

The attitude of students at the University of Mosul towards the reconstruction of the ancient city of Mosul

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ABSTRACT

this research aims at identifying the attitudes of Mosul University students towards the reconstruction of the old city of Mosul. The sample of the research was limited to the resident students who returned to the old area or who were residents and left because of the damage done to the city. The number of the sample population reached (250) male and female students by 30% of the total society of (822) male and female students, and they were selected exclusively from the fourth grade.

To measure the research tool, a two-stage questionnaire was built. The first stage is an open questionnaire, which is a question that was directed to students. Then, the answers were collected and consolidated in a closed questionnaire, and five categories of directions were identified.

The results reached that a high percentage of students estimated at 42% were in the third category, which agreed to give soft loans without financial benefit for the residents to restore their homes and perform the necessary maintenance. A number of recommendations and proposals were formulated in light of the results.

Keywords: attutud , Reconstruction

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Chapter one

The problem of the study

Because of the destruction that befalls the ancient city of Mosul, which is considered one of the ancient Mosul monuments and which, carries the Mosul identity and witnesses a decline in the constitutes and requirements of daily life and also the loss of health conditions to determine the range of university of Mosul students' attitude toward its monuments with its formative features which produce special social characteristics which is produced for people like traditions and conventions to start the scoop of neighboring, social and economic relations, the work's nature they perform, the range of their simulation to the values that is reflected in the old architectural environment and its formations and elements. Due to the delay and obstructions of construction and reconstruction, an argument of attitudes arose among the Youth about its reconstruction. So, the problem of the current research lies in the following question: What are the attitudes of

Mosul university students towards the reconstruction of the ancient city of Mosul?

The research's importance

Through the recorded, reliable and specific human history every civilizational and cultural entity developed its distinctive and special architectural environment that corresponds to the beliefs, methods and ways of life in this entity and over successive generations, giving the ancient Mosul environment a special and distinctive character (Al-Salh p35, 2003).

This civilizational communication and correlation is very important to connect and link the different and successive generations in the civilizational and cultural entity of any human being and the goal of this urban approach is to obtain an authentic, reliable, respectable and valid present. Besides, it is based on fixed roots and a strong pillar foundation that it derives from it's past. In addition, a kind of natural connection and linking feeling is generated between the past and future of this cultural entity (Al-Mousawi and Al-

Sharif, 2007).

This balanced equation of urban and cultural to cultural and architectural connection communication since the beginning of the last century in most Arabian regions, which was designed in different environmental, social and cultural conditions commensurate with the Arabian and Islamic surroundings. International conventions, including Article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention concerned the Protection of Civilian Population 1941 (the right to housing is an essential part of international human rights law), and it is place that gives the residents the opportunity to create, invent, and actively participate in social life (Abdul Hamid , 2009). So, the violation of the housing right is not only a violation of material and physical needs such as protection from environmental factors such as eating, sleeping, bathing, cooking and washing, but also a violation of basic non-material needs, such as protection, safety, sense of belonging, self-respect, freedom, full development of human talents, and self-realization. Therefore, Housing outcome is satisfactory to psychological and social needs, such as privacy, social communication, educational practices, personal care, opulence and entertainment. The ancient city of Mosul which is the one of the historical cities in Arabic and Islamic world that suffered from several problems, may differ from others cities, as this historic city, with its houses, mosques, churches and archaeological schools, was undergone a total destruction, as ISIS works to obliterate the historical and civilizational identity of this city by working to blow up the historical monuments and mosques. After that, the time of liberation has come to eliminate the remaining monuments and historical evidence in the old Mosul houses.

The social dimensions of the reconstruction of the ancient city not only preserve its heritage and memory, but also the memory of its people from fading in an era in which the cultural genes fade

away. As well as, there is a feeling, among the people of Mosul in general and students of the University of Mosul in particular, that there is a dereliction and neglect by the state and international and local organizations of their duties and responsibilities to protect and revive the old ancient city with its origin and to show its cultural identity.

The Goals of the Study

The study aims at identifying the attitudes of students at the University of Mosul towards the reconstruction of the ancient city and to identify the differences in attitudes depending on the gender assigned.

Research limits

- Human limits: University of Mosul's students
- Location limits: University of Mosul
- Temporal limits: 2019 _ 2020
- Knowledge limits: Study the university students 'attitudes towards rebuilding the ancient city

Defining terms

The attitude (attested) is a hypothetical construct that represents the degree to which an individual loves or hates a certain topic. The trend (attitude) expresses the concepts of contemporary social psychology.

The Old City: It refers to the original ancient city of Mosul, with its houses, markets, mosques and churches, which represents the beating heart of the city of Mosul and its center.

Chapter two

The effect of architecture on human behavior

It is known, in the field of reserving the goal, that the formation of the building and its architecture have an effect on the psyche of the resident. There is an interaction between the urban framework, people and others in which man

exchanges influence with the environment in which he lives. Therefore, most of the treatments for solving the problems of the city were able to heal the rift in social information and problem solving. The careful and insightful observation of the life of city residents gives the impression of lukewarm social relations, the prevalence of individualism, the weakness of knowledge and the lack of deep emotional participation in spite of the vast means of communication between individuals and groups and the great importance of this communication in expanding the circles of interest, participation and intimacy to get out of the narrow limits in the group to the wider limits. Various studies in architecture have indicated the emergence of important trends in the study of human behavior as a tool for evaluating the urban elements to fulfill social needs. When residents establish social relationships, these relationships must take their place in the social environment. Nobel, architectural researcher argues that architects must form human behavior in the constructional and architectural environment that they do (Al-Haqel: 2008).

There are many influences that determine the nature of interaction and take over the relationship, including three environmental factors:

1. The length of time individuals spend within the group. In groups, relationships are slowly built due to resistance but thus they are firmed.
2. Spatial proximity, as they must be located in a small and converging place.
3. Small number, as the small group with a limited number provides an opportunity to strengthen personal relations (Kanani, 2008).

The human being, as a living creature, his most important concern and pursuit is to fulfill the requirements of his psychological life, which varies according to age, the surrounding environment, culture and traditions.

Previous studies

Despite the rarity of previous studies on this subject, the researcher looked at some of them:

1. Hantish 2007 study in Palestine: The study aimed at investigating the possibility of adapting traditional housing in the old city to the needs of modernity among the population without touching to the value of the cultural heritage of the city in general and can be applied in the rehabilitation of residential buildings in centers at a time in which the residential environment in these areas is not compatible with life in light of the specific criteria for its evaluation and the absence of a clear policy for re-employment. The study identifies housing patterns, their characteristics, and their social and material function for buildings and residents within the old city, collecting and analyzing data of a general nature of levels of intervention and clear possible intervention and the environment to preserve the image of historical cities
2. The Enaya Study 2004 in Palestine: The researcher studied the architecture of the homes of rulers and the wealthy, palaces and houses that contributed to the development of the Palestinian housing pattern and formed one of the stages of development of Palestinian architecture. It also contributed to the formation of the political and social history of the city in terms of the environment in which it arose, its upbringing and the method of its construction from the historical and archaeological aspects of this period, thus reaching the nature of the planning of these palaces and the manner in which they played their historical role and the development of their architecture during decades of continuous housing and their influence to clarify the role of its function in its formation. By linking the historical and archaeological aspects with the common urban and planning

aspects of the dwellings of this type because they are an architectural archaeological reflection of human history and their interaction with the social, economic and administrative conditions in them.

The researchers conducted a descriptive and analytical study of the historical center of Nablus within the framework of a comprehensive study. Details of the proposed outline plan for the old city with a major goal aimed at preserving and modernizing the historical heart of the city with the potential of the site to become the cultural, social and commercial center of Palestine and the identification of temporary needs, through the documentation of the ancient architectural heritage while preserving the ancient symbols that reflect the ancient character of the historic center, where the long-range irrigation of the high-quality residential area was studied. The aim of the study is to re-modernize the historical housing at a standard of quality and attractiveness, and to work on improving the quality of the environmental conditions of people to encourage the population of different social classes and to encourage investment and development of population so that the city remains a vital center for where generations.

3. Al-Habaji study, 2017 The attitudes of Malik Saud University students towards awareness of the importance of heritage. The study was conducted on a sample of Al-Malik Saud University students, and it was random class of bachelor's students and postgraduate studies, where their number reached (450) male and female students.

The researcher develops a scale that monitors students' attitudes and includes initial

information, in addition to (33) paragraphs of change of turn towards heritage, the results have shown that there is a realization and awareness of the study sample about some of the elements of the cultural heritage. In addition, it referred to the absence of statistically significant differences between the demographic variables in the trends of students towards heritage.

Chapter three

Research community

The research community represents students of the University of Mosul who live or who have previously lived in the old city of Mosul from the different colleges, their number reached (822) male and female students, (410) male and (412) female students distributed among faculties (Literature – Education – Medicine – Engineering – Sciences – Basic Education – Physical Education)

The research sample:

A stratified vascular sample was taken, distributed on the basis of gender and college, and the number of sample members reached (250) male and female students, i.e. 30% of community members, specifically from the fourth grade.

One college from the medical group (dentistry) and one college from the engineering group (electronic engineering) and a college from the Humanitarian Group (College of Education for Humanities) and a scientific college (College of science) and the students were chosen randomly, according to the presence of those who live in the city. The students were chosen randomly or according to the presence of who lives in the old city, as shown in the schedule:

College	No. of males	no. of females	total
Dentistry	20	12	32
Electronic engineering	50	25	75

College of Education for Humanities Department of Arabic and development of history	42	31	74
College of science	39	30	69
Total	151	99	250

Research tools

For the purpose of measuring the attitudes of the Mosul university students towards the construction of the old city, an open questionnaire is used and it is directing to a sample of 50 male and female students from outside the main sample open questionnaire, which was the following question in directed to them:

You are from the old city that has been subjected to the invasion and indignation due to ISIS invasion, free and liberating reasons, so what do you want it to happen to the old city, you want to be rebuilt, or to remain asities? Do you have other ideas?

Closed questionnaire

Obtaining, standardizing and collecting the answers, which were 32, are grouped into five main categories that show attitudes toward urbanization of the city. as in Appendix 27.

Validity of the closed questionnaire

The five categories, along with the sub-paragraphs for each of them, were presented to a group of experts (in the Department of Archeology and Architecture and Sociology) ((Appendix 2)). The experts agreed that the paragraphs are valid for 90% or more.

Stability of the questionnaire:

Table (2) the percentage of participants' answers on the five categories

N o.	The categories attitude towards reconstructing the city	ag ree	disagr ee	admit	don't admit
1	Turning it into a special tourist area and exchanging the residents'	36 %	14%	18%	32%

After confirming the questionnaire's validity, the stability was calculated by the method of repetition on a sample of 50 students from outside the basic sample on thu-10/Oct/2019, and the test was retested on the same group on Thu-24/Oct/2019 according to the correlation coefficient between the two times of application and its result that was (76%) and to know the significance of the correlation coefficient, the T-test for the significance of the correlation coefficient was calculated and found that it was equal to (2306), which is greater than the reported table (2021) at the level of significance (5%), which is 48 degrees of freedom. Therefore, the stability is statistically significant.

The final application

The final application was carried out on the basic research sample of 250 male and female students for (3 days from Sunday 10/27 – Monday 10/28 – Tuesday 10/29) according to the colleges funded by the research.

The statistical methods used

1. Pearson correlation coefficient.
2. The final test of the significance of the correlation coefficient.
3. The percentage of expert's agreement.

	houses by modern houses outside the old city				
2	Giving easy loans without interest for residents to renovate their homes and make the maintenance required	42 %	16%	17%	10%
3	Restoring them at the expense of the governmental authorities to substitute the population in their homes	49 %	16%	19%	16%
4	Completely demolishing it and replacing it and substitute residential residents instead	37 %	18%	22%	23%
5	Actually, I don't care about the old city as long as I live in a better place	22 %	24%	26%	28%

1. It appears from Table (1) that Paragraph (3) which suggests that the city should be restored at the expense of the government to empower the residents in their homes got 49% agree, which is the highest rate among the five attitudes and this percentage denotes that the inhabitants of the old area would prefer to stay in their homes and would like to stay as it is of a building layer and the monuments and they only wish to be helped restoring it.
2. Paragraph (2) came second, with 42% agreeing, which states (Giving easy loans without interest for residents to renovate their homes and make the maintenance required) this confirms the youth's desire to keep the houses in the Old City as they are, and not prejudice its historical and archaeological spirit. They called to the need for the state to help the residents by giving easy loans to rebuild their homes.
3. Paragraph (4) of its complete demolition and the replacement of what residents have decided in its place came in third place - 37%

4. and is considered to be free from the terrain and view of the structural development, so their point of view was the direction of the city and converting it into what it saw as residential houses, which means the destroying of the old city and its historical identity.
5. Paragraph (1) came with (22%), which is transforming it into a pure tourist area and replacing the residents with modern residences outside the old city. This is a rather positive aspect of preserving the authenticity of the city and to give the residents an opportunity to live in modern houses outside the old city.
6. As for the paragraph that received the lowest percentages in the answer, agree, was: (Actually, I don't care about the old city as long as I live in a better place) is an evidence that young people are unaware of the value of the past, but rather is profitable in a bad situation and not looking for the authenticity of his city, but they represent a minority, so it came with the lowest percentage of 22%.

Recommendations

The researcher put out a number of recommendations in light of the results

1. The researcher recommends officials in the city to take the attitudes of the people who live the area in the way the area is being reconstructed into consideration.
2. Not relying and depending on organizations, as they may not be fully aware of the history and value of the old city from the point of view of its residents.
3. The university, as an educational and social institution, should raise awareness of the importance of heritage and the cultural heritage of the ancient Mosul as it represents the history and the cornerstone of the Mosul culture.

The proposals

1. Conduct a study to measure the attitudes of the residents of the Old City regarding its reconstruction.
2. Conducting a correlational study between people's attitudes towards the reconstruction of the old area and other variables such as the site of housing, cultural and social level of the population.

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