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Thesis Abstract

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Degree : Master.

Title : Attitudes of a Sample of Makkah Al-Mukarramah Citizens Towards Psychology and Its Relationship with Some of the Demographic Variables .

Method: The descriptive method was used in this study.

Objectives:

1. To identify the dispositions of the sample members towards psychology, with regard to the subject itself, names of its specialists and the domains of its application.
2. To know the relationship between the disposition towards psychology among the sample members and the chronological age variable.
3. To determine the differences in the sample members dispositions towards psychology according to their specialization in the secondary stage (literary, scientific, other).
4. To determine the differences in the sample member dispositions towards psychology according to the professional specialization.
5. To determine the differences in the sample member dispositions towards psychology according to their specialization in the university (literary, scientific).
6. To know the relationship between the dispositions towards psychology among the sample members and the years of practical experience.

Sample:

The sample of this study consisted of (372) members working in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in various professions, classified as follows:

Tools:

1. The common idea about psychology questionnaire.
2. The scale of disposition towards psychology, sanctioned by Al-Harithi (1993) in the Saudi environment.

Islamic sciences experts (50) members, academicians (70) members, physicians (45) members, engineers (51) teachers (102) members and business men (54) members.

Results:

1. There were general dispositions among the sample members towards psychology, nearer to the positive pole.
2. There was statistically significant correlation at the (0.01) level between the dispositions of the sample members towards psychology and age.
3. There were no statistically significant differences in the dispositions of the sample members towards psychology according to their specialization in the secondary school (literary, scientific, other).
4. There were statistically significant differences in the dispositions of the sample members towards psychology according to their professional specialization at the (0.01) level, in favor of the academicians.
5. There were no statistically significant differences in the dispositions of the sample members towards psychology according to their specialization in the university (literary, scientific).
6. There was a statistically significant correlative relationship at the (0.01) level between the dispositions of the sample members towards psychology and the years of practical experience.

Recommendations:

1. To improve the basis of primary psychological knowledge among individuals through improvement of psychology courses in the secondary stage and to stress the importance of teaching psychology starting the first secondary class through the third secondary class, with both its sections (literary and scientific).
2. To activate the applied branches of psychology, like the industrial psychology served by those branches.
3. To encourage the private sector organizations and institutions to support the psychological research and studies that have applied inclinations.
4. To work towards development of psychology disciplines in universities and colleges so as to catch up with the enormous development in this modern era.
5. To enrich various information media with cultural programs about psychology in all domains of life.
6. To try to establish more academic journals specialized in psychology for publishing psychological topics that have high academic value and quality.