

The Emptiness Of Meaning For University Students

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Abstract

The current research aims to identify the emptiness of meaning among university students, the significance of the differences in the emptiness of meaning among university students according to the variables of gender (male - female), specialization (scientific - human). In order to achieve the objectives of the current research, the researchers built a measure of emptiness of meaning based on the theory (Frankl, 2006), which consists of (30) paragraphs distributed on (4) domains with (8) for the first domain the loss of purpose or meaning, (7) for the second domain, indifference, and (7)) for the third field is boring and (8) for the fourth field is void. The research was conducted on a building sample of (400) male and female students from all faculties at the University of Dhi Qar distributed by gender (155 males and (39%) and (245) females At a rate of (61%), and according to the specialization, the number of students in the humanitarian specialization is (142) male and female students at a rate of (35%), while the number of students in the scientific specialization is (258) at a rate of (65%), then the application is repeated again on the same sample to be the application sample Finally, the paragraphs of the scale were analyzed logically and statistically to calculate their discriminatory ability and their validity coefficients. The researchers verified the apparent validity and construction validity indicators of the two scales, and calculated the stability of the two scales by two methods (Alpha Cronbach - retest), and for the purpose of verifying the research procedures and results, the researchers used the appropriate statistical means. The results revealed the following: The research sample had a weak degree of meaninglessness. There are no differences in the relationship between emptiness of meaning and intellectual immunity according to gender (male - female), there are no differences in the relationship between emptiness of meaning and intellectual immunity according to specialization (scientific - human).

Research problem :

The emptiness or loss of meaning is one of the problems that contribute to the development of the suffering of individuals in life, so they lose the sense of meaning in their lives and are unable to set a goal consistent with their tendencies and seek to achieve, which reflects negative attitudes towards life and increases their feeling of

loneliness in their presence among their families and peers, where their relationships are limited Social influence on their colleagues (Abu Zayd, 2021:518). It seems that the phenomenon of life's emptiness of meaning is increasing and spreading in an intense manner, and the individuals who suffer from it are increasing day by day to the extent with which we can consider that the

complaint of the meaningless has become one of the most urgent and highest problems among individuals, so the individual often wonders about the meaning and value of Life and the feasibility of stressing himself to live a life that began to question its value and feasibility, as complaints of meaninglessness threaten the individual on the cognitive and emotional level, which is associated with the risk of falling prey to frustration and depression. (Sulaiman and Fawzi, 2010:1032). The problem becomes clearer when we know that the emptiness of meaning is one of the main existential concerns that negatively affects the psychological and physical health of the human being (Frankel, 1982: 170), while (Earn Show) sees that the loss of meaning includes the human feeling of severe lack of a meaning worth living, to make it He suffers from the experience of emptiness and emptiness is within him, and he becomes bound or fascinated by a state of existential emptiness. (Al-Sultan, 2012: 619). The study (Al-Khikani and Al-Jamaan, 2018) found a relationship between feeling meaningless and depression, and that depressed people see their lives empty and may be more willing to take addictive drugs and may even commit suicide (Al-Khikani and Al-Khikani, 2018:30). The chance of the spread of this phenomenon in the Iraqi society is very likely, as the conditions that it is going through at this time in its history are harsher and more harmful even than the conditions that the European community lived through after the end of World War II, especially the Iraqi youth, as many of them do not see the factors that threaten their existence (Insecurity, terrorism, and unemployment) and on this basis, there are important reasons for recognizing the emptiness of meaning among Iraqi university students in particular. (Al-Araji, 2:2007).

This sense of emptiness of meaning and loss of purpose in life may bring on the student who suffers more suffering and disturbances, thus becoming a victim of many frustrations, so he misses what he struggles or lives for in life, and many studies have confirmed the relationship of meaninglessness to many psychological and social variables. Such as: depression, suicide, boredom, apathy, anger, despair, psychological pain, anxiety, burnout, anxiety of the resigned, values crisis, life satisfaction, stress tolerance, mental health, self-control, and its connection to a large extent with alienation from oneself, others and the world, And the strong relationship between it and addiction of all kinds (Muhammad, 2006: 114). The feeling of emptiness of meaning makes university students feel the lack of ability to set a clear goal for their life and the lack of hope in life, which reflects his inability to influence, low level of satisfaction with his relationship with other students and his lack of valuable life (Al-Hudaibi, 530: 2015). The problem of the current research is to answer the following question:

Is there a void of meaning among university students?

The importance of the research: The concept of the meaning of life has captured the attention of researchers in the field of psychology and mental health, as it is related to the lifestyle, with the ability to face many of the pressures and modern diseases surrounding our lives. And the role he sees fit to play in life. (Suhair, 2007:293). Therefore, man searches for meaning in his life by establishing personal relationships with other individuals, and in line with the increasing interest of researchers in topics that emphasize the positivity of the human personality such as the center of control,

optimism, emotional intelligence and meaning in life, some of the studies focused on topics such as the loss of meaning or the emptiness of meaning. Accordingly, it is necessary that the inner life of the individual be more profound and influential, making him better able to deal adequately with the harshest circumstances surrounding him. Seligman, 1994:34). This is consistent with Seligman's call, which emphasizes the need for psychology to study what makes life worth living in all its aspects, and to make people's lives more full of meanings and values in order to pave the way for happiness in all aspects of their lives, and to spread commitment and social justice instead. From demonstrating abnormalities or abnormalities in a pathological model of human function (Al-Khalidi and Zaidan, 2014: 85-86). Frankl (Frankl, 1998) believes that the struggle of individuals for a sense of meaning in their lives appears evident in the youth stage. Individuals whose lives are filled with meanings and goals find energy and motivation, which makes them believe in the feasibility of life and what helps them to face neurosis or any other suffering. (Frankl, 1998, : 177), and the university student as a young man searching for meaning in life through personal, human and social relationships and finding practical ways and paths to achieve his goals and his constant pursuit and continuous attempts to provide conditions that lead to high levels of happiness and hope, which is required in light of The mysterious circumstances that surround him, the meaning of life is related to the student with the value of his life, his satisfaction with himself and his appreciation for it, and the role that he sees that he is qualified to perform in it. (Faraj, 2006: 2).

Research objectives: The current research aims to identify:

1- Emptiness of meaning among university students.

2- The significance of the differences in the emptiness of meaning among university students according to the variables of gender (male - female), specialization (scientific - human).

search limits:

1- Objective limits: the emptiness of meaning.

2- Spatial boundaries: Dhi Qar University.

3- Time limits: the academic year (2020-2021).

4- Human limits: university students for the morning primary study (males - females)

Defining terms: meaning emptiness

Frankl (Frankl, 1963):

A state of feeling a loss of importance and emptiness associated with the individual's sense of missing a clear goal that he seeks to achieve or a motive that moves his behavior and a feeling of indifference, and a person reaches this state as a result of his life being devoid of meaning or the futility of any of the things he aspires to and feel that his life is stagnant and filled with boredom Frankl, 1963 :115).).

Procedural definition: The total score that the individual obtains through his answer to the paragraphs of the meaning-empty scale prepared for the purposes of the current research.

Chapter II

Meaning Lessnes Theoretical Framework:

The concept of emptiness meaning:

The concept of emptiness of meaning from the point of view of Frankl (1982) is the feeling of man's extreme lack of sense of a meaning worth living for, to make him suffer from the experience of emptiness and emptiness within himself, and become bound or captivated by a state of existential emptiness (Frankel, 1982: 141). (Horton, 1983) believes that the concept of empty sperm is a subjective state of boredom, indifference and emptiness, in which the individual feels pessimism, doubts about human motives, questioning the value of most life activities, and a sense of worthlessness in life. (Saleh, 14:2015). Gorrard and Landes (1988) referred to the concept of emptiness of meaning as a kind of neurosis of despair and depression, which results when an individual fails to find meaning for his life, or when he fails to find new meanings for life, when previous goals are achieved or when they lose their driving force. (Sultan, 622:2012). In other words, it is a condition that afflicts a person, and it occurs when his will for meaning is hindered or his will for meaning is frustrated, so his life becomes meaningless and he does not feel the enthusiasm to accomplish a task, and does not show him a clear message that he must perform, but rather moves from day to day in a boring routine system (Al-Araji, 2007, 22). Where in our time we hear or come across many phrases, including my life is meaningless, there is nothing to live for, and this situation is called the individual's feeling of losing his life meaning and losing the goal in his presence in life that he seeks to achieve, which makes him live in a state of despair, boredom and indifference as the emptiness Meaning is a widespread phenomenon since the twentieth century (Frankl, 1992:111). Frankl (1963) considered the emptiness of

meaning as a state of loss of importance and emerging emptiness associated with the individual's sense of missing a clear goal that he seeks to achieve or a motive that moves his behavior and a feeling of indifference. Which he looks forward to and feels that his life is stagnant and filled with boredom (Frankl, 1963, p:115)).

Manifestations of emptiness of meaning: The emptiness of meaning has four basic manifestations through which it can appear:-

1. Loss of importance or purpose: It is the weakness of the individual's ability to pay attention to what is going on around him and the course of his life.
2. Indifference: is to belittle the matter and not attach any importance to it or not take it into consideration.
3. Emptiness: It is a person's feeling of his extreme need to sense a meaning that is worth living for.
4. Boredom: It is the state in which the individual feels annoyed with something, and the tendency to withdraw from it most of the time. (Al-Jama`an and Al-Khikani, 28: 2018).

Theories that dealt with the emptiness of meaning.

Victor Emil Frankl's theory:

Frankl pointed out that the human search for meaning in his life is the main motive for him and it is the central concept in his theory of the human personality. Frankl was initially influenced by Freudian analysis when explaining human behavior, but soon turned to existential concepts, believing in the imperfection of psychoanalysis. The emptiness of meaning in life means falling into the captivity of the so-called existential

emptiness is news that life passes without meaning, and that it is absurd and is represented in the depletion of the soul and indifference, despite the fact that everything may be available to man, including what Freud described as primary instincts, And what Adler included in the concept of power (Abu Zayd, 524:2021) Frankl focused to address the emptiness of meaning on the spiritual dimension and the importance of meaning in human life and on the values that he identifies within three classifications that are the path that any person can take to reach meaning. of his life, which are: (innovativeness that drives the performance of tasks and achievement worthy of attention - meaning comes from what life gives) and (experiential or experimental: stands the individual at the meaning of what is good and real and helps him to understand the reality of love between humans, which is represented by love and social responsibility, meaning comes from what We take it from the world) and (Attitudes: in the individual's attitudes towards attitudes and predestination, it directs the individual towards adopting a specific trend towards his pain and suffering. A meaning for his life, each individually and his own being, through his experiences and innovations and through a position he takes towards life challenges, life is never without meaning, even if the individual lacks the capabilities of innovation and experiences of confrontation, he will still have a specific attitude and direction towards the world and life, even if it is within a framework From pain and suffering, and all these values are supported by the existence of the principle of responsibility and belief in freedom of decision-making in exploring the meaningful aspects of human life and how they can be collected, deepened and transformed into a source of pursuit, effectiveness, vitality and continuity Thus, the individual was able to

draw inspiration from the past and its reflections on the present and the future (Frankel, 102: 2004), "Frankel" was able to see life with a view full of wisdom and mercy, and his words resounded with the utmost sincerity, honesty and depth, indicating that "there is only one thing that terrifies me, which is not to be worthy By illiterate, life is full of opportunities that enable a person to use his values in presenting creative work, even if it is a life of adversity, pain and suffering, because there must always be a look full of hope, hope and optimism in the ability to transcend and reach meaning (Frankel, 1982: 130).

previous studies :

1- Study (Al-Jama'an and Al-Khikani, 2018):
(The emptiness of meaning among university students)

The study aimed to identify the level of meaninglessness and the statistically significant differences in the level of meaninglessness among university students according to the two variables (gender and specialization). Class for the academic year (2017-2018) and the results indicated that university students suffer from a high level of sense of emptiness of meaning, as well as the presence of differences between males and females in the level of sense of emptiness of meaning in favor of females, and also of differences between specialization and science in the level of feeling of emptiness of meaning in favor of Scientific specialization. (Al-Jumaan and Al-Khikani, 2018)

2- Study (Abdul Azim, 2001):

(The emptiness of meaning and its relationship to some psychological and social variables among university students)

The study aimed to identify the nature of the relationship between meaning emptiness and its relationship to some psychological and social variables, and to identify whether there are differences between males and females in feeling emptiness of meaning and the difference between high and low emptiness of meaning in psychological and social variables. (571) male and female students from the Faculty of Education at the University of El Mina, and the results indicated that there is a positive and statistically significant correlation between the senselessness of meaning and the feeling of despair, the crisis of values, and the anxiety of the future. There are statistically significant correlations between males and females in the sense of emptiness of meaning, and the results also indicated that there are statistically significant differences between high and low of emptiness of meaning in psychological and social variables. (Sayed Abdel Azim, 2001)

Aspects of benefit from previous studies:

In light of what was presented from previous studies, the researchers were able to benefit from them in several matters, including:

- 1- Enriching the research problem and its importance with the necessary information.
- 2- Benefiting from them in defining the theoretical frameworks for the variables of the current study and adopting them in building and adopting the tools of the current research.
- 3- Choosing the statistical means that fit with the nature of the research tools.
- 4- Comparing previous studies with the results of the current research.

Chapter III

Research Methodology and Procedures:

First, the research method: The researchers relied on the descriptive approach of correlational studies to describe the relationship to achieve the results of its research by studying the relationship between variables, and the correlational studies within the descriptive approach depend on studying the reality or phenomenon, describing it accurately, and expressing it quantitatively and qualitatively, and the quantitative expression provides us with a numerical description that can be To show the quantity. And how they are related to other phenomena, and the qualitative expression describes the phenomenon and explains its characteristics and description (Obeidat and others, 1998: 271).

Second - The research community: The current research community consisted of students from the colleges of the University of Dhi Qar for the academic year (2021-2022) for the morning study, which numbered (18,622) male and female students, distributed by gender to (7176) male students (39%), and (11446) female students, with a percentage of (61%), distributed according to specialization to (12029) scientific (65%), and (6593) humanitarian (35%), distributed among (20) faculties.

Third - the research sample: the researchers resorted to selecting the sample by a stratified random method, and on the basis of that, (400) male and female students were selected from all faculties at the University of Dhi Qar, distributed by gender (155) males, (39%) and (245) females, with a percentage of (61%), and according to specialization, the number of students in the humanitarian

specialization is (142) male and female students at a rate of (35%), while the number of students in the scientific specialization is (258) at a rate of (65%).

Fourth: The research tool: In order to achieve the objectives of the current research, it was necessary to use a tool to measure the emptiness of meaning among university students, which has the characteristics of psychological scales of validity and stability, so that the researchers built a measure of emptiness of meaning based on the theory (Frankl, 2006).

1- Defining the concept of emptiness of meaning:

In order for the scale to accurately measure the concept, we must define the behavior that must be measured clearly and consistently. The emerging and related to the individual's sense of missing a clear goal that he seeks to achieve or a motive that moves his behavior and a feeling of indifference, and man reaches this state as a result of his life being devoid of meaning or the uselessness of any of the things he aspires to and he feels that his life is stagnant and filled with boredom. (Frankl, 2006, p: 106).

2- Determine the areas of the scale:

Based on the definition based on the emptiness of meaning, the researchers identified four domains of the emptiness of meaning scale (loss of purpose or importance, indifference, boredom, and emptiness).

3- Formulating the scale items in their initial form:

After conducting and informing the researchers of the previous research, research and literary studies of the researchers and

their definition of the emptiness of meaning, the researchers were able to formulate (30) paragraphs in the initial form, Appendix (3), to measure the emptiness of meaning, distributed into (4) fields, with (8) for the first field and (7) for the second field (7) for the third field, and (8) for the fourth.

4- Determining the weights of the alternatives and the method of correction:

The researchers identified the answer alternatives on the five-step scale (it always applies to me, applies to me often, applies to me sometimes, applies to me rarely, does not apply to me at all) corresponding to the scores (1,2,3,4,5) and according to the direction of the paragraph.

5- Preparing the scale instructions:

It is better to make the scale's instructions easy to understand and clear, and to give the respondent an initial picture of how to answer, while emphasizing not to mention the name of the respondent to reassure the sample members, so as not to give himself a perfect picture (Alport, 1963: 106). Therefore, the researchers were keen that the instructions of the scale be clear, as students can answer them frankly and honestly, and explain how to answer them and the necessity of not leaving any paragraph unanswered, noting that there are no right answers and wrong answers, but the answers express the opinion of the respondent and nothing more, and that the answer No one except the researchers sees it in order to reassure the respondent on the confidentiality of the information.

6- Reconnaissance application:-

After the scale was built, the two researchers applied the scale to a sample of (40) male and female students for the purpose

of knowing the clarity of the positions of the research sample in terms of wording and content. 20) minutes to know the strengths and weaknesses of the scale and work on evaluating them. It was found that the positions are clear.

The apparent validity of the scale (paragraph validity):

In order to identify the validity of the paragraphs, the researchers presented the scale in its initial form of (30) items to (16) arbitrators from specialized professors with experience in the field of educational and psychological sciences, to express their opinions and observations about the scale in judging the suitability of the scale for the purpose for which it was set And in light of what the experts decided, some paragraphs were modified and others were canceled, and the researcher relied on the value of the chi-square in judging the validity of the paragraph from its invalidity, which is equivalent to (80%) or more of the arbitrators' opinions to indicate the apparent honesty of the scale. All paragraphs because the calculated chi-square value is greater than the tabular value of (3,84) with a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom (1), except for paragraph No. (1) of the field of loss of purpose or importance, so that the scale consists of (29) A paragraph to apply it to the sample of the statistical analysis of the paragraphs

Statistical analysis of the meaning emptiness scale paragraphs.

The researchers performed the statistical analysis according to the following:

Statistical analysis sample for paragraphs:

The scale consisting of (29) items was applied to a sample of (400) male and female students, and this sample is suitable for analyzing the paragraphs of the meaning-emptiness scale, and Henrysoon believes that the appropriate sample size in the process of statistical analysis of the items should not be less than (400)) or (500) individuals carefully selected from the original community. (Henrysoon, 1963, 132); Because the adoption of (27%) of the individuals in this sample in determining the two extreme groups in the total score achieves an appropriate size in each group and a good contrast between them. (Ghiselli, et al, 1981, 434) This is also appropriate in the light of the opinion of Nunnally (1978), which believes that the sample size for statistical analysis of the items should be between (5-10) individuals for each of the scale items to reduce the impact of chance. (Nunnally, 1978, 262), and Anastasi believes that the best sample size for paragraphs analysis is to have in each of the two extreme groups in the total score (100) individuals if 27% of the sample size is adopted in each of the two extreme groups. . (Anastasi, 1988, 23).

Calculating the psychometric properties of the vertebrae:

Choosing the paragraphs with the appropriate psychometric characteristics enables the construction of a scale that has good standard characteristics, so the standard characteristics of the paragraphs must be checked to select the appropriate ones and modify or exclude the unsuitable items (Ghiselli, el at , 1981, 421). So the researchers calculated the discriminative power, internal consistency, and agency.

a. The discriminatory power of the paragraphs: The researchers extracted the

coefficients of the discriminatory power of the paragraphs of the meaning emptiness scale, and in order to find the discriminatory power of the paragraphs of the scale, the researcher followed the method of the two extreme groups as follows:

1) The scores of the sample members were arranged in their response on the emptiness of meaning scale from (highest) degree to (lowest) degree.

2) A percentage of (27%) of the upper and lower groups was adopted to represent the two extreme groups, as the adoption of a percentage of (27%) for the two extreme groups represents the best percentage that can be adopted, because it presents two groups with the maximum possible size and differentiation (Al-Zoba'i and Al-Kinani, 1994: 74) . And because the statistical analysis sample consisted of (400) male and female students, so the number of individuals in the upper and lower groups was (216) male and female students, ie (108) in the lower group and (108) in the upper group.

B . Internal consistency (paragraph validity):
The internal consistency was calculated as follows:

The relationship of the paragraph's degree with the total degree: in calculating the paragraph's validity, the researchers relied on the Person correlation coefficient between the grades of each paragraph and the total degree, because the paragraph's grades are continuous and gradual, knowing that the paragraph's validity sample consists of (400) male and female students in the current research. It was found that all the correlation coefficients are statistically significant when compared with the critical value of the correlation coefficient of (0.098) at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of

freedom (398), and this is an indication that the scale is valid for measuring the phenomenon that it was designed to measure.

The relationship of the degree of the paragraph with the degree of the field to which it belongs: The researchers used this method to find out the correlation coefficient between the degree of each paragraph and the degree of the field to which it belongs, for the purpose of verifying the validity of the paragraphs of the meaning-emptiness scale in each field. Pearson's correlation It turns out that all correlation coefficients are statistically significant when compared with the critical value of (0,098) at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom (398).

The matrix of internal correlations for the independence of the domains: to achieve this, the statistical analysis sample of (400) students was relied upon, and the results indicated that all correlation coefficients for each domain with other domains and the total score are statistically significant, and this indicates that domains measure one thing which Emptiness of meaning, as all the calculated correlation coefficients were higher than the critical value of (0.098) at a significance level of (0.05) with a degree of freedom (398), and this is a good indicator of the validity of the scale construction.

Standard characteristics (psychometric) of the scale:

The researchers calculated them according to the following steps:

First: Validity of the Scale: The current scale has extracted two indicators of sincerity: apparent validity and construct validity. The following is an explanation of how to verify each of them:

A- Face validity:

The two researchers verified the apparent validity of the meaning-emptiness scale by defining the definition, defining the components, and preparing the paragraphs according to the definition and the components.

B- Construct Validity:

The validity of the construction, although it refers to the extent to which the psychological scale is measured to a hypothetical formation, or a psychological concept by verifying the extent to which its degrees match the concept or assumption that the researchers relied on in constructing the scale, the inconsistency of the experimental results of the scale with its theoretical assumptions that the researchers relied on it was incorrect, and if Cronbach had shown that the validity of the entire scale is the validity of the construction (Cronbach, 1960: 26).

Scale stability:

The stability was calculated by the retest and Facronbach methods, as follows:

A- Test-Retest Method:

For the purpose of extracting stability in this way, the scale was re-applied to the stability sample that consisted of (40) male and female students, with an interval of (14) days from the first application. The first application, then the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between the degrees of the first and second applications, and the correlation coefficient was (0.88) for the scale, and this value is a good indicator of the stability of individuals' answers on the scale over time, where (Al-Isawy) indicated that if the correlation coefficient between the first two applications And the second (0.70) or more, as this is a good indicator of the

stability of tests in educational and psychological sciences (Al-Esawy, 1985: 58).

b- Cronbach's Alpha equation:

The stability was extracted in this way from the degrees of the basic sample forms of (400) forms, and using the Cronbach equation, the alpha coefficient reached (0.86), which is a good stability coefficient.

Statistical indicators of the statistical analysis sample of the Proactive Personality Scale:

The researchers used the statistical bag for social sciences

(SPSS) (Statistical Package for Social Science) in extracting those statistical indicators.

the fourth chapter:

The first goal: to identify the emptiness of meaning among university students.

To achieve this goal, the researchers applied the emptiness of meaning scale to the research sample consisting of (400) male and female students. The results of the research showed that the arithmetic mean of the scores of this sample on the scale reached (83,467) degrees, with a standard deviation of (19,098) degrees, and for the purpose of knowing the significance of the difference between the arithmetic mean and the hypothetical average, which reached (87) degrees, the researchers used the T-test for one sample and it was found that The difference is statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05) and in favor of the hypothetical average, as the calculated t-value reached (3,699) which is greater than the tabular t-value of (1.96), and with a degree of freedom (398), and this means that the meaning of the research sample is its

degree Weak because the arithmetic mean of the sample was smaller than the hypothetical

mean and the significance was in favor of the hypothetical mean and the table (1)

Table (1):Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and t-value of the emptiness of meaning scale

variable	sample	The mean	Stan.Dev.	Hypothetical mean	T-value		Sig. (0,05)
					Calculated	Tabled	
Meaning emptiness	400	83,467	19,098	87	3,699	1,96	Significant

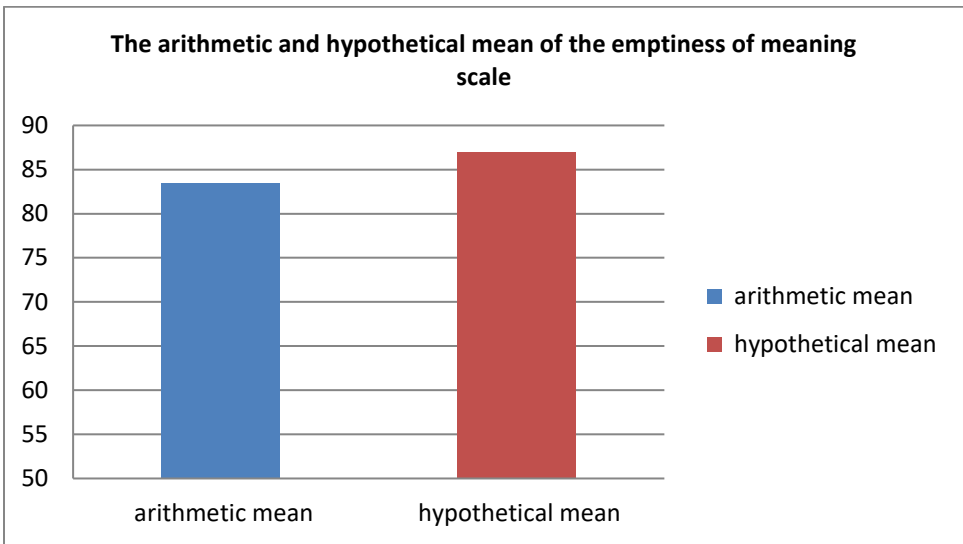


Figure (1) The arithmetic and hypothetical mean of the meaning emptiness scale

The researchers also attribute this result to the cultural and scientific sense that university students possess that makes them reach the highest level of maturity and deal with the most difficult situations, and that university students have a good level of meaning in life. Adapting to the environment in which they live, they are trying to overcome and overcome painful experiences and reach a life characterized by meaning, pleasure and optimism. Above suffering and clings to life.

This result is consistent with the study of (Mohammed, 2006). The results of the study indicated that counseling based on analysis by meaning contributed to an increase in the

sense of purpose in life and thus a decrease in the level of emptiness of meaning among a sample of students. The results indicated that university students suffer from a high level of sense of emptiness of meaning.

The second objective: to identify the significance of the differences in the emptiness of meaning among university students according to the variables of gender (male - female) and specialization (scientific - human).

a. According to the gender variable (male - female):

To identify the significance of the differences in the emptiness of meaning among university students and according to the gender variable, the researchers used the

Z test to indicate the difference between the correlation coefficients between the degrees of the sample, and the results were as shown in Table (2).

table(2) Differences in emptiness of meaning according to the gender variable

Gender	No.	Correlation coefficient value	Stan.Value	Z-value		(0,05)Sig.
				Calculated	Tabled	
male	155	-0,471	0,510	0,311	1,96	Insignificant
female	245	-0,447	0,478			

It is clear from the above table that there are no differences in the relationship between meaningfulness and intellectual immunity according to gender (males - females), since the calculated value of (0.311) is smaller than the tabular value of (1.96).

The researchers attribute this result to the fact that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) in the relationship between emptiness of meaning and intellectual immunity, that is, they are the same for (males and females). An appropriate position for females to an almost equal degree for both sexes. This indicates the equality of the difference between the sexes. Males and females during the first age stage enjoy equal opportunities for family care and socialization, and to satisfy the necessary desires and needs that are the reason for the formation and emergence of cognitive growth and thinking for both sexes. The reason for the homogeneity of this sample in terms of academic and social conditions, age, and academic level. This indicates that there is no disparity in the

emptiness of meaning and intellectual immunity for both sexes, and that university students (males - females) live equal university conditions, so their personal experiences are equal and similar, and their studies and social experiences are close. vector in one format, and this is what came from this current result, which emphasizes the equality of (males and females) in the nature of their thinking and cognitive development that form the pattern of their personalities. Give a consistent picture of students (male and female) at the undergraduate level.

B. According to the variable of specialization (scientific - human):

To identify the significance of the differences in the emptiness of meaning among university students and according to the variable of specialization, the researchers used the Z test to indicate the difference between the correlation coefficients between the degrees of the sample, and the results were as shown in Table (3)

table(3):Differences in the relationship between meaningfulness and intellectual immunity according to the variable of specialization

Specialization	No.	Correlation coefficient value	Stan.value	z-value		(0,05) Sig.
				Calculated	tabled	
scientific	258	-0,461	0,497	0,179	1,96	insignificant
Humanistic	142	-0,445	0,478			

It is clear from the above table that there are no differences in the relationship between emptiness of meaning and intellectual immunity according to specialization (scientific - humanistic) because the calculated Z value of (0.179) is smaller than the tabular Z-value of (1.96).

The researchers attribute this result to the fact that the students of the scientific specialization do not differ from the sample of the humanities in the level of emptiness of meaning and intellectual immunity.

The Recommendations:

In light of the findings of the two researchers can recommend the following:

1. Benefiting from the emptiness of meaning and intellectual immunity scale and its adoption by researchers in the psychological field as one of the practical means to determine the level of emptiness of meaning and intellectual immunity with other variables and studies.

The Suggestions:

In light of the above and to complement the current research, the researchers suggest the following:

1. Conducting similar studies to the current research on different samples, such as university professors, teachers, and other educational stages such as the primary stage and the secondary stage.

2. Conducting other studies dealing with the relationship of meaninglessness with other psychological variables that were not addressed in this research, such as perseverance, moral intelligence and self-confidence.

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