

Private Drinking Stations In Al-Dora And Ways To Unify Them In One Station To Prevent Pollution

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Abstract

The Current Research Seeks To Identify The Possibility Of Unifying The Private Drinking Stations In The Session In A Single Station In Order To Prevent Pollution. In Order To Achieve The Goal Of The Current Research, The Researcher Followed The Descriptive Survey Approach. The Researcher Identified The Research Community As Working In Institutions Related To Drinking Water Filtering In The Governorate Of Baghdad, And In Order To Collect Data And Information Necessary To Answer The Study's Question (Is It Possible To Supply Private Drinking Stations With One Station?) Researcher Designed A Questionnaire Consisting Of (10) Paragraphs Measuring Aspects Of This Topic, And Applied It To A Sample Of Employees And Workers Amounted To (200) People, And After Analyzing The Results, The Researcher Came To The Impossibility Of Standardizing Private Drinking Stations , In Addition To The Possibility Of Developing These Stations And Rehabilitating Them Continuously To Meet The Needs Of People From Drinking Water

Introduction

Water Is The Basic Element For All Living Organisms ,And The Public Services Provided Are Weak In General, And Are Reflected In Particular In The Water And Electricity Sectors, Thus Imposing More Restrictions On The Quality Of Life Of The Population And The Development Of The Private Sector .Safe Drinking Water And Proper Sanitation Facilities Are Crucial And Fundamental In Preserving Human Health, Especially Among Children .Baghdad Is One Of The Governorates Most Affected By The Outbreak Of Waterborne Diseases .

The Phenomenon Of Private Drinking Stations Has Spread In The Areas Of Baghdad Recently Years Ago, Which Play The Same Role As Government Filtering Stations, But They Do So In A Limited Way, And Many People Have Relied On These Stations To Provide Drinking Water .However, This Was Not Without Some Drawbacks, Especially With The Spread Of Pollution Accompanying These Stations On The One Hand, And Their Widespread Spread Without Supervision Or An Accountant Who Places Strict Conditions On Them, So The Current Research Seeks To Identify The Possibility Of Unifying Drinking Stations With One Station, The Dora Area As An Example Of That Map (A).

First: The Research Problem

The Current Research Problem Can Be Formulated Through The Following Question- :

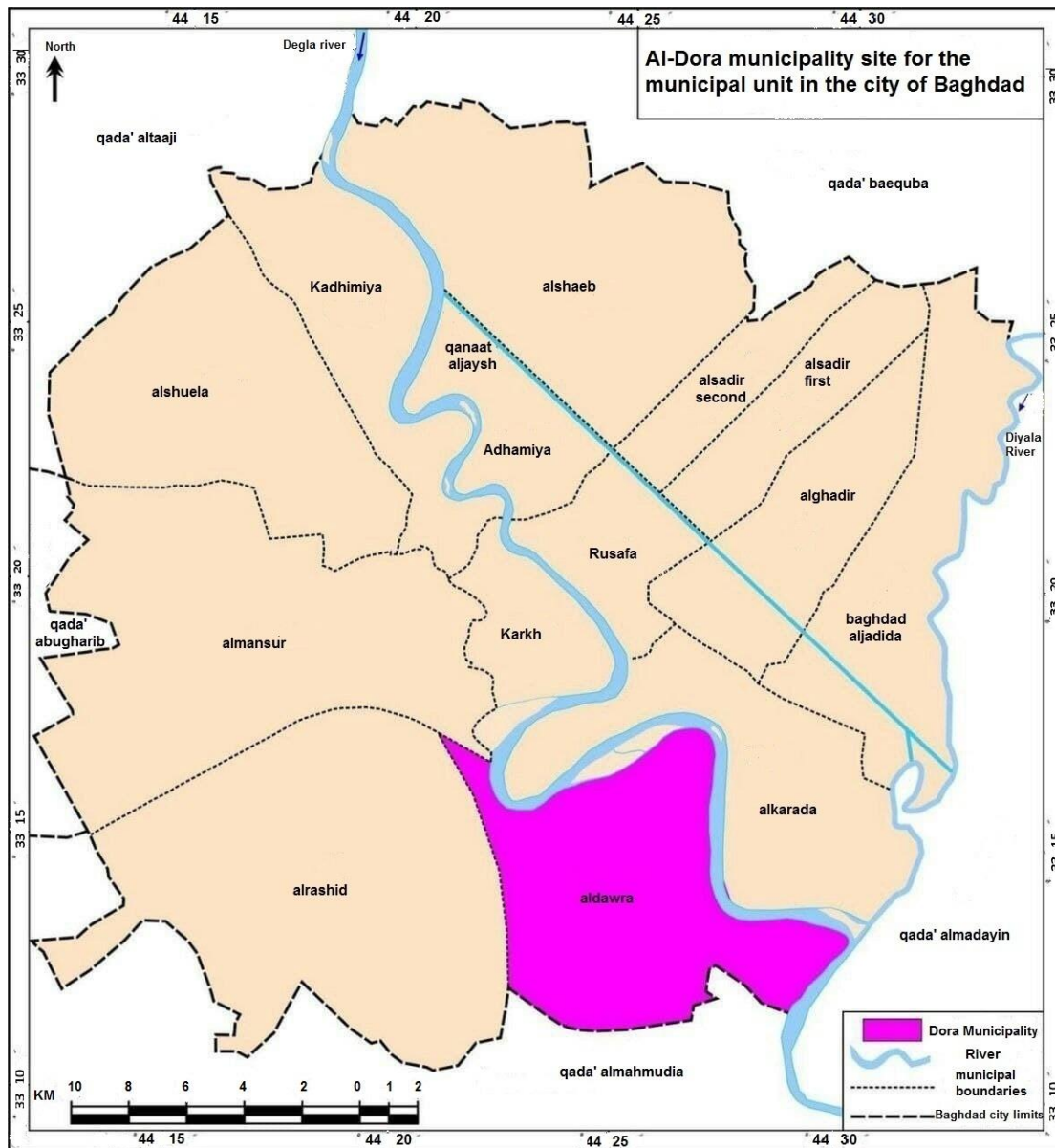
What Is The Possibility Of Standardizing Drinking Water Stations To Prevent Pollution?

Second: The Importance Of Research

It Can Be Summarized As The Importance Of Current Research In The Following- :

1. The Lack Of A Previous Local Study On The Issue Of Standardizing Private Drinking Stations
2. Fill The Shortage In The Local Library About Water Pollution
3. The Possibility Of Submitting A Set Of Recommendations To The Competent And Responsible Authorities In Order To Eliminate Pollution That May Be Caused By Private Drinking Water Purification Stations

Map (A)



Source First Authority Area General , Mapof Iraq Administrative , Scale Drawing. 500000/1

Source ii Ministry Of Planning And Cooperation Development , Organ Of The Central Bureau Of Statistics , The Directorate Statistics Of The Environment , Report Statistics And Environmental Iraq For The Year , 2017 In March. 2018.

Third: The Aim Of The Research

The Current Research Seeks To Identify The Private Drinking Stations In The Session And Ways To Unify Them In One Station To Prevent Pollution

Fourth: Research Limits

The Current Research Is Defined By A Set Of Limits

1. Spatial Boundaries: Baghdad Governorate

2. The Limits Of Temporal: General 2012020- 8

Fifthly :Previous Studies

The Researchers Obtained A Set Of Previous Studies Close To The Topic, And These Studies Have Been Arranged In Chronological Order From The Oldest To The Most Recent And Are As Follows- :

1. **Study Of Hussein Ali Janna, 2004 (A Study Of Assessing The Quality Of Tigris Water In Baghdad And The Performance Of The Liquefaction Plants Operating On It.** The University Of Technology - Department Of Building And Construction Engineering Called On The Need For A Specialized Study To Show The Extent Of The River 'S Water Authority To Human Uses, Especially Drinking Water In Specific Locations Of The River Quackery Of . Where The Assessment Of The River 'S Water Quality As A Source Of Drinking Through Traditional Projects Of Factor Of Within The City Of Baghdad, Because Of Its Baghdad City Of Tardiness The Hearts Of The Debtor Of Baladhav Of A Number Of Projects Hnak.Temt Study Data Private Its Characteristics Physicist Of The Goal Of Edrh As Well As The Characteristics Alkemiao Yeh Of Sulfat..
2. **A Study (Mohamed Abdel Nasser Zarka, 2010): Water Pollution In The Northern And Central Governorates And Its Impact On Human Health.**

T Sought Study The Current Of To Identify Water Pollution In The Provinces Of North And Central And Its Impact On Human Health .The Study Relied On Two Tools To Collect Information And Data On The Level Of Water Pollution In The Studied Area, The First Is The Official Reports Issued By The Competent Authorities, And The Second Is A Questionnaire Presented To A Group Of Employees Working In The Associated Institution Responsible For Water And Its Distribution. According To The Standards Set By The World Health Organization, The Study Also Indicated That There Is A Relationship Between Water Pollution And Injury

3. **A Study (Israa Muwaffaq Rajab, 2017): A Study Of Some Determinants Of Bacterial Pollution Of The Tigris River Water At The Intake Of Baghdad Water Projects For The Year 2017.**

This Study Aimed At Detecting The Level Of Bacteriological Contamination Of The Tigris River Water At The Intake Of The Baghdad Water Department Projects (Al-Karkh, East Tigris, Al-Sadr, Al-Kadhimiya, Al-Karamah, Al-Wathba, Al-Baladiyat, Al-Qadisiyah, Al-Dora, Al-Wehdah, Al-Rasheed), And It Was Found That All The Sites Were Above The Permissible Limit According To The Iraqi Standard Specifications For The Year 1989 For Coliform Bacteria And Fecal Coliform Bacteria.

The **Environmental Pollution** Is Defined As " The Existing Situation In The Environment Resulting From The Novel Changes That Cause Human Disturbance Or Damage Or Death Directly Or Through A Breach Of Environmental Regulations Known As The Causes Of Pollution Contaminants . ([1]) "It Is" Substances Or Microbes That Harm Humans Or Cause Diseases, And Pollution Is A Word With A General Meaning, As It Means The Emergence Of Something Desirable If It Is Found Elsewhere. Petroleum Oil, For Example, Is Useful And Desirable When It Is Extracted From The Ground, Except When It Spreads On The Surface Of Water." The Sea Is Considered Undesirable And Harmful To Human Health. ([2]) "

B .Division Of Pollutants According To The Nature Of Their Impact Into- :

1. Biological Pollutants.

They Are Those Resulting From The Organisms That Are Found In An Inappropriate Place Or Time That Cause Harm To Humans, Plants And Animals In Terms Of Quantity Or Quality, Such As Viruses And Bacteria That Spread In The Water In Quantity And Quality And Cause Damage, For Example The Pollen That Spreads In The Flowers Of Some Plants In The Spring And Causes Allergic Damage To The Device Respiratory.

2. Chemical Pollutants.

It Includes Gases Emanating From Factories, Cars, Pesticides Of All Kinds, As Well As Fine Particles That Are Produced From Cement And Asbestos Factories, And Liquid Chemicals That Are Dumped Into The Soil Or Water, Causing Damage To All Living Organisms.

3. Physical Pollutants.

They Are Like Noise, Thermal Pollution, And All Kinds Of Radiation, Especially Resulting From Nuclear Reactions, As The Emitted Rays Destroy The Living Cells Of The Human Body, And Cause Leukemia, Skin Cancer Or Bone Cancer As Well As Affect The Genetic Characteristics. ([3])

In 1986, The World Health Organization Defined Fresh Water Pollution By Defining It: "We Consider The Watercourse To Be Polluted When The Composition Of Its Elements Or Its State Changes, Directly Or Indirectly, Due To Human Activity So That This Water Becomes Less Suitable For The Natural Uses Allocated To It Or To Some Of It. ([4])

Or In Another Definition, "Water Pollution Is Causing Damage Or Corruption In The Quality Of Water, Which Leads To The Degradation Of The Ecosystem On The Surface Of The Earth, Whereby The Water Becomes Invalid Or Harmful When Used Or Unable To Deal With Organic Waste And Microorganisms That Consume Oxygen. ([5])

C. Divide Water Pollution Into Four Main Types

1. Natural Pollution:

It Is Pollution That Changes The Natural Properties Of The Water And Makes It Unpalatable For Human Use Due To Its Change Of Color, Taste, And Unpleasant Smell.

Chemical Pollution:

It Is Pollution In Which The Water Becomes Toxic Due To The Presence Of Dangerous Chemicals In It, Such As: Lead, Mercury, Arsenic And Pesticides.

3. Biological Pollution:

This Pollution Means The Presence Of Microbes Or Parasites In The Water Or The Presence Of Plant Organisms Such As Algae In Large Quantities That Change The Nature And Quality Of The Water And Affect The Safety Of Its Use.

4. Thermal Pollution:

It Is The Pollution Of Industrial Waste, As Iron, Steel And Paper Factories, Power Plants, Nuclear Reactors And Others Use Water In Cooling These Factories And Then Drain Hot Water Into The Water Of Ponds, Rivers And Lakes, Which Leads To An Increase In The Temperature Of Their Water, Where The Neighborhoods In Them Are Exposed To Danger. ([6])

Causes Of Water Pollution

Many Sectors Contribute To The Deterioration Of The Water Quality In The Tigris River, We Mention Below The Most Prominent Things That We Have Been Able To Monitor- :

Sewage Waste , Factories, Laboratories , Hospitals And Health Centers , Oil Facilities , Tourist Resorts , Alambazl And Waste And Trash

Search Procedures : Include

First :Research Methodology

The Descriptive Approach Is Based On Studying The Phenomenon In Question As It Exists On The Ground, And Tries To Describe It Accurately Through Quantitative And Qualitative Expression That Clarifies Its Characteristics And The Extent Of Its Presence In Society , ([7]) As The Descriptive Approach Is Considered A Form Of Analysis, That Is, It Works To Accurately Explain The Phenomenon As It Exists In Reality, In Addition To The Description, It Seeks To Reach A Set Of Conclusions That Work To Develop Society ([8])

In Order To Achieve The Objectives Of The Research, The Researchers Relied On The Descriptive Survey Approach, Since It Is Compatible With The Current Study And The Procedures Followed In It, In Addition To The Descriptive Method Being One Of The Most Widely Used And Common Approaches In This Type Of Studies

Second: The Research Community

Society Is All Things Or People Who Make Up The Vocabulary Or Phenomenon , The Subject Of Research Molecules, That The Process Of Identifying The Research Community Is Essential And Important, The Fact That The Research Community Depends On It In Determining The Selected Sample Size. ([9]) Current Search Community Consists Of Staff And Workers In The Institutions Associated With The Liquidation Of Drinking Water In The Province Of Baghdad For The Year 2020- 8 201

Third: The Research Sample

The Sample Is Part Of That Society , Which Is Homogeneous Or Similar In Its Characteristics, And Are Selected According To Specific Controls, To Represent The Whole Community Characteristics, And The Process Of Selecting The Sample Critical Process And Important In Scientific Research, Q E J Influential In All Steps Of Subsequent Research, As A Sample Refers To That Part That Has The Same Characteristics As The Whole(10) The Following Table Shows The Demographic Characteristics Of The Sample, As Follows:

1. Age:

Table (1) The Relative Distribution Of The Study Sample According To Age

Percentage	The Number	Options
%47.5	95	22-18
%32.5	65	27-23
%20	40	28Or More
%100	200	Total

The Above Table Shows The Ages Of The Respondents, As It Was Found That Most Of The Study Sample Of (95) Ranged Between (18-22 Years) By (47.5%), Followed By The Age Group (23-27 Years) At A Rate Of (32.5%), Then Came After Category (28 And Over), At.(%20)

Scientific Level

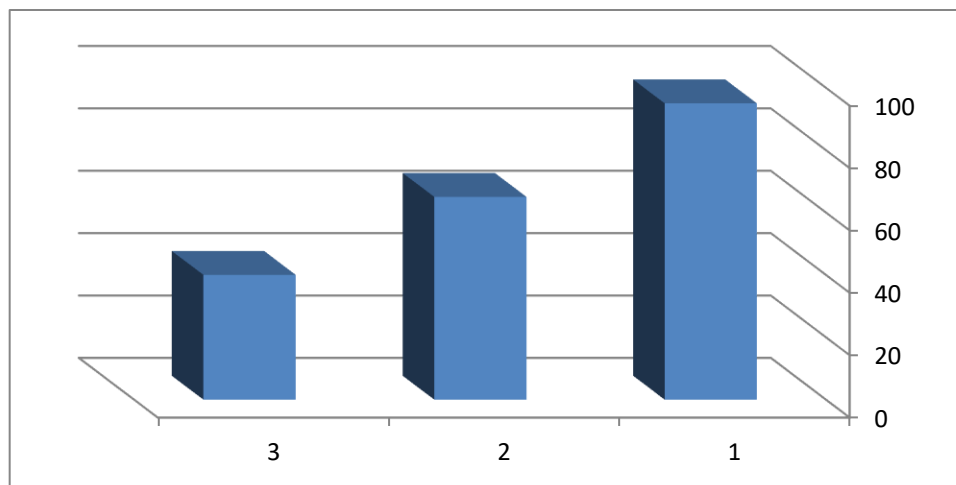
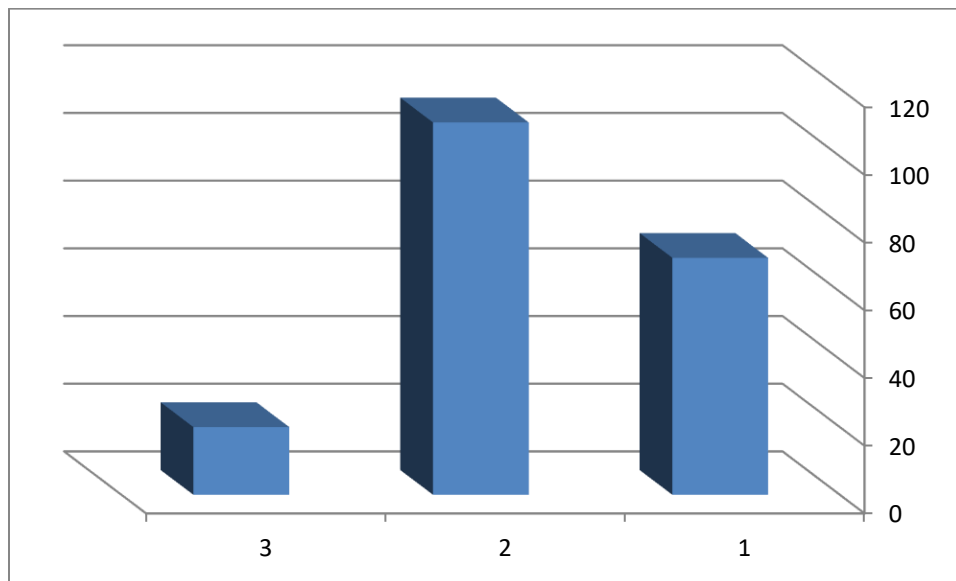


Table (2) The Relative Distribution Of The Study Sample According To The Scientific Level

%	The Number	Options
%35	70	Elementary And Intermediate
%55	110	Junior High
%10	20	University
%100	200	The Group

The Above Table Shows The Academic Level Of The Respondents From The Study Sample, As It Was Found That The Majority Of The Sample Members Were Holders Of A Preparatory Certificate, Whose Number Was (110)

Out Of A Total Of (200) By (55), While The Percentage Of Those Who Obtained A Primary And Intermediate Certificate, Whose Number Is (70), Decreased.) To (35%), Followed By (10%) Of The (20) Respondents Who Held A University Degree.



Fourth: Search Tool:

-1Building The Questionnaire

After The Researchers Reviewed A Set Of Previous Studies Related To The Study Problem, Reviewed A Set Of Questionnaires For Previous Studies, And Surveyed The Opinion Of A Sample Of Experts And Specialists) In Statistics, Measurement And Environment (Through A Formal And Informal Interview, The Questionnaire Was Constructed In Appendix (1) According To The Following Steps:

1. Determine The Main Areas Included In The Questionnaire.
2. Formulate Paragraphs For Each Area.
3. Presenting The Questionnaire To A Group Of Experts And Specialists To Demonstrate The Validity Of The Questionnaire In Its Outward Form

After Taking Into Account The Comments Of The Arbitrators And Their Amendments, The Questionnaire Became Composed Of (10) Paragraphs , And For Each Paragraph Five Alternatives Were Placed , Ranging From Absolute Approval To Absolute Rejection, Which Are As Follows - :

Table (3) Correcting The Questionnaire

Strongly Disagree	Not Agree	Neutral	I Agree	I Totally Agree
1	2	3	4	5

2. .Experience The Clarity Of Paragraphs And Instructions

In Order To Recognize The Clarity Of The Paragraphs And Instructions, Applied Research Questionnaire Consisting Of A (Thirty Sample) Members Of Staff And Workers Outside The Sample Statistical Analysis And The Final Application As Shown In The Following Table:

Table (4) Experience The Clarity Of Paragraphs And Instructions

The Sample	Variable
15th	Males
15th	Female
30	Sum

It Has Become Clear Through The Sample Answers And The Questions Contained In The Paragraphs That The Instructions Are Clear, As Are The Paragraphs, And That The Average Time Required To Answer The Paragraphs Is (7) Minutes.

Validity And Consistency

First :Authenticity - : Truthfulness Is One Of The Important Psychometric Characteristics Of The Questionnaire, Because It Is An Important Indicator About The Ability Of The Paragraphs To Measure What They Were Put In Order To Measure, And Through Honesty The Purpose For Which The Questionnaire Was Developed . ([11]) The Researchers Extracted The Following Validity Questionnaire - :

1- Verify The Arbitrators

The Validity Of The Reviewers Is One Of The Necessary And Important Steps In Building The Paragraphs Of The Questionnaires, As This Validity Indicates The Extent To Which The Paragraphs Of The Questionnaire Represent The Characteristic To Be Measured, As Well As The Extent Of The Validity Of The Paragraphs In Their Outward Form. The Beginnings Of Preparing Paragraphs Due To The Lack Of Statistical Indicators About The Veracity Of The Paragraphs . ([12]) The Researchers Presented The Paragraphs Of The Questionnaire To A Group Of Experts And Referees To Express Their Opinion On The Validity Of The Paragraphs In Their Outward Form (Appendix .(1 / The Researchers Adopted A Criterion (80%) Of The Experts As A Criterion For The Survival Of The Paragraph, And On This Basis No Paragraph Of Paragraphs, As A Take Researchers Remarks Gentlemen Experts And Arbitrators , And The Questionnaire Was Amended In Its Drafting And Style In Light Of This.

.2Believe Internal Consistency

Statistical Measurement Specialists Agree On The Importance Of Honesty In The Paragraphs Of The Questionnaire, Because The Validity Of The Questionnaire Depends On The Veracity Of Each Of Its Paragraphs, And The Validity Of The Referees Can Be Used To Identify The Extent To Which The Paragraph Represents And Measures The Characteristic To Be Measured([13])

However, The Empirical Validity Through The Relevance Of The Paragraph To The Total Score Of The Questionnaire Is More Accurate Than The Veracity Of The Arbitrators, Because It Reveals The Paragraph That Measures The Same Concept That The Total Score Of The Questionnaire Measures, And This Means That The Paragraphs Are Homogeneous With Each Other , ([14]) As Well As The Exclusion Of Paragraphs That Have A Weak Correlation Ha College Degree Contributes To Raising The Sincerity Of The Questionnaire ([15]) It Was Adopted By T Researchers In The Sincerity Of Calculating Paragraph On Correlation Coefficient (Pearson) Between The Degree Of Each Paragraph And The Total Score Of The Questionnaire The Following Table And Endorsed The Internal Consistency Of The Paragraphs Of The Questionnaire Shows.

Table (5) Relation Of The Paragraph To The Total Score Of The Questionnaire

Engagement Paragraph In Total Score	Paragraph Number	Relation Of The Paragraph To The Overall Score([16])	Paragraph Number
563 .0	6	24 3 .0	1
23 0.6	7	78 0.4	2
13 0.3	8	13 0.5	3
69 0.3	9	345 .0	4
0.422	10	345 .0	5

It Is Noticed Through The Value Of The Calculated Correlation Coefficient And Its Comparison With The Tabular Values Of The Correlation Parameters, That All The Paragraphs Are Characterized By Internal Consistency, Which Means That They Are Honest In Measuring What They Were Designed For.

Second: Stability - : Stability Is One Of The Important Psychometric Properties Of The Questionnaires, Taking Into Account The Progress Of Validation, Because The Valid Measure Is Necessarily Fixed, And It Can Be Said That Every Valid Questionnaire Is Constant⁽¹⁷⁾

The Stability Was Calculated Using The Fakronbach Method(Alpha Cronbach, 1951):

This Method On Calculating Correlations Between The Scores Of All The Paragraphs Of The Questionnaire On The Grounds That The Paragraph Is A Questionnaire Itself And Indicates Reliability Coefficient Here To The Consistency Of The Performance Of The Individual Of Any Homogeneity Between The Paragraphs Of The Questionnaire, And The Extraction Of Stability In This Way Has The Researchers Applying Equation (Alvakronbach) Degrees Personnel The Sample, Consisting Of (Fifty) Individuals ,Of Employees And Workers ,And The Value Of The Scale Reliability Coefficient Was (0.8.(4

Search Results- :

The Research Reached The Following Results- :

1. Enfranchise D That The Lack Of Uniformity In The Water Stations Is In The Interest Of The Citizen

Table (5) Shows The Sample Answers According To Alternatives

Total	I Do Not Completely Agree	I Do Not Agree	I Do Not Have An Opinion	Ok	Completely Ok	Options
200	10	15Th	25	25	125	The Number
%100	%5	%7.5	%12.5	%12.5	%62.5	Percentage

It Is Evident From The Previous Table That The Majority Of The Research Sample Chose The Option (Completely Agree), As This Option Obtained A Number Of Individuals Estimated (125) And A Percentage Estimated(62.5)

The Irrigation Researchers That Employees And Workers In The Organization Associated With The Liquidation Of Water And Preserve Them Believe That In The Interests Of The Citizen To Stay Drinking Stations Civil In Baghdad And In Some Areas (Kalldorh For Example) Due To Their Knowledge Of The Inability Of Official Institutions To Fulfill This Function On The One Hand, Though The Many Negatives That Appear In The Presence Of Private Filtering Stations.

2. The Vast And Geographically Diverse Governorate Of Baghdad Prevents The Unification Of Water Stations, Even If There Is One Official Station In Each Region.

Table (6) Shows The Sample Answers According To Alternatives

Total	I Do Not Completely Agree	I Do Not Agree	I Do Not Have An Opinion	Ok	Completely Ok	Options
200	30	24	20	25	100	The Number
%100	15Th%	12.5	%10	%12.5	%50	Percentage

It Is Evident From The Previous Table That The Majority Of The Research Sample Chose The Option (Completely Agree), As This Option Obtained A Number Of Individuals Estimated (100) And A Percentage Estimated. (%50)

And The Irrigation Researchers That The Complex Nature Of The Many Geographic And Demographics, As Well As Jam Population In Each Region To Prevent The Unification Of Filtering Stations Officially.

3. The Existence Of Private Filtering Stations Has Become A Reality And Cannot Be Touched

Table (7) Shows The Sample Answers According To Alternatives

Total	I Do Not Completely Agree	I Do Not Agree	I Do Not Have An Opinion	Ok	Completely Ok	Options
200	25	25	40	20	90	The Number
%100	12.5	%12.5	%20	%10	%45	Percentage

It Is Evident From The Previous Table That The Majority Of The Research Sample Chose The Option) Completely Agree (As This Option Got A Number Of Individuals Estimated (90) And A Percentage Estimated (45%).

This Means That The Majority Of The Sample Believes That The Existence Of Private Filtering Stations Has Become A Fait Accompli, And On The Other Hand It Is A Source Of Livelihood For Many Families, In Addition To Its Proximity To People's Homes, And Therefore It Cannot Be Touched.

4. Private Filtering Stations Can Be Developed Instead Of Standardized.

Table (8) Shows The Sample Answers According To Alternatives

Total	I Do Not Completely Agree	I Do Not Agree	I Do Not Have An Opinion	Ok	Completely Ok	Options
200	-	30	30	20	120	The Number
%100	-	15Th%	15Th%	%10	%60	Percentage

It Is Evident From The Previous Table That The Majority Of The Research Sample Chose The Option Completely Agree As This Option Obtained A Number Of Individuals Estimated (120) And A Percentage Estimated (60% .(This Means That The Majority Of The Sample Believes That The Workers At Private Filtering Stations, Through The Opening Of Training Courses For Them, Are Among The Conditions For Obtaining A License To Open A Wastewater Treatment Plant, Better And More Realistic Than Unifying Drinking Stations In A Uniform Manner.

5. . The Private Filtering Stations Are More Sophisticated And Technical Than The Governmental Stations

Table (9) Shows The Sample Answers According To Alternatives

Total	I Do Not Completely Agree	I Do Not Agree	I Do Not Have An Opinion	Ok	Completely Ok	Options
200	-	20	45	60	75	The Number
%100	-	%10	22.5	%30	%37.5	Percentage

It Is Evident From The Previous Table That The Majority Of The Research Sample Chose The Option (Completely Agree) As This Option Obtained A Number Of Individuals Estimated (75) And A Percentage Estimated. (%37.5)

And The Irrigation Researchers That The Majority Of Respondents Believes That The Civil Stations And The Development Of More Quality Compared To Government Stations Due To The Profitability Of These Stations And Invest Properly.

6. National Purification Plants Need Periodic Maintenance To Prevent Water Pollution

Table (10) Shows The Sample Answers According To Alternatives

Total	I Do Not Completely Agree	I Do Not Agree	I Do Not Have An Opinion	Ok	Completely Ok	Options
200	15Th	15Th	35	55	80	The Number
%100	7.5	%7	%17.5	%27.5	%40	Percentage

It Is Evident From The Previous Table That The Majority Of The Research Sample Chose The Option Completely Agree ,As This Option Got A Number Of Individuals Estimated (80) And A Percentage Estimated (40%). And The Irrigation Researchers Said The Sample Believes That Periodic Maintenance By Those Responsible For Filtering Stations Or By Official Bodies May Contribute To Reducing The Pollution Caused.

7. The Existence Of A Committee To Follow Up The Commitment Of The Owners Of The Filtering Stations To The Correct Work May Contribute To Reducing The Pollution Emitted From Them.

Table (1) Shows The Sample Answers By Alternatives

Total	I Do Not Completely Agree	I Do Not Agree	I Do Not Have An Opinion	Ok	Completely Ok	Options
200	30	20	30	60	55	The Number
%100	15Th%	%10	%17.5	%30	%27.5	Percentage

It Is Evident From The Previous Table That The Majority Of The Research Sample Chose The Option (Agree), As This Option Received A Number Of Individuals Estimated (60) And A Percentage Estimated .(%30)And See Z Researchers That Such A Health Committee Daily And Continuous Follow - Up To Water Plants May Contribute To Reducing Pollution Significantly And Thus Give Up The Idea Of Unification.

8. The Functional Routine May Prevent The Unification Of The Filtering Stations For Each Area

Table (12) Shows The Sample Answers According To Alternatives

Total	I Do Not Completely Agree	I Do Not Agree	I Do Not Have An Opinion	Ok	Completely Ok	Options
200	10	15Th	50	50	75	The Number
%100	%5	% 7.5	%25	%25	%37.5	Percentage

It Is Evident From The Previous Table That The Majority Of The Research Sample Chose The Option (Completely Agree) As This Option Obtained A Number Of Individuals Estimated (75) And A Percentage Estimated. (%37.5)

And The Irrigation Researchers That Career Routine Is Known In Developing Countries May Prevent The Application Of Such Ideas So Require Flexibility To Work A Good Job And The Potential To Meet The Needs Of A Wide Area Of All Time And Place.

9. The Standardization Of The Filtration Stations Will Not Necessarily Lead To A Reduction In The Percentage Of Pollution Due To The Limited Resources Available

Table (3) Shows The Sample Answers According To Alternatives

Total	I Do Not Completely Agree	I Do Not Agree	I Do Not Have An Opinion	Ok	Completely Ok	Options
200	40	15Th	40	35	70	The Number
%100	%20	%7.5	%20	17.5	%35	Percentage

It Is Evident From The Previous Table That The Majority Of The Research Sample Chose The Option (Completely Agree), As This Option Obtained A Number Of Individuals Estimated (70) And A Percentage Estimated(%35) .

This Aspect Indicates That The Weakness Of The Capabilities Of The Official Institutions May Lead To Adverse Results. In Order To Reduce Pollution, The Filtering Stations Are Unified, And When They Unite, They Produce Pollution Greater Than A Third Of The Private Stations Due To The Weakness Of The Available Capabilities.

.10The Filtering Stations, If Not Monitored By The Competent Authorities, May Lead To Many Diseases

Table (4) Shows The Sample Answers According To Alternatives

Total	I Do Not Completely Agree	I Do Not Agree	I Do Not Have An Opinion	Ok	Completely Ok	Options
200	20	20	20	50	90	The Number
%100	%10	%10	%10	%25	%45	Percentage

It Is Evident From The Previous Table That The Majority Of The Research Sample Chose The Option (Completely Agree), As This Option Obtained A Number Of Individuals Estimated (90) And A Percentage Estimated.

(%45)This Means That The Majority Of The Sample Believes That Water Pollution Resulting From The Filtering Stations May Lead To Many Diseases, So It Must Be Monitored Periodically.

Recommendations

Based On The Previous Results And Conclusions ,The Study Reached A Set Of Recommendations Of Interest To The Competent Authorities ,Which Are As Follows- :

1. The Necessity To Adopt A Clear Strategy In Dealing With Contamination Of Drinking Water And Proper Handling Of Private Treatment Plants
2. Establishing Health Committees Whose Main Mission Is To Periodically Follow Private Filtering Stations
3. Imposing Restrictions And Conditions On Everyone Who Opens A Plant To Purify Drinking Water, Including Obtaining A Course In The Field Of Work In Addition To His Commitment To The Rules Of Work And Continuous Maintenance
4. The Necessity Of Using The Best Equipment In The Field Of Water Treatment And Purification To Avoid The Diseases That May Occur

5. Purification Of The Water Of The Tigris River In Order To Help People To Be Assured Of The Cleanliness Of This Water On The One Hand, And To Reduce The Efforts Made By The Owners Of Private Stations
6. Working To Educate The Community By Sterilizing Water Inside The House Instead Of Relying Entirely On Private Stations.

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