

Mental Vigilance Of The Lawyer Of The Federal Court Of Appeal Dhi Qar

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Abstract

The current research aims to identify the measurement of mental alertness among the research sample. The significance of the difference in mental alertness according to the gender variable (males, females). Significance of the difference in mental alertness according to the age variable. The significance of the difference in mental vigilance according to the service variable, in the numbers of preparing the mental vigilance scale, as the researcher determined the theoretical definition of mental vigilance based on the definition of Langer (2002), which consists of (41) items for the scale of mental vigilance distributed over (5) components of the first component making and forming new categories and updating The old categories (8) paragraphs, the second component, automatic behavior modification (10) paragraphs, the third component allowing doubt (6) paragraphs, the fourth component making sure of the process instead of the results (7) paragraphs, and the fifth component taking views (10) paragraphs formulated in the style of the declarative statement. The research was conducted on a building sample of (300) male and female lawyers, (212) male and female lawyers at (71%) and (88) female lawyers at (29%),,. They were chosen randomly from male and female lawyers of class (B) in the Federal Court of Appeal of Dhi Qar, then the paragraphs of the scale were analyzed logically and statistically to calculate their discriminatory ability and their validity coefficients.), and for the purpose of verifying the research procedures and results, the researcher used the statistical methods for the research objectives and the results resulted: that the research sample have a high level of mental alertness, there is no difference in mental alertness according to the gender variable (males, females). There is a statistically significant difference in mental alertness according to the age variable in favor of 36-45)), which means that this age group is more mature than other age groups. There is a statistically significant difference in mental alertness according to the service variable (20-16).

chapter one

problem of the study:

Mindfulness expands the individual's vision of what surrounds him and increases opportunities in him, and mental alertness is usually characterized by flexibility and the

ability to successfully deal with everything new in the environment. The human and social transformations that occur in individuals to help them fit in their social environment, and the tendency to practice negative mental habits characterized by monotony and illogical repetition (Al-Waili,

2019: 119). When people behave in a way that lacks mental alertness, they are often unable to open up to new experiences that enable them to think positively about new topics rather than stay stuck thinking in old categories when faced with new situations. (Langer, 1992:229). Albrecht (2012) also indicated that mental alertness helps the individual to realize his reality and understand himself clearly, as well as to enhance his social behaviors with others, whether at the level of professional maturity represented by sympathy, tolerance, satisfaction, enjoyment and attention, or at the social level represented by improving the climate Career and career (Albrecht, 2012: 898). Through the researchers' review of the psychological literature related to the concept of mental alertness, the researchers noted that although there is a wide interest for this concept in foreign psychological literature, this concept did not receive the attention it should be given in local and Arab studies, which constitutes an urgent need to fill this gap in Local and Arab Libraries Therefore, the current study came as an attempt to answer the following question: What is the level of mental alertness of the research sample?

The importance of the study:

The individual and society, especially in the recent times and in the current circumstances he is going through, need to pay attention to the positive aspects of raising the efficiency of individuals at work to obtain satisfactory results, whether for the individual himself or the destination of work or for society, such as mental vigilance, which is important in daily life, and there is an increasing interest in psychological benefits Mental vigilance, as it was found that there is a positive correlation between mental alertness and psychological stability,

psychological happiness, self-esteem and life satisfaction (Sadiq, 2012) and other positive variables, and this was indicated by previous studies such as the study (Pidgeon & Keye, 2014), And (Masuda & Tully, 2012: 66-71), where these studies have found a positive relationship between mental alertness and psychological flexibility. Making the appropriate choice within a set of options presented (Brown & Rayan, 2003: 84). It gives the individual a lot of focus, which earns him confidence, strength and control in all aspects of life, which improves performance levels at work and increases the individual's sense of life's meaning and exploration. It enhances its ability to manage the surrounding environment by enhancing qualitative responses to stress (Mace, 2008: 5).

Theoretical significance:

1. Research (mental vigilance) is one of the important topics that require study in the Iraqi environment, especially for lawyers at the Dhi Qar Federal Court of Appeal. Also, the study of mental alertness will increase scientific knowledge about the psychological characteristics of the research sample.

Practical importance:

- 1- The current research can contribute to providing a new measure at the level of the Arab and international community, which is believed to provide great importance to researchers and specialists.

Objectives of the study: The current research aims to identify:

1. Measuring the mental alertness of the research sample.

2. The significance of the difference in mental alertness according to the gender variable (males, females).
3. The significance of the difference in mental alertness according to the age variable.
4. The significance of the difference in mental alertness according to the service variable.

Research Limitation: The current research is limited by the following limits:

1. Conceptual determinants: include the variable of the current study (mental alertness).
2. Human Borders: It included a group of lawyers who hold (B) ID in the Federal Court in Dhi Qar.
3. Spatial boundaries: The Federal Court in Dhi Qar Governorate, which is affiliated to the Ministry of Justice.
4. Temporal limits: they refer to the time period during which the researchers conducted their theoretical and field studies in (2021-2022).

Defining the terms: Mental alertness defined by:

- Langer (2002, Langer):

"A flexible mental activity that is open to new experiences that makes the individual open to innovations, diverse and modern things" (Langer, 2002:32)).

Chapter II

Mindfulness framework:

Mindfulness concept.

The word "mindfulness" goes back to ancient Indian texts, as it was translated from the Hindi language (Pali) to the English language (Sati) in 1921, and it means: awareness (awareness), attention (attention), and (remembering), and on the Although the word mindfulness has its origins in Buddhist religious philosophy, many researchers have provided a range of definitions and views on its precise concept (Al Dabaa and Mahmoud, 2013, 11). Marlatt and Kristeller (1999) indicated that mental alertness means the extent of awareness of the existence of experiences with attention to current experiences and acceptance of them without resorting to making judgments, whether those judgments are pleasant or sad, as all personal experiences are accepted as thoughts feelings and events in general, and as they are realized in the present moment and the present.. (Marlatte & Kristeller, 1999, 395)

Weissbecker (2002) confirmed that mental alertness leads to enhancing a sense of self-management by stimulating qualitative responses to confront stress, and improving the sense of cohesion, because direct awareness may facilitate openness to experiences and a sense of them, and enhance a sense of the meaning of life and exploration of the meaning Weissbecker (2002:299)). Masten & Reed (2002) explained that mental alertness is a form of contemplative thinking, which allows an individual to increase the ability to control his thoughts and uncontrolled behavior. The individual expresses the feeling of loss of control and psychological balance, as well as that it increases the degree of his focus on the situations and events in which he is present (Masten & Reed, 2002:42)).

Explanatory Theory of Mindfulness: The double-edged theory:

This theory goes back to the American psychologist and theorist "Ellen Langer, 1947), who was interested during her professional and scientific life in studying the concepts of "self-control, decision-making, characteristics of aging and its relationship to mental alertness" (1990, Langer). One of the reasons that called Langer to call her theory (binomial) or (two-way), which she founded in 1997, was that she did not study the characteristics of mental alertness alone, which she called (the direction or the first party), but also went To study the characteristics of mental inattention, which it called (the direction or the second party) of the theory, and for this reason, mental alertness has been defined as "a state of conscious awareness to which the monkey is exposed when he is implicitly aware of the context and content of the information, and this awareness is that it is rich with the discriminatory detail resulting from organizational processes, which combines continuous scrutiny of current expectations with continuous improvement and differentiation of expectations based on new experiences, and the individual actively relies on these differences in order to maintain his presence in the present (Langer, 1997, 22). The educationalist (Ellen Langer, 1992) developed a concept of mental alertness, so she was able to present wonderful works in this field. She used the concept of mental alertness in an accurate and clear manner, and presented clear works in this field. A clear and broad view and openness to others' points of view and giving them ample time for expression that is not linked to a particular point of view and because it allows a good focus and is open to all the mental and physical experiences of the individual without making any judgment (Langer, 1992:6), and creating continuity for new categories of filters or reclassifications Or put

indicative boards of things, through one of the combinations and in a variety of forms, and that individuals who use imaginative activities and early times since childhood, the child who has this activity in the case of play, he behaves creatively, he must mark his own satisfactorily with starting with the arrangement settings Things (Langer, 2014: 65). Langer's theory of mental alertness has the ability to form new categories, renew and update old categories, update, develop and receive new information. It has been able to see things with a broad perspective and openness to other viewpoints (Lake & Warren, 2018: 143).

Langer added that mental alertness is linked to five ways of interacting with the world:

1. Creating new categories and updating old categories: creating new categories and renaming old categories are important indicators and evidence for vigilant behavior, and rethinking the categories in which people's behavior is described and types of tools give more options in performing tasks or actions better.
2. Modifying automatic behavior: looking at the automatic methods of behavior in a new way can result in modifying and improving them to obtain more desirable results.
3. Accept new ideas: People's opinions and experiences are shaped on initial impressions and stick to them even when opposing evidence appears. These people use all available tools to improve their abilities to reach understanding.
4. Emphasis on process rather than outcome: Here the community, school, and people are instructed to think about their lives in terms of accomplishment (How do I do this?) rather than (Can I do this?), and pay attention to identifying the necessary steps in this way, as

acceptance allows Each stage according to their role brings about changes and modifications that lead to obtaining better results.

5. Accept skepticism: Many people rely on prediction, and they like to plan things that will happen in the same way they are constantly talked about, but those with a vigilant mind know that the world is a confusing and volatile place, and the desire to accept doubt may partly follow the character, but It can be developed by all people (Al-Hashem, 2017, 18).

Previous studies:

After reviewing the previous studies and literature, the researcher did not find any study that took the current research sample (lawyers) and according to the researcher's knowledge, therefore, she did not mention any previous study, and it is the first study in Iraq that dealt with the variable with the research sample (lawyers).

Chapter III

First, the research method:

The current research was based on the correlational descriptive approach because it is more appropriate to achieve the objectives of the current research. The descriptive relational approach is the process of revealing the relationships between the variables for the purpose of knowing the extent of the correlation between the variables, and it is quantitatively expressed through the correlation coefficients between the variables (Al-Jabri, 2011: 57). .

Second, the research community:

The current research community is determined by male and female lawyers of degree (B) in the Federal Court of Appeal of

Dhi Qar in Dhi Qar Governorate for the year (2021 - 2022), and their number is (750) male and female lawyers (meaning the degree (B) according to the Iraqi Law No. 173 of 1965 The average person shall, in the second year, practice attendance at investigations and pleadings in misdemeanors and infractions cases, attend investigations in them, and use methods of appeal against judgments and decisions issued in them.

Third - Samples of The Research):

In order for the sample to be representative of its original community and subject to the study, the current research sample was chosen by stratified random method from the original community to be researched, so that the number of sample members was (300) male and female lawyers, and the research samples included the following:

A- The exploratory sample (the sample for clarity of instructions and understanding of phrases), and the number of them is (40) male and female lawyers.

B- The final application sample (the statistical analysis sample).

C- The stability sample numbered (50) male and female lawyers.

These three samples: statistical analysis, exploratory, and stability are specific to the research procedures

The exploratory sample (clarity of instructions and understanding of phrases sample): to ensure that the research sample understands the scale's instructions, their clarity, their understanding of the paragraphs, their accuracy, and the method of their formulation, and the detection of the paragraphs that are unclear in terms of their language and content, and testing the

appropriateness of the alternatives put in place to respond to the paragraphs and their formulation. In addition to calculating the appropriate time to answer the scale, the researchers noted that the time taken to answer ranges between (10-20) minutes, and the pilot sample amounted to (40) male and female lawyers. They were chosen at random from male and female class (B) lawyers in the Federal Court of Appeal of Dhi Qar, and it was found that the positions are clear.

Statistical analysis sample: The sample refers to the part of the community in which the researcher conducts research, and researchers choose to conduct research according to special rules so that the community can be represented appropriately (Daoud and Abdel Rahman, 1990: 67). In order for the sample to be representative of its original community and subject to the study, the current research sample was chosen by stratified random method from the original community to be researched, so that the number of the sample members was (300) male and female lawyers, (212) male and female lawyers, at a rate of (71%) and (88) female lawyers with a percentage of (29). %)

Stability sample: The stability of the two scales (mental vigilance - professional maturity) was extracted by two methods (re-scale - Cronbach's alpha) on a sample of (50) male and female lawyers distributed randomly

Fourth: Research tool: Mental Awareness Scale:

Research tool: it is a standardized objective method for measuring a sample of behavior (Awad, 1998: 51).

Steps to prepare the measurement: The process of preparing the mental alertness scale went through the following steps:

1- Defining the concept of mental alertness:

The researcher relied on the theory of mental alertness by Langer (1947) as a theoretical framework in preparing the scale, as the researcher determined the theoretical definition of mental alertness based on the definition of "Langer, 2002:32). On innovations, various and new things (Langer, 2002:32)).

2- Identify the components of mental alertness:

The researcher relied on the components identified by Langer (Langer: 1997) in a theory, which are:

Drafting the scale items and distributing them according to the components:

One of the most important steps for building and preparing the scales is the formulation of the paragraphs. The accuracy of the scale depends on the strength and accuracy of measuring the quality for which the scale was developed to measure it (Khairallah, 1987: 413). After conducting and informing the researcher of previous research and research and literary studies, and for the purpose of obtaining paragraphs covering the concept of mental alertness, the researcher used the Langer theory, and (41) items were formulated for the mental alertness scale distributed into (5) components of the first component (8) and the second component (10) paragraphs, the third component (6) paragraphs, the fourth component (7) paragraphs, and the fifth component (10) paragraphs formulated in the style of a declarative statement,

Scale help setting

The scale's instructions are a guide in answering its paragraphs. The researcher has

prepared a set of instructions for lawyers explaining how to answer the scale's paragraphs.

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

The researcher determined that the answer alternatives on the scale she prepared should be graded at five levels (always apply to, apply to often, apply to sometimes, apply to, do not apply to), and with degrees of correction for the alternatives (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) respectively for paragraphs with positive content and (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) respectively for paragraphs with negative content, as the degrees of strength of the alternatives ranged from (5), which represents the highest response to the paragraph from the respondent, and at a degree (1), which is the least response to the paragraph From the respondent, and through this method, the total score for each respondent on the scale was calculated from the sum of their response scores on all items.

The apparent validity of the scale (paragraph validity):

In order to achieve the validity of the Mental Vigilance Scale (41) items, the researcher presented it in its initial form to (20) arbitrators, as indicated in those who have experience and specialization in educational and psychological sciences, in order to assess the validity and appropriateness of the items and the alternatives to the scale. The procedures referred to in the paragraphs related to verifying the validity of the paragraphs of the scale and its components and alternatives, and approval was obtained for the validity of all paragraphs of the mental alertness scale that will be applied in the current research, and these are the paragraphs that will be

analyzed statistically except for paragraphs (8) of the first component, and paragraph (5) of the second component Paragraphs (5-8) of the fifth component are not indicative, so they were deleted from the scale, and thus the scale consisted of (37) items.

Statistical analysis of the items of the mental alertness scale:

Statistical analysis sample for paragraphs:

In order to measure these two characteristics of the mental vigilance scale items, the scale consisting of (37) items was applied to a sample of (300) male and female lawyers. The two extreme groups in the total score achieve an appropriate size in each group and a good contrast between them. (Ghiselli, et al,1981, p.434),

Calculating the psychometric properties of vertebrae:

1 Discrimination Power of Items: Psychological scales require calculating the discriminatory power of its items in order to exclude undistinguished items among respondents, and to keep items that distinguish between them. They received low scores (Jaber, Kazem, 1987: 281). Accordingly, the researcher extracted the discriminatory power coefficients for the paragraphs of the mental vigilance scale, and in order to find the discriminatory power of the scale's paragraphs, 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 mental alertness scale from the (highest) degree to the (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 sample of the statistical analysis consisted of (300) male and female lawyers, and the research sample was determined based on the Stephen Thompson equation (Thompson, 2012: 59), so the number of individuals in the upper and lower groups was (162) male and female lawyers, ie (81) in the group The lower and (81) in the upper group. The t-test for two independent samples was used to extract the difference between the upper and lower groups. It is clear from the tables (8), that all paragraphs are distinct because their calculated T-values are higher than the tabular T-value (1.96) at the level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (160). It turns out that all paragraphs are distinct because their calculated t-values are higher than the tabular t-value of (1.96) at the level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (160) except for paragraph (17).

Internal consistency (paragraphs validity): Paragraph validity was calculated as follows:

□ Relationship of the paragraph's degree with the total degree: In calculating the paragraph's validity, the researcher relied on the Person correlation coefficient between the grades of each paragraph and the total degree, because the paragraph's grades are related and gradual, noting that the paragraph's validity sample consists of (300) male and female lawyers in the current research and it was found All correlation coefficients are statistically significant when compared with the critical value of the correlation coefficient of (0.098) at the level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (398). With

the exception of paragraph (17) it was dropped in the discrimination, 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 degree of the field to which it belongs: The researcher 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 mental alertness scale in each field. Pearson's correlation coefficient It turns out that all the coefficients of their correlation with the total degree are statistically significant, being higher than the tabular correlation value of (0.11) at the level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (298). Through this indicator, it became clear that all the paragraphs of the scale express their domains except for paragraph (17) in the fifth domain, which is not significant because its correlation coefficient is less than the tabular correlation value of (11.0).

Internal Correlation Matrix: In this field, the correlation between the components of the scale with some and the total score has been used, using the Pearson correlation coefficient. Significance level (05.0) and degree of freedom (398), and this indicates that the components measure one thing, which is mental alertness.

Standard characteristics (psychometric): First, the validity of the scale.

A- Face Validity:

The researcher verified this honesty by presenting the mental alertness scale in its initial form to a group of experts specializing in educational and psychological sciences to

judge the validity of its paragraphs in measuring what was prepared for its measurement, as well as evaluating its instructions and alternatives to answering the paragraphs, and if the instructions, paragraphs, and answer alternatives were Need to modify, and if there are any suggestions.

B- Construct Validity:

The validity of the construct, even if 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 researcher relied on in constructing the scale, the inconsistency of the experimental results of the scale with its theoretical assumptions that the researcher relied on It was incorrect, and if Cronbach had shown that the validity of the entire scale is the validity of the construct (Cronback, 1960, p.26).

Second: Scales Reliability: 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 (50) lawyers and lawyers with an interval of (14) days from the first application, as Adams showed that re-applying the scale for the purpose of identifying its stability should not exceed two weeks. From the first application, then the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between the degrees of the first and second applications, and the correlation coefficient was (0.86) for the scale. The first and second (0.70) or more, as this is a good indicator of the stability of tests in educational and psychological sciences (Al-Esawy, 1985, p. 58).

Cronbach's Alpha equation The stability was extracted in this way from the degrees of the basic sample forms of (300) forms, and using Cronbach's equation, the alpha coefficient reached (0.93), which is a good stability coefficient.

Statistical indicators of the mental alertness scale:

The researcher used the statistical bag for social sciences

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

Describe the mental alertness scale in its final form:

The mental alertness scale in the current research in its final form consists of (36) items distributed over five components: (making and forming new categories and updating old ones, modifying automatic behavior, allowing doubt, ascertaining the process instead of results, taking viewpoints), and each item It has five alternatives: ((always applies to me, applies to me dearly, applies to me sometimes, applies to me, does not apply to me)), and gives them the weights (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) respectively for the positive paragraphs, and (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) respectively for the negative items, and a total score for the scale is calculated by summing the scores that the respondent gets for each alternative he chooses from each item of the scale, so the highest score that the respondent can get is (180) degrees that It represents the highest score, and the lowest score obtained is (36) degrees, which represents the lowest total score of the scale, so the theoretical average of the scale is (108) degrees.

the fourth chapter:

The first objective: to measure the mental alertness of the research sample.

To achieve this goal, the researcher applied the mental alertness scale to the research sample of (300) individuals, and the results showed that their average score on the scale amounted to (141.10) degrees and a standard deviation of (22.20) degrees, and when balancing this average with the hypothetical

average of the scale which is (108) degrees, and using the t-test for one sample, it was found that the difference was statistically significant and in favor of the arithmetic mean, as the calculated t-value was higher than the tabular t-value of (1.96) with a degree of freedom (299) and the level of significance (0.05) and the table (1) Explains it.

Table (1) T-test for the difference between the sample mean and the hypothetical mean of the mental alertness scale

Sample	The mean	Stan.Dev.	Hypothetical mean	Calculated T-Value	Tabled T-Value	Freedom degree	Sig.
300	141.10	22.20	108	25.82	1.96	299	Significant

The result of Table (1) indicates that the research sample has a high level of mental alertness, and the researcher explains the result of this goal to the fact that the sample of the research, which is represented by (Lawyers of the Federal Appeal Court of Dhi Qar) have mental alertness, due to their cultural and educational sense and experiences Attention, openness, focus and attention in this field of their work, as a result of the individual’s ability to remain in the competitive circle of seriousness to gain awareness, vigilance, continuous detection of new variables, seize all opportunities and stay away from threats as much as possible by collecting, analyzing and sharing

information, the internal environment and the external environment for the purpose of achieving what it aspires to. One of the goals of the court with the best efficiency and effectiveness.

The second objective: the significance of the difference in mental alertness according to the gender variable (males, females).

To achieve this goal, the t-test of two independent samples was used to identify the differences in mental alertness according to the gender variable (males, females) and the table (2) shows that:

Table (2):T-test for two independent samples to know the differences in mental alertness according to the gender variable (males, females)

Sample	Gender	No.	The mean	Stan.Dev.	Calculate T-value	Tabled T-value	Sig.
300	male	212	141.75	22.25	0.79	1.96	Insignificant
	female	88	139.52	22.12			

There is no difference in mental alertness according to the gender variable (males, females), because the calculated t-value is less than the tabular t-value of (1.96) at the level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (298).

The researcher attributes this result to the fact that members of the sample represented by (the lawyers of the Federal Court of Appeal of Dhi Qar) of both sexes are exposed to similar circumstances during the performance of their job duties and are exposed to similar stimuli that help them to prove themselves and stimulate and stimulate their mind in a similar way, life inside the court does not depend on any gender (Males - females) because in our time and with the nature of the era in which we live, it has made

the lawyer more attentive and aware of the problems that are going on around them, and they have the ability to open up and accept the other opinion, other points of view and experiences they are going through, which helps to enjoy both males and females a similar degree of vigilance mental.

The third objective: to know the significance of the difference in mental alertness according to the age variable.

To achieve this goal, one way analysis of variance (One Way Anova) was used to identify the differences in mental alertness according to the age variable, and Table (3) illustrates this.

Table (3):Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the mental alertness scale according to the age variable

Age	No.	The mean	Stan.Dev.
less than 25	58	125.72	18.49
26-36	152	141.13	22.23
36-45	66	152.06	17.61
more than 46	24	147.92	21.21
Total	300	141.10	22.20

As shown in Table (4), one-way analysis of variance to reveal the significance of differences in mental alertness according to the age variable.

Table (4):One-way analysis of variance to reveal the significance of differences in mental alertness according to the age variable

s.of.v	s.of.s	D.F	M.S	F	Sig
Between groups	22756.454	3	7585.485	18.02	Significant
Inside groups	124606.546	296	420.968		
Total	147363.000	299	---		

The above result indicates that there is a statistically significant difference in mental alertness according to the age variable, as the calculated t-value reached (18.02), which is higher than the tabular t-value of (2.60) at the level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (3-296).

In order to find out the significance of the differences in mental alertness according to different age levels, the researcher used the Scheffe test for dimensional comparisons, and Table (5) illustrates this.

Table (5): Evaluate the differences between the media and Scheffe critical values to know the differences in mental alertness according to the different age levels

Comparison	No.	The mean	The difference between the two means	Critical Scheffe Value	Sig.
less than 25 26-36	58 152	125.72 141.13	15.71	8.84	0.05 Significant For 26-36
less than 25 36-45	58 66	125.72 152.06	26.33	10.31	0.05 significant 36-45
less than 25 more than 46	58 24	125.72 147.92	22.19	13.91	0.05 significant more than 46
26-36 36-45	152 66	141.13 152.06	10.93	8.45	0.05 Sigficant 36-45
26-36 more than 46	152 24	141.13 147.92	6.78	12.59	Insignificant
36-45	66	152.06	4.14	13.66	Insignificant

more than 46	24	147.92			
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The above result indicates that there is a statistically significant difference in mental alertness according to the age variable in favor of (45-36), which means that this age group is more mature than other age groups, and the reason may be due to the experience they have in other groups, and this The paragraph includes both genders.

The researcher attributes the result of this goal to the fact that the age variable has a large and effective role in the performance of the sample of the research represented by (the lawyers of the Federal Appeal Court of Dhi Qar) and what they offer in performing their role inside and outside the court in an experienced and arbitrary manner, because the experience of years and age has gained what they have gained of openness and awareness Flexibility and mental abilities that allow them to solve the problems they

face with determination and insistence to provide everything that is new that serves the public interest, and age is a fundamental and main factor in the success of the lawyer in performing his work through the experiences that have come in his way, and that, according to his age, he does not need training and does not take time Tall in problem solving and knowledgeable in the requirements of the position he holds.

Fourth Objective: To know the significance of the difference in mental alertness according to the service variable.

To achieve this goal, one way analysis of variance (One Way Anova) was used to identify the differences in mental alertness according to the service variable, and table (6) illustrates this.

Table (6):Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the mental alertness scale according to the service variable

Service	No.	Arithmetic mean	Stan.Dev
less than 5	92	135.52	18.44
6-10	86	135.19	24.18
11-15	56	147	21.86
16-20	42	157.43	13.31
more than 21	24	141.33	24.80
Total	300	141.10	22.20

As shown in Table (7), the one-way analysis of variance to reveal the significance of differences in mental alertness according to the service variable.

Table (7):One-way analysis of variance to reveal the significance of differences in mental alertness according to the service variable

s.of.v	s.of.s	D.F	M.S	F	Sig
Between groups	19019.401	4	4754.850	10.93	Significant
Inside groups	128343.599	295	435.063		
total	147363.000	299	---		

The above result indicates that there is a statistically significant difference in mental alertness according to the service variable, as the calculated t-value reached (10.93), which is higher than the tabular t-value of (2.37) at the level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (4-295).

In order to find out the significance of the differences in mental alertness according to the different levels of service, the researcher used the Scheffe test for dimensional comparisons and Table (8) illustrates this.

Table (8):Evaluate the differences between the circles and Scheffe critical values to know the differences in mental alertness according to the different levels of service

Comparisons	No.	Arithmetic mean	The difference between the two means	Critical Scheffe Value	Sig.
less than 5 6-10	92 86	135.52 135.19	0.33	9.63	Insignificant
less than 5 11-15	92 56	135.52 147	11.48	10.88	Significant in 11-15
Less than 5 16-20	92 42	135.52 157.43	21.91	11.96	Significant in 16-20
less than 5 more than 21	92 24	135.52 141.33	5.81	14.72	Insignificant
6-10 11-15	86 56	135.19 147	11.81	11.03	Significant in 11-15
6-10	86	135.19	22.24	12.09	Significant in

16-20	42	157.43			16-20
6-10	86	135.19			
more than 21	24	141.33	6.14	14.83	Insignificant
11-15	56	147			
16-20	42	157.43	10.43	13.11	Insignificant
11-15	56	147			
more than 21	24	141.33	5.67	15.67	Insignificant
16-20	42	157.43			
more than 21	24	141.33	16.09	16.43	Significant in 16-20

The above result indicates that there is a statistically significant difference in mental alertness according to the service variable (20-16).

The researcher attributes this result to the fact that mental vigilance according to the service variable is a positive energy that the individual possesses within the community and from a mental and cognitive angle that includes what the individual possesses of the qualities of advanced vigilance and sound thinking and what makes him mature in front of others, and here it is clear that there is a difference in what a person possesses of mental and thinking power And experiences of the other person who is at the beginning of his academic career and is weak in his experiences and mental abilities.

Recommendations:

In light of the results of the current research, the researcher recommends the following:

1. The researcher recommends the Ministry of Justice to make use of the research scale to

know the characteristics of mental alertness among lawyers in other Iraqi governorates.

Suggestions:

1. Conducting a study similar to the current study that deals with other samples such as (health employees, employees of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs).

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