
Ambition Level of University Students under the Current Community Problems: Afield Study of the Agricultural College Students, Zagazig University

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the dimensions of the ambition level of the college students for both sexes and place of residence in the study sample. Determine impact of independent variable and the ambition level and dimensions. Determine the relative contribution of some independent variables to explain total variation between the dimensions of the ambition of the college students and the order of these variables according to their relative importance. Test the significant differences among the dimensions of ambition level regarding the academic grade and trend towards community problem for college students. Test the significant differences between the level of the community problems regarding both sexes and place of residence of the college students. Determine the most important community problems that face the respondents. The study have been conducted in the Faculty of Agriculture, Zagazig University, Egypt. The selected sample size of the undergraduate students is estimated at 125 students of 2484 students. The ratio of sample has been applied to determine the sample size of the college students 5 % of the undergraduate students in the four grades have been selected randomly. The field data have been collected by the personal meeting using a questionnaire sheets during the period of March - April 2015. The data was statistically analyzed by applying the following techniques: Frequency tables, percentages, Pearson Correlation Coefficient, Mann-Whitney U test, Chi- Square and Stepwise Regression Analysis. The main results can be summarized as follows. The relationship among total ambition level and each of tending to volunteer, cultural openness and familys monthly income have been statistically significant. The contribution of three independent variables in explanation of the total variation were statistically significant. The differences in the marriage, academic, moving, professional, leading and total ambition levels according to the grade of studied students are statistically significant. The relationship between youth's tending towards the community problems and each of the marriage, academic, professional and leading ambition levels are statistically significant. The differences between the urban and the rural students concerning the average of the academic and professional total ambition levels are statistically significant. The differences between the community problems of the studied students low income, low standard of living and lack of production concerning the place of residence and both sexes are statistically significant.

Key words: Marriage, Academic, Moving, Professional, Leading, Economical Ambition level

Introduction

Recently our modern world witnesses consequent and fast scientific changes. That changes have never been witnessed before. If the human will not be able to keep pace with such changes he will live moveless and he will not be able to step forward. But he will retreat instead. Not only that, but he will not also be capable of a clapping with the consequently changing events. Thus, one shall be ambition enough in order to keep up with such developments around him either too. Therefore, man's ambition the basic and main reason for all the development and changes that the world has witnessed.

Ambition was very significant. It has been pushed the man to be able to achieve his goals and targets. Consequently how much was the man ambitions. The achievement of the goals set by the individual to the extent of the ambition and insistence of the man success or failure. Ambition is essential for both individuals and societies. There is no end of cultural and scientific developments for the ambitious man. Nation's development and Progress is measured by the ambition of it's individuals which can distinguish between individuals. Ambbition differs from one to another.

It is also affected by environmental, psychological and social factors. The youth point of view concerning their future is affected by: (i) Personal self-recognition. (ii) The goals that seeks to achieve. (iii) Negative goals that tries to avoid them. (iv) The constraints that prevents the realization of these goals. (v) Influenced by the future outlook of the Psychological environment in which they live in it. (vi) Future itself helps the individual to

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build his long term goals and this future has two sides: A cognitive side and a motivational side (Abdelsalam, 1996, p 643-646). The ambition of youth varies from person to person. One may have an economical ambition, social ambitions, cultural ambitions and professional ambitions (Altehwbgary, 2002, p 7).

The Problem of the study

Undoubtedly the level of ambition is considered the basic reason for nation's development and progress in other words. Many of the individuals achievement that help push their societies for more progress, depends mainly on how ambitious are individual. Thus, studying such pretension level is important to recognize the factors that can help to increase the level of ambition. One of the most necessary factor is the a family or the social upbringing which undoubtedly influence the pearson's self-confidence and the person's point of view of his value. Since college students are the hope of the future, who will be responsible for the whole society, particularly they who graduated from agricultural colleges. They are considered as the dealerships or agents of changing the rural communities. Therefore it is important to find the answers of the following questions: (i) What are the levels and dimensions of the student's ambition level in the faculty of agriculture, Zagazig University? (ii) Are there variations or differences in terms of the levels and dimensions of ambition between the Students of the faculty of agriculture, Zagezig University? (iii) What are the independent variables that associated with the level and dimension of ambition? (v) What is the ratio of the contribution of the independent variables regarding the ambition level and dimension? (vi) What are the most important social problems that faces the respondents and their level of ambition and how these problems are ordered regarding both sexes and place of residence?

Objectives of the study

Based on the previous presentation of the problem, the objectives of this study are:

- 1- Identify the dimensions of ambition of the college students for both sexes and place of residence in the study sample.
- 2- Determine impact of independent variable and the ambition level and dimensions.
- 3- Determine the relative contribution of some independent variables to explain total variation between ambition level and dimensions of ambition of the college students and the order of these variables according to their relative importance.
- 4- Test the significant differences among the dimensions of ambition level regarding the academic grade and trend towards community problem for college students.
- 5- Test the significant differences between the level of the community problems regarding both sexes and place of residence of the students.
- 6- Determine the most important community problems that face the respondents.

Theoretical framework and review of literature:

There are many variation in defining the term "youth term". Youth is a period in one life that is remarkable by psychological changes which occur under particular social pressures, which in turns make this period has specific psychological aspects (Fahmy, 1987, p 16).

Youth is also recognised as the most important stage in any individual's life, since he moves from childhood to adulthood in this stage, Egypt's awareness of it's youth actually keeps up with the international direction that aims to recognize the youth's status and conditions, regarding their attitudes, their values, and their roles in the society. Youth represented society's gray power. Because they are the best age, work hard and have potentials to change in many fields.

Formest among both the cultural and social fields (Yousef, 2009, p 59). Modern societies strongly care about youth; For instance the UNESCO which is one of the United Nations Organizations. International Conferences hold that discuss the most important issues of youth. Beside it provides supporting for the youth organizations and movements around the world. Kotb *et al.* (2003, p 6740) trying to achieve the following:

- 1- Giving the youth the chances to encourage the organized discussions.
- 2- Increasing the youth opportunities, regarding the society's serving activities that assert their individual roles.
- 3- Rationalizing the social, religions and informational discourse directed to the youth, because it's seriously significant; since it can affect their choices, attitudes and values.

Merhab (1989, p100) defined the ambition level as: a relatively fixed trait which the individual define for himself, besides, this trait distinguish between individuals in reaching such level that is consistent with the individual's building of his personality, regarding the experiences that he has got through the dynamic interaction between him and his life, that form the framework of all has aspirations. Soliman (1987, p74) defined ambition level as: a specific target related to a specific side of one's life, that the

individual looking forward to achieve it and the degree of this target's importance varies according to the variations in one's life sides, this degree also varies between individuals in one side. Each individual is free to determine the level and the importance of such target. Abaza (2004, p 5) defined ambition level as: the academic or the professional or the social or the economical target that an individual seeks to achieve them, but the individual is at the same time influenced by his personality and his surroundings. The level of ambition is strongly related to the student's altitude towards Learning. To illustrate the students who have enjoyed success, will be able to try new missions trusting themselves, whereas the student who have suffered from failure a lot, may try their new missions negatively (Al Helw, 1999, p 80).

The characteristics of ambitious person can be summarized as follows

1- Tends to struggle. 2- Can take responsibility. 3- Persistent and hard worker. 4- Tends to succeed and excel. 5- Put a particular plan. 6- Write plans to achieve his goals. 7- He is not satisfied with little. 8-Believe that one's effort is what actually determines his success in any field. 9- Loves and accepts risking. 10- Tries to overcome the problems which face him. 11-He does tremendous efforts to accomplish his work perfectly. 12-Self - confident. 13- Respected and honorable. 14- Socially adaptable. 15- Emotionally stable. 16 - Co-operative with a team worker (Al halby, 2000, p 59).

The main sides that distinguish the level of ambition

There are three basic sides that distinguish the level of ambition Performance, Expectation and Importance according to Merhab, (1989, p76).

The ambition is classified into two types according to Herlock:

A- A positive ambition which aims to accomplish and achieve continuous success. B- A negative ambition which aims to keep away from more failure.

Makeland and Fredman distinguish between another different levels of ambition. The direct ambition and the future ambition. A person can set some targets in the present time, near and the far future. As well as this person can be judged by his level of ambition.

Theoretical treatment of the concept of ambition:

First: The intrinsic value of the target theory

The psychological theories represented distinguished explanations for the level of ambition according to the side on which all those theories focused. Escalon, (1940) has been seen that based on the intrinsic value of the target, the choice is decided. Considering either success or failure expected probability. That asserts that the intrinsic value success is considered the result of the value itself.

This theory tries also to illustrate and analyse the following three facts;

- 1- Individuals tend to search for high levels of ambition.
- 2- They also have tendency to make the level of ambition reach particular limits.
- 3- The tendency to keep the ambition level away from both the very easy and the very hard area (Abdelfatah, 1972, p 47).

Second: Adler's explanation

Adler has defined ambition as the struggling for achieving superiority. It is the pushing power from negative to positive attitudes. Determination to access higher has no end (Davidoff, 1983, p 50). Adler sees the humor person as asocial creature live by social motivations in life. He has goals in his life that he works hard many definitions as:

1- The creative - self

The person's self that motivates him to create and innovate.

2- Struggling to succeed

It is a life style that includes the person's own life view towards optimism and pessimism.

3- The final target

The mature person can distinguish between the final goals that can be achieved and the fanciful goals. The person does not consider his potentials just trying to achieve them, and that infect happens due to his poorly appreciation of himself (Jowayda, 2015, p36).

Third: Levine field theory

The field theory is the first to analyse and explain the level of ambition and it's relation to the human attitudes. Generally, it is the only theory that has explained the level of ambition directly. It was a result of many works contributed by Levine and his students in his field (Abd el Fattah, 1984, p 51). Levine has mentioned many factors that can do motivation of learning at schools. He has generalized those factors under the term of "ambition". This level can help create new goals. After the person feels satisfied. The person consequently works hard to increase this feeling of satisfaction and to achieve more goals. Even if these goals were resulted from the first goals. These goals are harder to achieve. This mental state is called the level of ambition (Al-Zahrani, 2012, p30).

Research Hypotheses

Several theoretical hypotheses have been formulated as a prelude to make statistical analysis and testing, these assumptions are:

First Hypothesis:

There is a relationship between the dimensions of ambition level of the college students and the following independent variables: Age, trending to family cohesion, family's monthly income, geographical openness, cultural openness, feeling belonging to the local society, the attitude towards voluntary work, trending to achieve social justice, political participation, trending to plan for the future, self- appreciation and the trend towards community problems.

Second Hypothesis:

Contribution of studied independent variables which are correlated together significantly to explain the total variations in ambition level and each dimensions.

Third Hypothesis:

There is a relation between the ambition levels and dimensions of ambition level regarding the academic and trend towards community problem for college students.

Fourth Hypothesis:

There are differences between average values of the ambition level and each dimension regarding both sexes and place of residence.

Fifth Hypothesis:

There are differences between average values of community problems according to the differences between the college students for both sexes and place of residence. These hypotheses have been statistically tested.

Elements of the Study

It includes the following:

a- Geographical area

In the Faculty of Agriculture, Zagazig University, Sharkia governorate. Egypt. College students are considered the change and developing agents in the rural communities due to their nature of studying and their majors after graduating.

b- The human sphere

The selected sample size of the undergraduate students is estimated at 125 students of 2484 students. The ratio of sample has been applied to determine the sample size of the college students 5 % of the undergraduate students in the four grades. The sample has been divided into the four grade as showed in table (1) and choose the individual sample, the length of period has been calculated by dividing the total number of the Sample, and the length of period was 20. The students who have been chosen in an organized randomly. That's also has been done through using the sheets of all the grades of the undergraduate students, 2014-2015. The field data have been collected by the personal meeting using a questionnaire sheets, during the period of March- April 2015 as showed in Table (1) and in order to choose the samples.

Table 1: The numbers of the selected students according to their grade, 2014-2015.

Grade	Number of students	Numbers of sample = 5 % number of students	Period length = number of students / Numbers of sample
First	852	43	20
Second	572	29	20
Third	540	27	20
Fourth	520	26	20
Total	2484	125	

Source: Student affairs department, faculty of agriculture, Zagazig University 2014 – 2015.

Tools, methods, and statistical tests used

The following tools were applied in the analysis of the collected data: frequency tables, percentages, and Pearson Correlation Coefficient. "Mann - Whitney U- Test" to test for differences between the average dimensions of the alienation of young college students. Chi- Square, and Stepwise Regression Analysis have been used to analysis the collected field data.

Variable Tested

I- Measurement of independent variables

- 1-*Age*: that has been measured according as the number of absolute number of years of life under examination to the nearest calendar year collected the data.
- 2- *Sex* : This variable was measured as follows: male = 1, female=2.
- 3-*Residence*: was measured as follows: urban= 1 and rural =2.
- 4- *The Family's monthly income*: that was measured by defining the total of the family's monthly income in Egyptian pounds.
- 5- *Self- appreciation* : that measured by taking the opinion of the respondent in several phrases (13) phrases. That were put on a scale consists of three levels*.
- 6- *Geographical openness*: that was measured by asking the respondent on how often he/she visits the reas adjacent to the area where he lives. A scale of four levels** was also applied.
- 7- *Cultural openness* : was measured by asking the respondent on the extent of his cultural activities . A scale of four levels** was also applied.
- 8- *Trending to family cohesion*: that was measured by using a scale * that measured by taking the opinion of the respondent in several phrases (16) phrases,
- 9- *The trend towards future planning*: that has been measured by asking the respondents about (18) phrases, That were put on a scale consists of three levels*.
- 10- *Political participation*: that has been measured by asking the students about (18) phrases. That scale (yes or no) and the previous picture showed the following number (2, 1) respectively.
- 11-*Feeling of belonging of the local community*: that has been measured by asking the students about (8) phrases. That were put on a scale consists of three levels*.
- 12- *The trend towards voluntary work*: that has been measures by asking the researchers about (15) phrase. That were put on a scale consists of three levels*.
- 13- *Tenrding to achieve social Justice*: that has been measured by asking the students opinions regarding (14) phrases. That were put on a scale consists of three levels*.
- 14- *The trend towards community problems*: that has been measured by asking the students about (24) community problems that were put on a scale consists of three levels*.
- 13- *Tenrding to achieve social Justice*: that has been measured by asking the students opinions regarding (14) phrases that were put on a scale consists of three levels*.

14- *The trend towards community problems*: that has been measured by asking the students about (24) community problems that were put on a scale consists of three levels*.

II - Measurement of dependent variables

Dimensions of ambition

1- Marriage ambition level:

Was measured by taking the opinion of the respondents in 6 phrases. That were put on a scale consists of three levels*.

2- *Academic ambition level*: was measured by taking the opinion of the respondents in 6 phrases. That were put on a scale consists of three levels*.

3- *The economical ambition level*: was measured by taking the opinion of the respondents in 6 phrases. That were put on a scale consists of three levels*.

4- *Moving ambition level*: has been measured by asking the students about 6 phrases. That were put on a scale consists of three levels**.

5- *Professional ambition level*: was measured by taking the opinion of the respondents in 5 phrases. That were put on a scale consists of three levels*.

6- *Leading ambition level*: was measured by taking the opinion of the respondents in 5 phrases. That were put on a scale consists of three levels*.

7- *The total level of ambition*: was measured by taking the opinion of the respondents in 36 phrases. Then the total marks to the 6 studied ambition dimensions that have been added to the level of ambition generally according to the researcher.

Ascale * is a gradual scale consisting of three levels* (agree, neutral, not agree). It is given positive scores of 3, 2, 1 and negative grades of 1,2,3.

** Created a scale of four levels (always, sometimes, rarely, no) responses were as follows, 3,2, 1, 0; respectively.

Personal Characteristics of college students

The results contained in Table (2) showed that, the percentage of the middle age college students was estimated at (35.2 %). The percentage of female students in the studied sample was estimated at (59.2 %).

Table 2: Personal characteristics of college students.

Personal characteristics	Sets	N=125		Personal characteristics	Sets	N=125		Personal characteristics	Sets	N=125	
		No.	%			No.	%			No.	%
Age	Young	28	22.4	Geographical openness	Low	18	14.4	Political participation	Low	34	27.2
	Average	44	35.2		Average	92	73.6		average	35	28
	Old	26	20.8		High	15	12		High	56	44.8
Sex	Female	74	59.2	Cultural openness	Low	8	6.4	Feeling belonging to the local society	Weak	4	3.2
	Male	51	40.8		Average	87	69.6		Average	42	33.6
Place of residence	Rural	53	42.4		Trending to family cohesion	High	30		24	Attitude towards voluntary work	Strong
	Urban	72	57.6	Low		28	22.4	Negative	15		12
	Family's monthly income	Low income	51	40.8		Trending to plan for the future	Average	46	36.8		Neutral
Average income		54	43.2	High	51		40.8	Positive	62	49.6	
High income		20	16	Negative	15		12	Negative	42	33.6	
Self appreciation	Low	9	7.2	Trending to achieve social justice	Neutral	43	34.4	Positive	21	16.8	
	Average	72	57.6		Trend towards community problems	Positive	67	53.6	Negative	4	3.2
	High	44	35.2			Negative	44	35.2	Neutral	44	35.2
				Positive		77	61.6	Positive	77	61.6	

The percentage of urbane students in the studied sample was estimated at (57.6%). Besides most of the Sample were middle income nearly (43.2%). Most of the samples geographical openness was middle about (73.6%). The percentage of middle self-appreciation students was estimated at (57.6%). The percentage of the middle cultural openness was about (69.6%). More than the half of the samples family cohesion were strong (40.8%). The percentage of the strong tend to plan for the future students was estimated at (53.6%). The percentage of the high tend to participate in political was estimated at (44.8%). The feelings of belonging towards students local society was estimated at (63.1%). The tending to volunteer occupied appositives percentage about (49.6%). The percentage of natural achieve social justice was about (44.8%). Finally the percentage of positive trend towards community problems was estimated at (61.7%).

Results

First -The dimensions of ambitions level for college students:

The dimensions of ambitions level for the college students were presented in Figure (1) data shown in Figure (1) indicate that: (i) for marriage ambition level of students. The percentage of academic ambition level of the studied students were estimated at 20%. (ii) for economical ambition level of students. The percentage of academic ambition level of the studied students were estimated at 18.42%. (iii) for moving, marriage and professional ambition level of the studied students were estimated at 16% each of them. (iv) for leading ambition level of students. The percentage of academic ambition level of the studied students were estimated at 14% ; respectively.

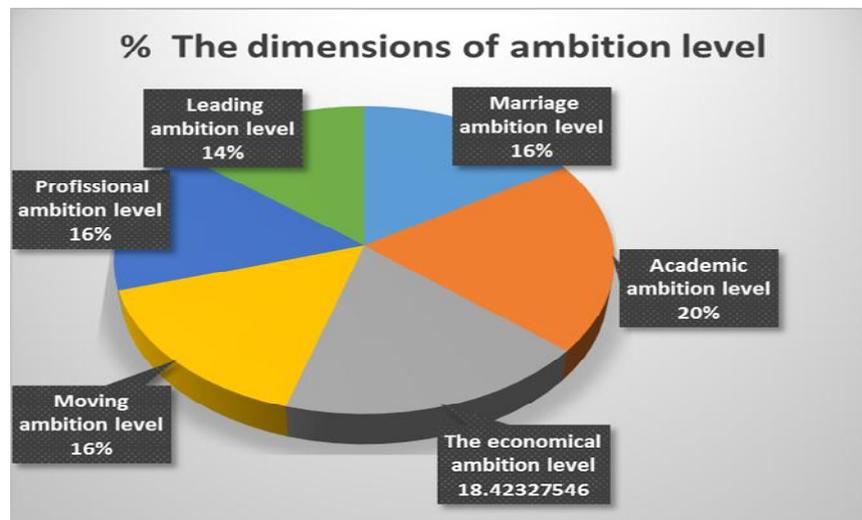


Fig. 1: percentage for the dimensions of ambition among college students

I- The description of ambition levels and dimensions among the studied collage students

To achieve the first objective of the study .The result shown in the Figure (2) can be summarized as follows: (i) for marriage ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak marriage ambition of the studied students were estimated at 8%, 64% and 28%,;respectively. (ii) for economical ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle and weak economical ambition level of the studied students were estimated at 67.2%, 15.2% and

17.6%, ; respectively. (iii) for moving ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak moving ambition level of the studied students were estimated at 30.4%, 16.6% and 8%,;respectively. (iv) for professional ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak professional ambition level of the studied students were estimated at 15.2%, 56% and 28.8%, ;respectively.

(v) for leading ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak leading ambition level of the studied students were estimated at 13.6%, 84% and 2.4%,; respectively.

(vi) for academic ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle and weak academic ambition level of the studied students were estimated at 53.6%, 28.8% and 17.6%, ;respectively. (vii) for total ambition level of students. The percentage of strong and middle for total ambition level of the studied students were estimated at 56.7% and 43.3%, ;respectively.

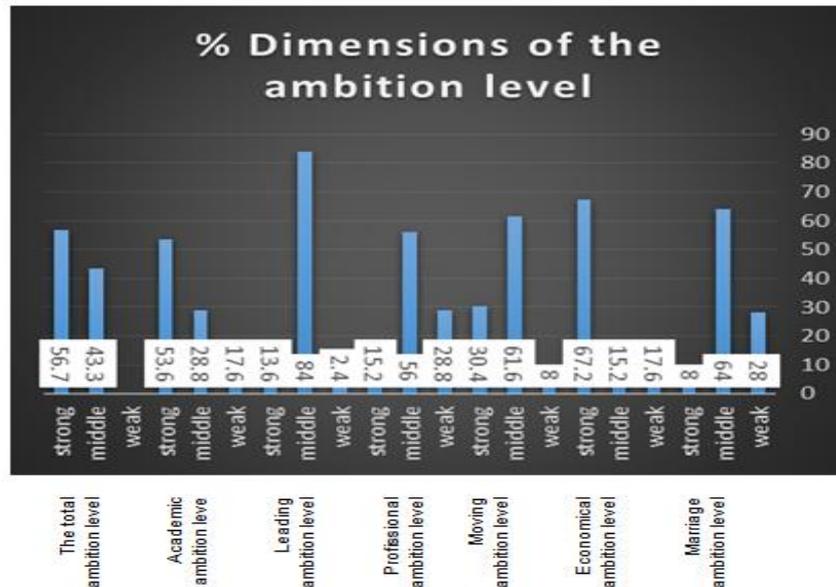


Fig. 2: Describe the dimensions of ambition level among college students

II-The percentage ambition levels regarding both sexes and place of residence for the studied collage students were presented in Figures (3 and 4).

A- Dimensions of ambition among college students of both sexes

Each one of the ambition dimension was divided into categories before calculating the frequencies and percentages. Figure (3).

Females' College Students

Data given in Figure (3) reveal that: (i) Marriage ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle and weak marriage ambition of the female students were estimated at 9%, 61% and 30%, ; respectively. (ii) For academic ambition level of students. The percentage of strong and middle academic ambition level of the female students were estimated at 89 % and 11 % , ; respectively (iii) Economical ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle and weak economical ambition level of the female students were estimated at 70%, 8% and 12%, ; respectively. (iv) Moving ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle and weak moving ambition level of the female students were estimated at 26%, 62% and 12%, ;respectively. (v) Professional ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle and weak professional ambition level of the female students were estimated at 15%, 65% and 15%, ; respectively. (vi) For leading ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak leading ambition level of the female students were estimated at 10%, 86% and 4%, ; respectively. (vii) For total ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle and weak for total ambition level of the female students were estimated at 51%, 46% and 3%, ; respectively.

Males' College Students:

It is obvious from Figure (3) that: (i) Marriage ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle and weak marriage ambition of the male students were estimated at 10.8%, 70.8% and 18.5%, ; respectively. (ii) For academic ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle and weak academic ambition level of the male students were estimated at 92.3%, 6.2% and 1.5%; respectively. (iii) Economical ambition level of students . The percentage of strong , middle , and weak economical ambition level of the male students were estimated at 64.6%, 13.8% and 21.5%, ;respectively. (iv) Moving ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle and weak moving ambition level of the male students were estimated at 35.5%, 58.5% and 6.2%, ;respectively, (v) Professional ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle and weak professional ambition level of the male students were estimated at 13.8%, 49.2% and 36.9%, ;respectively.

(vi) For leading ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak leading ambition level of the male students were estimated at 21.5%, 75.4% and 3.1%, respectively.

(vii) For total ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak for total ambition level of the male students were estimated at 52.3%, 44.6% and 3.1%, respectively.
 settling down.

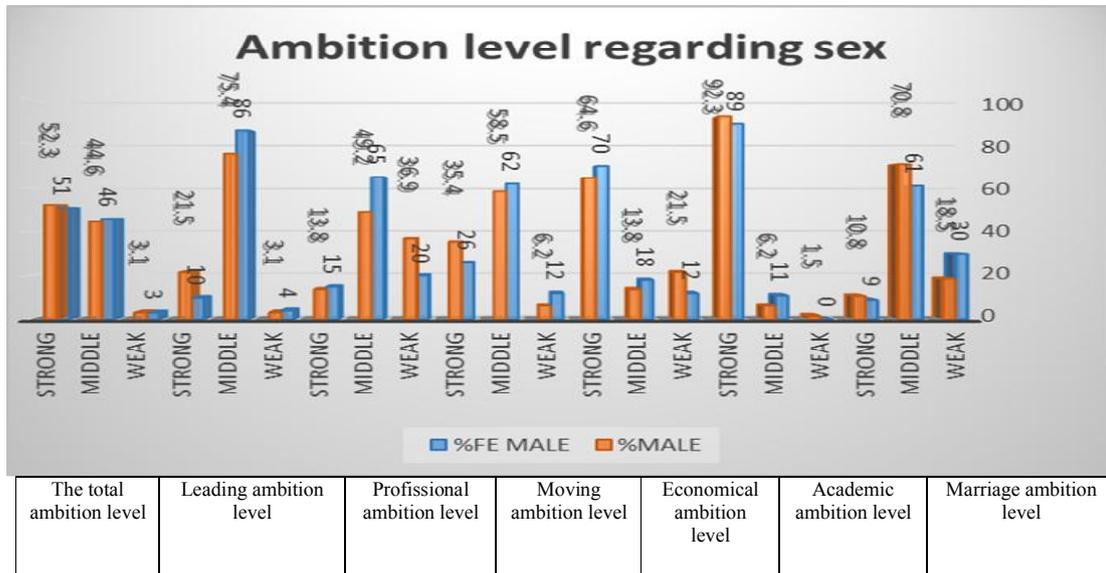


Fig. 3: Percentage for ambition level regarding both sexes of college student

B - Dimensions of ambition among college students for place of residence

Urban college students

Data presented in Figure (4) clearly shown that: (i) Marriage ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak marriage ambition of the urban students were estimated at 11.8%, 58.1% and 30.1%, respectively, (ii) For academic ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak academic ambition level of the urban students were estimated at 88.2%, 10.8% and 1.1%, respectively, (iii) Economical ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak economical ambition level of the urban students were estimated at 68.8%, 17.2% and 24%, respectively. (iv) Moving ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak moving ambition level of the urban students were estimated at 26.9%, 61.7% and 5.4%, respectively, (v) Professional ambition level of students. The percentage of middle and weak professional ambition level of the urban students were estimated at 63.4% and 36.6%, respectively,

(vi) For leading ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak leading ambition level of the urban students were estimated at 10.8%, 87.1% and 2.2%, respectively,

(vii) For total ambition level of students, The percentage of strong, middle, and weak for total ambition level of the urban students were estimated at 40.9%, 57% and 2.2%, respectively.

Rural college students:

Data presented in Figure (4) clearly shown that (i) Marriage ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak marriage ambition of the rural students were estimated at 6.9%, 73.6% and 19.4%, respectively, (ii) For academic ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle academic ambition level of the rural students were estimated at 93.1% and 6.9%, respectively, (iii) Economical ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak economical ambition level of the rural students were estimated at 66.7%, 15.3% and 18.1%, respectively. (iv) Moving ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak moving ambition level of the rural students were estimated at 33.3%, 51.4% and 15.3%, respectively, (v) Professional ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak professional ambition level of the rural students were estimated at 33.3%, 52.8% and 13.9%, respectively,

(vi) For leading ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak leading ambition level of the rural students were estimated at 19.4%, 75% and 19.4%, ;respectively.

(vii) For total ambition level of students. The percentage of strong, middle, and weak for total ambition level of the rural students were estimated at 65.3%, 30.6% and 4.2%, ; respectively.

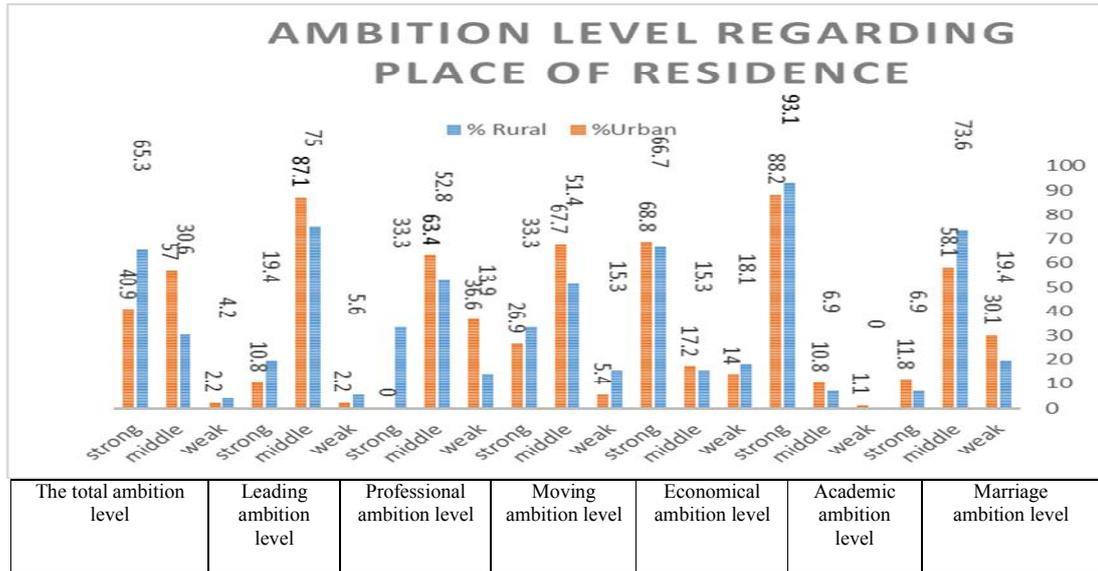


Fig. 4: Percentage for ambition level regarding place of residence of college student

Second: The Relationship between the dimensions of ambition of the college students

To achieve the second objective of the study, the first above-mentioned hypothesis was formulated. The correlation coefficient was used to test the validity of the statistical hypothesis. The simple correlation coefficient matrix of the independent variables affecting the ambition levels for the college students, The results shown in the Table (3) can be summarized as follows : (i) The correlation relationships among the marriage ambition and each of age, the geographical openness and feeling belonging towards the local society, According to the correlation coefficient, the value of the coefficient correlation was estimated at (0.193*,0.24**and 0.202 *) ;respectively, There were positive and significant statistically, the geographical openness and it was agree at (Alkhouly,1997). (ii) The correlation relationships among the marriage ambition and tending to plan for the future, the value of the coefficient correlation was estimated at (-0.19*) was negative. That assert the geographical openness give the chance for the students to know more new different people and that in turn increase his ambition of marriage consequently the students’ feeling of belonging towards their societies increase their marriage level ambition since it increases the awareness of the importance of

Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no statistical significant relationship is existed between the college students of the marriage ambition and the following independent variables: age, the geographical openness, feeling belonging towards the local society and tending to plan for the future, is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

The results shown in the same Table can be summarized as follows: (i) The correlation relationships among academic ambition level from one side and the tending to volunteer and to achieve social justice, age and the trend towards community problems ; respectively from the other side,The results also showed that , the values of the correlation coefficient were calculated 0.28**,0.24**,0.221* and 0.176* ;respectively, There were positive and significant statistically.(ii) The correlation relationships among academic ambition level from one side and geographical openness, political participation, family cohesion and family’s monthly income ;respectively. The values of the coefficient correlation was estimated - 0.19*, -0.178*, -0.31** and - 0.34** ; respectively. There were negative and significant statistically this disagrees with (Alkhouly, 1997).

This can explain the cultural openness minded person. Who works in volunteering field has already sufficient awareness which in turn increase his academic ambition level. Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no statistical significant relationship is existed between the college students of the academic ambition and the following independent variables: the tending to volunteer and to achieve social

justice, age, the trend towards community problems, geographical openness, political participation, family cohesion and family's monthly income is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

Table 3: Correlation coefficients of the independent variables affecting the ambition of the college students.

Independent variables Variables	Dependent Marriage ambition level	Academic ambition level	Economical ambition level	Moving ambition level	Professional ambition level	Leading ambition level	The total ambition level
Age	0.193*	0.221*	0.217*	-0.10	-0.016	0.089	0.142
Trending to family cohesion	0.08	-0.19*	-0.203*	-0.18*	0.06	0.228*	-0.08
Family's monthly income	0.059	-0.178*	0.228*	-0.40**	-0.29**	-0.19*	-0.43**
Geographical openness	0.24 **	-0.31**	-0.03	0.19 *	-0.25**	0.20*	0.030
Cultural openness	-0.16	0.113	0.34**	0.14	0.05	0.18*	0.22*
Feeling belonging to the local society	0.202*	-0.10	-0.066	0.204*	-0.75	-0.19*	0.03
The attitude towards voluntary work	-0.036	0.28**	0.27**	0.39**	0.28**	0.31**	0.49**
Trending to achieve social Justice	0.173	0.247**	0.126	0.029	-228.*	-0.1	0.031
Political participation	-0.07	-0.34**	0.166	0.12	0.069	0.097	0.09
Trending to plan for the future	-0.190*	0.02	0.04	0.14	-0.06	0.39**	0.08
Trend towards community problems	-0.089	0.176*	0.45	-0.07	0.208*	0.17*	0.115
Self appreciation	-0.168	-0.006	0.006	0.085	0.300**	0.307**	0.183*

* Significant at 0.05

** Significant at 0.01

The results shown in the same Table can be summarized as follows : (i) The correlation relationships among economical ambition level from one side and cultural openness and tending to volunteer, age and family's monthly income, The values of the coefficient correlation were estimated 0.34**, 0.27**, 0.217* and 0.228* ;respectively. There were positive and significant statistically. (ii) The correlation relationships among the economical ambition level and family's cohesion tending. The value of the coefficient correlation was estimated - 0.203*, There was negative and significant statistically. Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no statistical significant relationship is existed between the college students of the economical ambition and the following independent variables: cultural openness, tending to volunteer, age, family's monthly income and family's cohesion tending is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

The results shown in Table (3) can be summarized as follows : (i) The correlation relationships among the moving ambition level and the tending to volunteer, geographical openness and feeling belonging towards the local society, the correlation coefficient values were 0.39**, 0.19* and 0.24** ;respectively. There were positive and significant statistically. This completely agrees with (Alkhouly, 1997). (ii) the correlation relationships among the moving ambition level and the family's monthly income. the correlation coefficient value was - 0.40**. There was negative and significant statistically.

That can be explained as both the geographical openness and the tending to volunteer help to create strong relationships between individual. They encourage the individuals to wider their friendships. On the other hand there is inverse relation between family's belonging and the moving ambition level, since the more an individual was loyal and feels belonging to his family. The more he thinks less to move away regardless of the material or financial temptations that offered to this individual.

Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no statistical significant relationship is existed between the college students of the moving ambition and the following independent variables: the tending to volunteer, geographical openness, feeling belonging towards the local society and the family's monthly income is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

The results presented in the same Table can be summarized as follows: (i) The correlation relationships among the professional ambition level among the tending to volunteer, self – appreciation and the trend towards community problems. The coefficient correlation values were estimated at 0.23 **, 0.30** and 0.208*; respectively. There were positive and significant statistically. (ii) The correlation relationships among the professional ambition level among the family's monthly income, geographical openness and tending to achieve social justice, The value of the coefficient correlation was estimated -0.29**, - 0.25**, - 0.228* ;respectively. There was negative and significant statistically. That agrees with (Alkhouly, 1997). Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no statistical significant relationship is existed between the college students of the professional ambition and the following independent variables: the tending to volunteer, self – appreciation and the trend towards community problems, the family's monthly income, geographical openness and tending to achieve social justice is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

The results presented in the same Table can be summarized as follows: (i) The correlation relationships among the leading ambition level among trending to family cohesion, geographical openness, Cultural openness, the attitude towards voluntary work, trending to plan for the future, self-appreciation, the trend towards community problems and self appreciation, The value of the coefficient correlation was estimated 0.228*,0.20*,0.18*,0.31 **,0.39**, 0.17* and 0.307** ;respectively. There was positive and significant statistically. That agrees with (Alkhouly, 1997). (ii) The correlation relationships among the leading ambition level among family's monthly income, feeling belonging towards the local society, The value of the coefficient correlation was estimated at -0.19* and - 0.19* ;respectively. There was negative and significant statistically. This can be explained that all the variables that set a positive relationship with the leading ambition level were able to help the individual acquire specific characteristics that help him to be a prominent political character, and this will definitely increase the individual's leading ambition.

Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no statistical significant relationship is existed between the college students of the leading ambition and the following independent variables: trending to family cohesion, geographical openness, Cultural openness, the attitude towards voluntary work, trending to plan for the future, self appreciation, the trend towards community problems and self appreciation, family's monthly income and feeling belonging towards the local society is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

The results presented in the same Table can be summarized as follows: (i) The correlation relationships among the total ambition level and attitude towards voluntary work, cultural openness and self – appreciation, The value of the coefficient correlation was estimated 0.49**, 0.22 **and 0.183* ; respectively. There was positive and significant statistically. This agrees with (Nachtway, 1987). (iii) The correlation relationships among the total ambition level among family's monthly income. The value of the coefficient correlation was estimated -0.43**. Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no statistical significant relationship is existed between the college students of the total ambition and the following independent variables: attitude towards voluntary work, cultural openness, self – appreciation and family's monthly income is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

Third : The relative contribution of the studied independent variables in explanation the total variation in the ambition levels and dimension

To achieve the third objective of the study, the second above-mentioned hypothesis was formulated. The Stepwise regression Analysis was used to test the validity of the statistical hypothesis.

Results were presented in Table (4) can be summarized as follows: (i) For marriage ambition, the contribution of three independent variables in explanation of the total variation were statistically significant. These variables were feeling belonging to the local society, geographical openness, age .The standard R square value was estimated at 0.129. The "F" value was estimated at 5.96 .The "F" value was significant at level of 0.01,That,s means the studied three independent variables explain 12.9 % of total variation of the marriage ambition. The relative contribution of feeling belonging to the local society, geographical openness, age were estimated at 4.8 %, 4.4 % and 3.7 % , ; respectively. The previous contribution were positive. These results were agree with the both the Target's true value theory and the field theory. Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no contribution is existed between the college students of the marriage ambition and the following independent variables: feeling belonging to the local society, geographical openness, age is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

(ii) For academic ambition level, the contribution of seven independent variables in explanation of the total variation were statistically significant. These variables were political participation, the attitude towards voluntary work, geographical openness, age, trending to achieve social justice, the trend towards community problems, and Family's monthly income .The standard R square value was estimated at 0.440. The "F" value was estimated at 230,9. The "F" value was significant at level of 0.01.That,s means the studied three independent variables explain 44.6% of total variation of the academic ambition level. The relative contribution of political participation, the attitude towards voluntary work, geographical openness, age, trending to achieve social justice, the trend towards community problems, and Family's monthly income were estimated at 16.9%,10.3%,6%, 4.9%, 4.2%, 3.8% and 3.7% ;respectively. The effects of these variables were positive expect three out of these variables. This variables were family's monthly income , geographical openness and political participation. This agrees with the Target's true value theory, Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no contribution is existed between the college students of the academic ambition and the following independent variables: political participation, the attitude towards voluntary work, geographical openness, age, trending to achieve social Justice, the trend towards community problems, and family's monthly income is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

(iii) for economical ambition level, the contribution of four independent variables in explanation of the

Table 4: The contribution and the estimated relationships among the marriage, academic, economical ambition levels and the studied independent variables.

Dependent Variables	Independent variables	Ambition level							
		"t"	R	% R ²	% Cumulative Explained Variance Of Dependent Variable R ²	B	beta	T	Order
Marriage ambition level	Age	0.193 *	0.193	0.037	0.037	0.23	0.145	1.68	3
	Geographical openness	0.24 **	0.285	0.081	0.04	0.11	0.237	2.73 **	2
	Feeling belonging to the local society	0.202 *	0.359	0.129	0.04	0.18	0.220	2.57 **	1
* Significant at 0.05 ** Significant at 0.01		R = 0.129 F=5.96 ** R ² =0.359							
Academic ambition level	Age	0.193 *	0.22	0.049	0.049	0.092	0.101	1.92	4
	Family's monthly income	-0.178 *	0.293	0.086	0.037	0.003-	--0.017	--0.23	5
	Geographical openness	-0.31**	0.441	0.194	0.06	0.08-	--0.314	-4.36**	7
	Trending to achieve social Justice	0.247 **	0.486	0.236	0.042	0.049	0.342	4.00 **	2
	The attitude towards voluntary work	-0.28 **	0.58	0.339	0.103	0.109	0.40	5.23 **	1
	Political participation	-0.34 **	0.63	0.408	0.169	0.073-	--0.24	-3.37 **	6
Trend towards community problems	0.176 *	0.66	0.446	0.038	0.034	0.238	2.85 **	3	
* Significant at 0.05 ** Significant at 0.01		R = 0.446 F=230.927 ** R ² =0.668							
Economical ambition level	Age	0.217 *	0.217	0.047	0.047	0.46	0.213	2.73 **	2
	Trending to, trending to family cohesion	-0.203*	0.284	0.081	0.03	-0.194 -	-0.237	-3.02 **	3
	Family's monthly income	0.228*	0.382	0.14	0.059	---0.001	-0.27	-3.53 **	4
	Cultural openness	0.34 **	0.531	0.28	0.14	0.357	0.37	4.75 **	1
* Significant at 0.05 ** Significant at 0.01		R = 0.531 F=11.75** R ² =0.28							

total variation were statistically significant. These variables were cultural openness, family's monthly income, age and, trending to family cohesion. The standard R square value was estimated at 0.28. The "F" value was estimated at 11.75. The "F" value was significant at level of 0.01. That, s means the studied three independent variables explain 28% of total variation of the economical ambition level. The relative contribution of cultural openness, family's monthly income, age and, trending to family cohesion were estimated at 14%, 5.9%, 4.7% and 3% ;respectively .The previous contribution were positive expect two out of these variables; which were family cohesion and family's monthly income, This agrees with the Target's true value theory, Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no contribution is existed between the college students of the economical ambition and the following independent variables: cultural openness, family's monthly income, age and, trending to family cohesion is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

(i) For moving ambition level, the contribution of five independent variables in explanation of the total variation were statistically significant. These variables were family's monthly income, the attitude towards voluntary work, feeling belonging towards the local society and geographical openness ,The standard R square value was estimated at 0.383. The "F" value was estimated at 14.77. The "F" value was significant at level of 0.01. That, s means the studied five independent variables explain 38.3 % of total variation of the moving ambition level. The relative contribution of feeling belonging to the family's monthly income, the attitude towards voluntary work , feeling belonging towards the local society , geographical openness were estimated at 16.4%,7.4%, 6%, 4.3% and 4% ;respectively, This agrees with (Alkhouly, 1997). The previous contribution were positive except two out of these variables, which were family cohesion and family's monthly income ,These results were agree with the both the Target's true value theory and the field theory. Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no contribution is existed between the college students of the moving ambition and the following independent variables: family's monthly income, the attitude towards voluntary work, feeling belonging towards the local society and geographical openness is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

(ii) For professional ambition level, the contribution of four independent variables in explanation of the total variation were statistically significant. These variables were family's monthly income, self – appreciation, geographical openness and tending to achieve social justice. The standard R square value was estimated at 0.224. The "F" value was estimated at 8.66. The "F" value was significant at level of 0.01, that, s means the studied five independent variables explain 22.4 % of total variation of the Professional ambition level. The relative contribution of feeling belonging to family's monthly income, self – appreciation, geographical openness, and tending to achieve social justice were estimated at 8.5%,5%,4.6% and 4% ;respectively.This agrees with (Alkhouly, 1997). The previous contribution were positive expect one out of self – appreciation variables, This asserts that self appreciation is itself capable of increasing the individuals ambition level

which completely agrees with Adler's explanation. Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no contribution is existed between the college students of the professional ambition and the following independent variables: family's monthly income, self-appreciation, geographical openness and tending to achieve social justice is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

Results were presented in Table (5) can be summarized as follows:

Table 5: The contribution and the estimated relationships among the (moving, leading, professional, and total) ambition level.

Dependent Variables	Independent variables	Ambition level							
		"r"	R	Cumulative Explained Variance Of Dependent Variable R ²	% Explained Variance Of Dependent Variable	B	beta	T	Order
Moving ambition level	Trending to family cohesion	-0.18 *	0.184	0.043	0.043	0.17-	0.19-	2.58-	4
	Family's monthly income	-0.40**	0.455	0.207	0.164	0.002-	0.35-	-4.62	5
	Geographical openness	0.19*	0.499	0.249	0.04	0.269	0.238	3.21	2
	Feeling belonging to the local society	0.204*	0.555	0.309	0.06	0.285	0.227	3.12	3
	The attitude towards voluntary work	0.39**	0.619	0.383	0.074	0.205	0.289	3.78	1
* Significant at 0.05 ** Significant at 0.01		R = 0.383 F= 14.77 ** R ² = 0.619							
Professional ambition level	Family's monthly income	-0.29**	0.292	0.085	0.085	0.001-	2.38 -	-2.87**	1
	Geographical openness	-0.25**	0.362	0.131	0.046	0.102-	--1.46	--1.76	3
	Trending to achieve social Justice	-228.*	0.417	0.174	0.04	0.080-	--2.16	-2.63-**	4
	Self appreciation	0.300**	0.473	0.224	0.050	0.210	0.231	2.78**	2
* Significant at 0.05 ** Significant at 0.01		R = 0.224 F= 8.66 ** R ² = 0.473							
Leading ambition level	Trending to family cohesion	0.228*	0.22	0.05	0.05	0.078	0.163	2.23	6
	Family's monthly income	--0.19*	0.286	0.08	0.03	0.0001	0.52-	--0.714	8
	Geographical openness	0.20*	0.39	0.152	0.072	0.11	0.319	4.47	2
	Feeling belonging to the local society	--0.19*	0.42	0.184	0.032	--0.16	--0.251	--3.50	7
	The attitude towards voluntary work	0.31**	0.516	0.26	0.076	0.080	0.213	2.56	1
	Trending to plan for the future	0.39**	0.57	0.32	0.06	0.091	0.265	3.47	5
	Trend towards community problems	0.17*	0.62	0.39	0.07	0.05	0.26	3.12	3
	Self appreciation	0.307**	0.677	0.39	0.069	0.145	0.296	3.84	4
* Significant at 0.05 ** Significant at 0.01		R = 0.39 F=12.28 ** R ² = 0.677							
Total ambition level	Family's monthly income	-0.43 **	0.430	0.185	0.185	--0.004	--0.32	- 4.04**	3
	Cultural openness	0.22*	0.49	0.24	0.055	0.26	0.102	1.26	2
	The attitude towards voluntary work	0.49**	0.57	0.33	0.09	0.58	0.35	4.08**	1
* Significant at 0.05 ** Significant at 0.01		R = 0.33 F=20.07 ** R ² = 0.55							

(iii) For leading ambition level, the contribution of eight independent variables in explanation of the total variation were statistically significant. These variables were the attitude towards voluntary work, geographical openness, the trend towards community problems, self-appreciation, future planning family cohesion, feeling belonging towards the local society, and finally family's monthly income, The standard R square value was estimated at 0.67. The "F" value was estimated at 12.28. The "F" value was significant at level of 0.01, that, s means the studied eight independent variables explain 67 % of total variation of the Leading ambition level. The relative contribution of feeling belonging to the attitude towards voluntary work, geographical openness, the trend towards community problems, self-appreciation, future planning, trending to family cohesion, feeling belonging towards the local society, and finally family's monthly income were estimated at 7.6%, 7.2%, 7%, 6.9%, 6%, 5%, 3.21% and 3% ;respectively. The effects of these variables were positive expect two out of these variable; which were family's monthly income and feeling belonging towards the local society, Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no contribution is existed between the college students of the leading ambition and the following independent variables: the attitude towards voluntary work, geographical openness, the trend towards community

problems, self- appreciation, future planning family cohesion, feeling belonging towards the local society, and finally family's monthly income is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

(iv) For total ambition level, the contribution of three independent variables in explanation of the total variation were statistically significant. These variables were the attitude towards voluntary work, geographical openness and family's monthly income, the standard R square value was estimated at 0.33. The "F" value was estimated at 27.88. The "F" value was significant at level of 0.01, that, s means the studied eight independent variables explain 33 % of total variation of the total ambition level. The relative contribution of feeling belonging to the attitude towards voluntary work, geographical openness and family's monthly income were estimated at 18.5%,9% and 5.5% ;respectively, this agrees with (Alkhouly, 1997).The effects of these variables were positive expect family's monthly income. This means that the income constitute a barrier standing against the ambition. Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no contribution is existed between the college students of the total ambition and the following independent variables: the attitude towards voluntary work, geographical openness and family's monthly income is rejected, but it can be accepted for the rest of the independent variables studied.

Fourth the differences among the dimension of ambition level

To achieve the fourth goal of the study, the formulation of hypothesis research third mentioned above and to test the hypothesis of statistical terms used tests chi – square and "Mann - Whitney" (U) to test for differences between the ambition level and dimensions.

A- The differences among the dimension of ambition level regarding the academic grade for college students and trend towards community problems

(1)The results were showed in Table (6). (i) The differences among the studied college students according the academic grade for college students for (marriage - academic - moving - professional, leading and total) ambition level, were statistically significant. The chi - square value has been calculated. It was estimated at 23.46,16.07, 14.86, 28.1, 21,11 and 17,84 ;respectively, which constitute more than their opposite tabled. (ii) The differences among the studied college students according the academic grade for college students for moving ambition level, were statistically significant. The chi - square value has been calculated. It was estimated at 14.86.(iii)The differences among the studied college student according the academic grade for college students for (marriage - academic - moving - leading and total) ambition level, were statistically significant. The contingency coefficient value estimated at 0.398, 0.338, 0.326, 0.426, 0.038 and 0.35;respectively.,That,s means it was strong relation. These results were in compliance with the studies of (Hamood, 2000 and Hamady, 1993) and discompliance with (shober, 2005 and Alaswad, 2003). Therefore the third research hypothesis can be accepted partly while the statistical hypothesis regarding the variables that have already proved their the significant differences with each of the (marriage, academic, moving, professional, leading and the total level) of ambition can be refused the rest dimintions. Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no differences is existed between the college students of the academic grade for college students and the following dependent variables: marriage - academic - moving - professional, leading and total a mbiti on level is rejected, but it can be accepted for the economical a mbit ion level.

(2) The results were showed in Table (6). (i) The differences among the studied college student according the trend towards community problems for (marriage, academic, professional and leading) ambition level, were statistically significant. The chi - square value has been calculated. It was estimated at 12.95, 12.73, 16,39 and 14.84; respectively, measured at 0.01 significance level. which constitute more than their opposite tabled.(ii) The differences among the studied college students according the trend towards community problems for economical ambition level, was statistically significant. The chi - square value has been calculated. It was estimated at 11.41 measured at 0.05 significance level. which constitute more than their opposite tabled. (iii)The differences among the studied college students according the trend towards community problems for (marriage, academic, economical, professional and leading) ambition level, were statistically significant. The contingency coefficient value estimated at 0.306, 0.30,0.289,0.34, 0.32;respectively. That's means it was strong relation. Based on the above, the hypothesis assumption of no differences is existed between the college students of the trend towards community problems and the following dependent variables: marriage - academic - moving - professional, leading and economical ambition level is rejected, but it can be accepted for the total a ambition level.

Table 6: The differences among the dimension of ambition level regarding the academic grade for college students and trend towards community problems.

Independent variables Dependent variables	The academic grade of college students (chi – square)	Contingency coefficient	Trend towards community problems (chi – square)	Contingency Coefficient
Marriage ambition level	23.46**	0.398**	12.95**	0.306**
Academic ambition level	16.07**	0.338**	12.73**	0.30**
The economical ambition level	6.94		11.41*	0.289 *
Moving ambition level	14.86*	0.326*	3.14	
Professional ambition level	28.10**	0.428**	16.39**	0.34**
Leading ambition level	21.22**	0.38**	14.84**	0.32**
Total ambition level	17.84**	0.35**	6.68	

N=125 * Significant at 0.05 ** Significant at 0.01

B - The differences between the average dimensions of the ambition level:

To achieve the fourth goal of the study, the above mentioned fourth research hypothesis was formulated to test the differences between averages of values of ambition and the dimensions of college Students applying "Mann – Whitney" U test, according to both sexes and place of residence, The results of Table (7) show that the existence of significant differences in the degree of ambition among college students, as follows:

(1) There were statistically differences at 0.05 significance level between academic, professional and the total ambition level for. These differences were to the rural students side, The “U” estimated at 1117, 945 and 1232 differences ;respectively, regarding place of residence.

The results show insignificant differences of the dimensions of the ambition for the following independent variables: marriage, economical, moving, and leading ambition among young rural and urban college students.

The differences within the professional ambition level according to the different place of residence and this agrees with (Khalil; 2002 and Blackbron and Donald; 1975), The differences within the academic ambition level regarding the place of residence agrees with (Blackborn and Donald; 1975), and the differences within the total ambition level regarding the place of residence agrees with (Abd Raboh, 1995).It can be said that the above hypothesis can be accepted for regarding the academical, and professional ambition level and the total ambition level for young rural and urban college students. It can be rejected meaning that there is no statistical difference was existed between the average values of ambition for rural and urban college students .

(2) The results show the absence of significant differences between the dimensions of the ambition level (marriage - academic - economical – leading - moving professional and total ambition for both sexes. This agrees with the following studies (Barakat,2008; Khateb, 1990; Brice,2004; Waxler, 2002; Alnator,2007; Shober,2005; Altarwegy, 2002; Bandey,2002; Anlioff,2003; Blackburn,2002; Margoribanks, 2004), and disagrees with the following studies (Mohafazet and wazher, 2007; Pal *et al.*, 1985; Shaban, 2010; Alzyady,1999; Hamady, 1993; Abd El Wahab,1992 ; Albana,1998). This probably happened because the girl has become able to work and learn in all the society’s sides and fields. Building on the above the statistical hypothesis that there were no differences between the average values of dimensions can be accepted for the five dimensions for both sexes, Thus the fourth research hypothesis is refused according to the ambition level and each dimension.

Table 7: The differences between the average dimension of ambition level regarding both sexes and place of residence.

Independent variables Dependent variables	Place of residence				Mann- Whitney U	Both sexes				Mann- Whitney U
	RURAL N=53		URBAN N=72			FEMALE N=51		MALE N=74		
	Mean of rank	Sum of Ranks	Mean of Rank	Mean of Rank		Mean of rank	Sum of Ranks	Mean of Rank	Mean of Rank	
Marriage ambition level	61.83	3277	63.86	4598	1846	58.18	4305	70	3570	1530
Academic ambition level	77.92	4130	52.01	3745	1117**	61.87	4578.50	64.64	3296.50	1803.5
The economical ambition level	64.47	3417	61.92	4458	1830	63.13	4671.5	62.81	3203.5	1877.5
Moving ambition level	66.25	3511	60.61	4364	1736	65.97	4881.5	58.7	2993.5	1667.5
Professional ambition level	81.16	4301.5	49.63	3573.5	945.5**	63.62	4708	62.1	3167	1841
Leading ambition level	68.65	3638.5	58.84	4236.5	1608	61.45	4547.5	65.25	3327.5	1772.5
Total ambition level	75.75	4015	53.61	3860	1232**	63.5	4699	62.27	3176	1850

N=125 * Significant at 0.05 ** Significant at 0.01

Fifth the test of significant differences between distinct community problems regarding the place of residence, both sexes and the order of these problems:

To achieve the fifth goal of the study, the above mentioned fifth research hypothesis was formulated to test the differences between averages of values of each community problems according to both sexes and place of residence applying "Mann – Whitney" U test. The results of Table (8) show that the existence of significant differences in the degree of community problems among college students, the following statistical community problems have been presented:

Table 8: The differences between the average community problems regarding both sexes and place of residence.

The social problems	place of residence				Mann-Whitney U	Both sexes				Mann-Whitney U	Weighted average
	RURAL N=53		URBAN N=72			MALE N=51		FEMALE N=74			
	Mean of rank	Sum of Ranks	Mean of Rank	Sum of Ranks		Mean of Rank	Sum of Ranks	Mean of Rank	Sum of Ranks		
Inadequate cultural awareness	66.58	3529	60.36	4346	1718	61.66	4562.5	64.95	3312.5	1787.5	2.80
Widespread unemployment and lack of employment opportunities	63.6	3371	62.56	4504	1876	62.74	4643	63.37	3232	1868	2.79
Housing problem	65.67	3480.5	61.03	4394.5	1766.5	59.56	4407.5	67.99	3467.5	1632.5*	2.78
Higher prices	65.78	3486.5	60.95	4388.5	1760.5	59.52	4404.5	68.05	3470.5	1629.5*	2.76
Spread bribes	63.18	3348.5	62.87	4526	1898.5	58.25	4310.5	69.89	3564.5	1535.5**	2.75
The spread of mediation and nepotism	63.25	3352.5	62.81	4522.5	1894.5	58.24	4309.5	69.91	3565.5	1534.5**	2.75
Overpopulation	60.21	3191	65.06	4684	1760	58.34	4317	69.76	3558	1542 *	2.73
Limited income	56.5	2994.5	67.78	4880.5	1563.5*	57.74	4272.5	70.64	3602.5	1497.5**	2.68
Poor planning	66.36	3517	60.53	4358	1730	57.17	4230.5	71.46	3644.5	1455.5**	2.68
Terrorism	63.14	3346.5	62.9	4528.5	1900.5	55.53	4109.5	73.83	3765.5	1334.5**	2.65
Instability	60.8	3222.5	64.62	4652.5	1791.5	53.99	3995.5	76.07	3879.5	1220.5**	2.62
The spread of thefts	66.39	3518.5	60.51	4356.5	1728.5	63.81	4722	61.82	3153	1827	2.62
High poverty rate	61.23	3245	64.31	4630	1814	54.41	4026.5	75.46	3848.5	1251**	2.61
Lack of conscience	60.16	3188.5	665.09	46886.5	1757.5	54.17	4008.5	75.81	3866.50	1233.5**	2.60
Environmental Pollution	69.91	3705	57.92	4170	1542*	65.94	4879.5	58.74	2995.5	1669.5	2.60
Low standard of living	55.75	2954.5	68.34	4920.5	1523.5*	52.39	3876.50	78.4	3998.5	1101.5**	2.59
Delayed age of marriage	58.24	3086.5	66.51	4788.5	1655.5	62.83	4649.5	63.25	3225.5	1874.5	2.59
routine government The	66.27	3512.5	60.59	4362.5	1734.5	64.32	4760	61.08	3115	1789	2.58
The indifference	61.86	3278.5	63.84	4596.5	1847.5	54.28	4016.5	75.66	3858.5	1241**	2.56
Addiction	62.01	3286.5	63.73	4588.5	1855.5	54.25	4014.5	75.7	3860.5	1239.5**	2.56
The problem of poor management	59.9	3174.5	65.28	4700.5	1743.5	55.45	4103.5	73.95	3771.5	1328.5**	2.55
High cost of education	60.69	3216.5	64.7	4658.5	1785.5	53.3	3944.5	77.07	3930.5	1169.5**	2.53
Transportation	68.17	3613	59.19	4262	1634	63.66	4711	62.04	3164	1838	2.38
Lack of production	50.32	2667	72.33	5208	1236**	54.49	4032	75.35	3843	1257**	2.31

* Significant at 0.05

** Significant at 0.01

(A) The results regarding place of residence as following:

(i) There is statistically differences at 0.01 level of significance between the rural and urban college students, with an average grade for young college regarding lack of production problem, The "U" estimated at 1236 for the urban,(ii) There were statistically differences at 0.05 level of significance between the rural and urban college students, with an average grade for young college regarding limited income, the low standard of living and the pollution problem, The "U" estimated at 1563,5 for the urban,1523.5 for the urban and 1542 for the rural ; respectively . There were no differences between the average values of the rest community problems.

Developing projects. It can be said that the fifth research hypothesis can be can be accepted for regarding the lack of production problem limited income, the low standard of living and the pollution problem for young rural and urban college students. It can be rejected for the rest of the social problems that have been proved to be significant.

(B) The results regarding both sexes as following:

(i) There were statistically differences at 0.01 significance level between the male and female college students, with an average values for college students regarding Spread bribes. The spread of mediation and

nepotism, Limited income Poor planning, Terrorism, Instability, High poverty rate, Lack of conscience, Low standard of living, The indifference, Addiction, The problem of poor management, High cost of education and Lack of production., The "U" estimated at 1535.5, 1534.5, 1497.5, 1334.5, 1455.5, 1220.5, 1251, 1101.5, 1233.5, 1241, 1239.5, 1328.5, 1169.5 and 1257; respectively. All the difference of this community problems were for male except low standard of living, The difference was for female.

(ii) There were statistically differences at 0.05 significance level between the male and female college students, with an average grade for young college regarding the following problems: housing problem, higher prices and Overpopulation. The "U" estimated at ,1632.5 1629.5 and 1542 ;respectively.All the difference of this community problems were for male, There were no differences between the average values of the rest community problems.

Three problems in which the differences whether both sexes or place of residence have been participated at limited income, low standard of living and lack of production which the of problems effects on both youth individually and the society generally, because these problems were the main reasons that increase the disaster of unemployment, deviation, youth immigration beside their frustration, all that aside from the society's inability to complete.

It can be said that the fifth research hypothesis can be accepted for regarding Spread bribes. The spread of mediation and nepotism, Limited income Poor planning, Terrorism, Instability, High poverty rate, Lack of conscience, Low standard of living, The indifference, Addiction, The problem of poor management, High cost of education, Lack of production, Housing problem Higher prices Overpopulation. for female and male college students. It can be rejected for the rest of the social problems that have been proved to be significant.

(C) The order of the social problems:

To achieve the sixth target, the problems have been order regarding weighted average. The results of Table (8) showed the order of community problems as the following: Inadequate cultural awareness, Widespread unemployment and lack of employment opportunities, Housing problem, Higher prices, Spread bribes, The spread of mediation and nepotism, Overpopulation, Limited income, Poor planning, Terrorism, Instability, The spread of thefts, High poverty rate, Lack of conscience, Environmental Pollution, Low standard of living, Delayed age of marriage, the routine ernment,, The indifference, Addiction, The problem of poor management, High cost of education, Transportation and Lack of production ; respectively.

Recommendations

1) Increase the role of social fund for development to create job opportunities of youth to solve the main community problems that for them.

(2) Create more job opportunities of youth to increase their ambition to be able to perform their ambition and potentials for achieving their goals and targets.

(3) Give more chance of Agricultural Faculty graduate to work in the Agricultural and development projects. As well as the importance of realizing the equality between male and female regarding the nature of such work.

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