	15	57.7	11	42.3	
	6	22	48.9	23	51.1	
	7	15	31.9	32	68.1	
	8	27	61.4	17	38.6	
	9	15	60.0	10	40.0	
	10	21	77.8	6	22.2	
3-Gradation of student in the family	1	22	51.2	21	48.8	0.908
	2	25	58.1	18	41.9	
	3	21	48.8	22	51.2	
	4	15	51.7	14	48.3	
	5	16	53.3	14	46.7	
	6	20	60.6	13	39.4	
3-Socioeconomic status	High	9	52.9	8	47.1	0.090
	Middle	74	49.3	76	50.7	
	Low	36	66.7	18	33.3	

P value significant at level of  $\leq 0.05$

Table (2.A) shows that high significant Association between the effects of TV programs on mates relationship of the sample's. and number of the family members.

**Table (2.B): Association Between effects samples Patterns Exposure of T.V. Programs and effects of Violence in TV Programs on their Mates relationship**

Influenced mates relationship with their children by violence TV programs		Effect of violence in TV programs on mates relation (Q=6)				P value
		Poor mates relation		Good mates relation		
		No	%	No	%	
1-watch satellite channels	Arabic	44	51.2	42	48.8	0.784
	Foreign	3	50.0	3	50.0	
	Both	72	55.8	57	44.2	
2-Hours of watching satellite channels	<b>One</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>0.002*</b>
	Two	51	58.6	36	41.4	
	Three&more	48	63.2	28	36.8	
3-Times interested to watch satellite channels	<b>Morning</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>0.036*</b>
	Evening	32	42.1	44	57.9	
	All time	76	60.8	49	39.2	

P value significant at level of  $\leq 0.05$

Table (2.B) show that there is high significant Association between the samples mates relationship with Exposure Patterns samples of T.V. Programs especially items(B-2,B-3) respectively(0.002, 0.036).

**Table (2.C): Association Between effects of samples Preferred TV Programs and Effect of Violence in TV Programs on the Mates relationship**

Influenced mates relationship with their children by violence TV programs  preferred TV programmers		Effect of violence in TV programs on mates relationship (Q=6)				P value
		Poor mates relationship		Good mates relationship		
		No	%	%	No	
1- watch TV programs for entertainment & enjoying	Yes	117	55.5	94	44.5	0.028*
	No	2	20.0	8	80.0	
2- watch TV programs of free wrestling & boxing	Yes	67	62.0	41	38.0	0.017*
	No	52	46.0	61	54.0	
3- watch TV programs to increase your scientific information	Yes	99	52.9	88	47.1	0.527
	No	20	58.8	14	41.2	
4- watch TV programs to know about world news	Yes	89	55.6	71	44.4	0.390
	No	30	49.2	31	50.8	
5- watch TV programs to follow football	Yes	96	55.5	77	44.5	0.352
	No	23	47.9	25	52.1	
6- watch e TV programs to follow religious programs	Yes	98	52.7	88	47.3	0.426
	No	21	60.0	14	40.0	
7- watch cartoon series like (digital heroes, fire sword, Tom & Jerry, Bobay, Ninja tortoises)	Yes	105	57.4	78	42.6	0.021*
	No	14	36.8	24	63.2	
8- watch competitions programs like (small stars, few children)	Yes	64	56.6	49	43.4	0.395
	No	55	50.9	53	49.1	
9- watch news and photos of wounded & killed people	Yes	86	59.3	59	40.7	0.024*
	No	33	43.4	43	56.6	
10- watch watch police movies and horror movie watch s in TV	Yes	89	58.2	64	41.8	0.053
	No	30	44.1	38	55.9	
11-watch circus items and accidents programs & chasing	Yes	73	59.3	50	40.7	0.066
	No	46	46.9	52	53.1	

P value significant at level of  $\leq 0.05$

Table (2.C) shows that is high significant Association between the samples mates relation and preferred TV programs especially items(C-1, C-2, C-7, C-9) respectively (0.028, 0.017, 0.021, 0.024).

### Discussion :

The present study table (1) shows that male gender more than the half of the sample .this result study consistent with data from the Iraqi Ministry of

Planning for the year (2007) that the rate of enrollment in the age group 12-14 years the percentage of enrollment in middle school 45.5% for boys and 41.5% for girls,

in urban areas, and decreases in the countryside to 28.8% and 16.6% on , respectively<sup>(7)</sup>

The present study results revealed that one fifth of the study sample is the one sequence between brothers ,the second rank is the second sequence between brothers and the third rank is the third sequence between and the same proportions.

Regarding to the number of family and how it effects on students which exposure to televised violence the results show that , the results show that number of family Were more families consist of 7 members, 6 members , 8 members respectively . This is consistent with the survey conducted by the Women's Organization South on a sample of families in the province of Thi Qar, shown by the results that the number of individuals in the same family 85% more than (7) members of the 15% less than (7) members of the time period between pregnancy and another 85% (1.5 years) more than 15% (1.5) year .This is linked to the social heritage of the community and the desire to give birth to the largest number of children to increase the numbers of family because the parents want to brag about begetting the largest number of children and boasting their<sup>(8)</sup>.

students family socioeconomic status come from middle level of SES and this revealed that large number of the Iraqi families either middle class as especially the preset study reflected this late group .result of study consistent with data from the Iraqi Ministry of Planning for the year (2007) the breadth relative size of the category of middle-income and convergence of levels of well-being among families, and the proportion of the poor of the total population according to the latest data to less than 24%, and became the average per capita higher margin substantial than it was the time of the siege<sup>(7)</sup>.

Figure (1) indicated that study sample have (53.8%) poor mates relation result of the present study disagrees with Alkhabab study (2004) entitled satellite channels and some of the social values of the high school students and their number of 600 students in the province Nairiyah in Saudi Arabia and the statistical results showed that watching satellite TV scenes influence in the education of the value of using style of dialogue at an understanding with friends, in addition to having a positive correlation with the values of friendship<sup>(9)</sup>.

Table (2.A.1) shows there is significant relationships between effect of violence in TV programs on mates relationship and male students. this result agree with Gentile et al. (2004)which showed that boys spend more time watching television in comparison to girls<sup>(10)</sup>.

Table (2.A.2) shows there is significant relationships between effect of violence in TV programs on mates relationship with number of family members at ( $p=0.008$ ) This results agree with Abu Laila (2002) Methods of parental treatment as perceived by children and their relation to disorder the course and results also indicate that households that its numbers (3-5) individuals more aggression from families with the number (9-11) have children in the age group are close and small, and more than that interactions between children. In the presence of a lack of experience they have, over aggression interactive justified them in their attempts to workout and set limits for themselves and their relationship with others and especially school starts children the same method to solve problems with others, and feel the children in small families that there is no support so they turn to the strong reactions to those trying to prejudice them. But when the number of family members large, it is likely to be the ages of the children varied, which makes and paves the way for the presence of several parties to resolve disputes between children



through siblings, and teach each other how to solve problems in an appropriate manner. While in school is often kids have brothers largest them so that they can not provide them with assistance<sup>(11)</sup>.

Table (2.B.2.3) shows there is significant relationships between effect of violence in TV programs on mates relation with Hours of watching satellite channels and Time interested to watch satellite channels( $p=0.002$ )( $p=0.036$ ) respectively. this result agree with Bickham and Rich (2006) The more time that children spent viewing violent programs, the less time they spent with their friends. has substantial, long-lasting effects on their social adjustment and overall mental health. Failing in these relationships increases the risk for social isolation. Increased aggression influenced by viewing violent television may prompt peers to reject and socially isolate the aggressive child<sup>(12)</sup>. And consistent with the Aldwori & Abdul Rahim(2002) titled the negative effects of TV on children's culture as Perceived by Parents .This study was conducted on a sample of 320 parents from the city of Baghdad and took a random manner, Among the most important findings to him that a children when sitting in front of the television for long hours keeps them away from the practice of other hobbies such as playing or getting together with friends<sup>(13)</sup>.

Table (2.C.1.2.7.9) shows there is significant relationships between effect of violence in TV programs on mates relation watch TV programs for entertainment & enjoying(55.5%,0.028), watch TV programs of free wrestling & boxing, watch cartoon series like (digital heroes, fire sword, Tom & Jerry, Bobay, Ninja tortoises), watch news and photos of wounded & killed people(  $p=0.028$  ),( $p=0.017$  ), (  $p=0.021$  ),( $p=0.024$  ). this result agree with al-Shammari ( 2012) Methods of violence among school students from the point of view of teachers which showed that the media played a

major role in the phenomenon of violence among students through they see films and serials, Cartoon news contain violence<sup>(14)</sup>.

**Recommendations:** The study recommended to preparation of an intensive campaign to educate parents through the media about the dangers of violence in television programs and parent education in the light of current circumstances, keep an eye on the activities of their children and observant of any changes in their behavior strange psychological or social.

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