

Lesbian Fantasy among University Students

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Abstract:

The aim of the current research is to identify the sexual fantasy among female university students in Baghdad and the extent of its prevalence among them for the academic year 2021-2022, which is defined as a live conscious mental awareness, unconscious at another time. Sexuality is an exciting, inspiring value that allows an individual to arouse his sexual instincts while controlling them. The spread of lesbian fantasy among female students is found, because the student did not find a change in her behavior from moving from high school to university. The fact that there are male colleagues among them is a positive thing in changing the psychological aspect, and this is what the student inspected in private colleges for girls, and the results were natural for a society that has suffered from wars and its woes and repression.

Sexuality as a result of religious and clan restrictions that are not related to the true religion and its teachings or to the natural values of the human being has another connection. This is what is prevalent among Arab societies in general and not only the Iraqi society, so it is necessary to reconsider the imposition of values and the teaching of religion to address the deteriorating situation.

Key Words: Lesbian Fantasy, Homosexuality and heterosexuality.

Chapter One

Introduction:

Sexual crime has occupied a wide place in the media in recent years, and its expansion has begun to arouse great resonance among specialists and the general public. With a harsh rejection and punishment on the part of societies of different cultures, religions and legal legislations, because this phenomenon was not taken seriously by scientific analysis and criminology [21] and with the last twenties, many studies began to appear on the scientific scene, most of which were influenced by contemporary analytical concepts, which considered sexual abuse. Psychological disorder that requires precise and specific therapeutic intervention in parallel with punishment [9] anomaly was defined on the psychodynamic level at (freud) as a partial fixation of the sexual instinct before it reaches maturity.

So, there are instincts of the subject represented by incest and sexual molestation of children [18] and there are in return the goal instincts such as sexual display, sadomasochism and homosexuality when pleasure is exclusionary meaning Pleasure only occurs in this case. Freud links the treatment of homosexuals to the repetition of the act that is a substitute for the effort of thinking [26] In his study of fetishism, he explained that this abnormal behavior is a

defense against castration anxiety, and later clarifies that the role of sexual trauma in this disorder affects from (33%) to (40%). Cases in which a high arousal that transcends the integrative means of the individual creates a threat of collapse, followed by a repeated search for the same situation, known as passing into action, and later a feeling of tyranny [5].

Iraq is an Arab Muslim country during the past forty years that witnessed continuous wars and sieges that lasted 12 years, which left many widows, orphans, spinsters, psychological and social deprivation, academic backwardness and homelessness. The recent periods have witnessed cases of suicide, rape and murder for the sake of honor washing and with the increase in divorce and homosexuality cases.

Research objective:

The current research aims to identify the lesbian fantasy (homosexual fantasy) among female students in the colleges designated for girls only towards their colleagues.

Research limits:

The study is limited of the University students from private colleges for unmixed government girls exclusively in Baghdad for the academic year 2021-2022.

Definition of the term:

1-A homosexual is a person who is primarily attracted to others of his or her gender, and may be attracted to little or no attraction to the opposite sex; therefore, homosexuality is defined as a sexual orientation between persons of the same sex [24].

A man with a homosexual orientation is called a "gay" or "gay", and may be expressed by the term "homosexual", while a woman with a homosexual orientation is called a "gay" or a "lesbian." [13].

2-Claude Crépault defines les fantasmes sexuels as mental awareness, conscious at one time, unconscious at another, and it is a group of sexual desires that come in the form of images that link two or more people. These sexual fantasies have an inspiring and erotic value as they allow the individual to arouse his sexual urges while being able to control them, [22].

3-Lesbianism: Anomaly practiced by some women, which is a sexual encounter between two women, as happens between husbands from radical friction, and it is forbidden, according to the Prophet Muhammad, "peace and blessings of God be upon him": "Lesbianism among women is fornication between them." [30].

Chapter Two

2-Homosexuality and heterosexuality:

Adolescence is a stage of transition to sexual maturity, which requires the transformation of sexual energy into a subject of the opposite sex. However, this transformation cannot be achieved without a complex psychological struggle. The emission of sexual impulse rises in the girl the fear of actual realization, and several defensive forces mobilize against him, including the girl's avoidance of sex. The other, and since one of her repressed, childish sexual desires is related to her father, it is natural for her to stand in the cycle of aversion, as

he is a potential target for the heterosexual (sexual inclination) of members of the opposite sex.

So the teenage girl sees in the principle of adolescence disgusted by everything related to the father: from his way of eating from The smell of his clothes and cigarettes and on the whole of the atmosphere surrounding his body, and that is nothing but a defensive measure against sexual desires [15].

But the girl does not move all at once to sexuality, then another relationship is the girl's tendency to another girl. It is common for teenage girls to be severely flattered by people of the same sex, and this is an expression of homosexuality, and the girl's relationship with another person in this period takes an emotional characteristic that may intensify until it reaches a degree of Craving is more intense than the opposite sex, that the emotional attachment to the same sex if it is temporary and if it does not reach the point of explicit sexual intercourse or violent love helps the teenage girl to break free from childish emotional ties (attachment to the mother) and replace them with new ones, meaning that the tendency for the same sex may be a growth factor [27].

Lesbianism and Persecution:

For a woman to do to a woman is like a picture of what a man does to her. Behaviorists believe that the homosexual individual was subjected to sexual assault accompanied by pleasure when he was young, so a conditional link occurred that was reinforced by repetition, and sexual preference is only a function of the conditioning experiences that the individual had in the early years [19] and the study of "Fledman and Ma Kloush" indicated: The sexual behavior in mice can be provoked by the hormone in the womb of pregnant mice, and it has been found that there are areas of male and female in the brain of the human fetus where they are susceptible to the diffuse levels of male and female hormones.

In other words, the brain of the human fetus may be programmed before birth to adopt the development of masculinity Such as aggressiveness or femininity, such as: the behavior of preferring to play with toys in childhood. In addition, if the actual biological sex of the child is male and his brain is affected by female hormones when he is in the womb, he will tend in childhood to behave in a feminine way, especially if his parents encourage feminine behavior. [29].

We may find in this theory that the media has a key role in the modeling process, through openness to the world, technological development, diversity of means of communication and social communication, which led to dissolution and moral deviation and contributed to the aggression against religious culture, in violation of values and Sharia, and the spread of corruption [18].

Reasons for the spread of homosexuality among women:

Lesbian women enumerated the reasons that led them to homosexuality, among which were:

1-The sexual oppression practiced by society and the family towards the female, because she is in their eyes the focus of sin and shame, so she must avoid any sexual relationship outside marriage, and outside the accepted religious and societal scope, which is a male-female relationship.

2-The material separation between males and females, in Eastern societies in particular, on the pretext that mixing generates immorality, without taking into account the biological and psychological changes and the accompanying sexual conflicts that change many thoughts and desires of both males and females.

3-Not completely satisfying the sexual desire of the woman, because the man reaches orgasm only once during the ejaculation process, but the orgasm of the woman comes in stages, and she prefers to slow down in the sexual process, and few are the males who practice this after the completion of their sexual insatiability.

3-Emotional suppression, as women have the same dreams and perceptions with their peers. We find that the relationships between school and university students are great; this is because they feel love for each other because of repression and distance from the opposite sex, so they find the solution in making love with each other.

4-The loneliness experienced by some women, as a result of not having a sexual relationship with a man for a long time; Because of divorce, death of the husband, desertion or celibacy.

5-A woman is not a homosexual unless she desires love first, and because of the ugliness of the experiences she may go through secondly. And then she searches for another desire for beautiful experiences, and she finds it in similar ones, so she finds in the female breast love, tenderness and sex, that is, happiness.[14]

If human sexuality is characterized by diversity, innovation and change, then sexual fantasies, whether conscious or unconscious, play a prominent role in crystallizing the intimate relationship between the sexes, especially since we are in an era characterized by the process of its social movement in the world and by hybrid transformations in its value system, so what are sexual fantasies? Is it a normal or pathological phenomenon? Do sexual fantasies have gender differences, and what is their impact on the relationship between men and women?

It should be noted that sexual fantasy may be a complete story or a passing idea of some sexual or romantic behaviors, and if some people start in their sexual fantasies conjuring up an event, sign, movement or a realistic image, past or present, others depend in their sexual fantasies on pure imagination.

Accordingly, we can say that sexual fantasies are a changing phenomenon in time and place, depending on the psychological makeup of the individual and according to the social factors that shaped his personality, whether those related to social upbringing, religious and

regional affiliation, generational affiliation, as well as the degree of acculturation and openness to the other, real or virtual. [7].

Are sexual fantasies normal?

Studies in psychology confirm that sexual fantasies are innately present in all people without exception, and are closely related to the individual's childhood and his relationship with his parents.[6].

If the issue of sexuality is surrounded by many taboos that make some view sexual fantasies - conscious or unconscious - as pathological conditions, socio-psychological research confirms that these fantasies are an almost universal phenomenon even among individuals who achieve sexual maturity and sufficiency, and that the absence of an individual's sexual fantasies is an abnormal and socially and psychologically reprehensible state. [3].

Gender disparities

From childhood, children - boys and girls - receive a gender-differentiated social upbringing, dependent on nurturing their social imagination on claims and assumptions that derive mostly from biology as well as from religious ideology. In patriarchal societies is keen to motivate the man to announce his manhood and to experience sexual life early, this same upbringing raises the girl to excessive modesty and to consider everything that is sexual as a source of blame and shame [16].

Based on what we have mentioned, the gender disparity in the sexual fantasies experienced by both men and women becomes self-evident as a result of a different socio-psychological-biological composition of the sexes. Studies have shown that sexual fantasies increase in men than in women, and they usually revolve in men on topics of control, pressure, sexual power, subjugation, possession, and raising the banners of conquest indicative of a virile identity that achieves the primacy of possession. As for women, we find that sexual fantasies often center around love, passion and caress, because the system of perceptions they have (habitus) is centered around the idea that sex is a means and not an end, a way to obtain a jacket, protection and motherhood. [15].

We see that this gender disparity is mainly caused by social upbringing, which cannot in any way negate the sexual needs of women and their desire to meet them in erotic ways, most notably role-playing and showmanship and other ways that have become constantly increasing due to our entry into the era of globalization (especially technology) and what The image causes a shift in the value system in general and sexual values in particular.[12].

The relationship between the two partners:

Sexual fantasies are nourished by what a person sees and experiences in his ordinary life, from real and virtual encounters, movements, gestures, allusions, images and films. And if some people are working on developing their sexual fantasies, others work to hide them and

bury them in the depths of their subconscious. [5] However, psychologists unanimously agree that sexual fantasies activate sexual desire and excitement between the two partners. This was confirmed by the anthropologist and researcher in sexuality “Philippe Brenot” in his book “Women, Sex and Love, les femmes, le sexe et l’amour.” “Women who do not have sexual fantasies achieve a lower positive level of sexual satisfaction.[2].

In this regard, it must be emphasized that sexual fantasies are a relative cultural phenomenon, which means that sexual fantasies may be positive in the lives of some individuals and negative in the lives of others, so that this sexual fantasy itself may change its impact on the individual according to time and circumstance, due to its connection With many socio-cultural and psychological variables.[17].

So, if some sexual fantasies—especially those that are mentally charged in the age of global openness and promoted by porno—have a negative impact on transforming the sexual relationship from heterosexual partnership to more violence and sadism laden with connotations of sexual rape, then some other sexual fantasies may be Employing it to improve and revitalize the relationship between men and women, despite the difference between the sexes.[1].

Homosexuality:

It is a sexual orientation characterized by emotional, romantic, and sexual attraction between persons of the same sex. Homosexuality may be considered an identity that a person feels based on these tendencies and the behaviors accompanying them, in addition to the feeling that he is part of a group that shares these tendencies. A gay male is called a "gay" or "homosexual". It may be expressed by the non-neutral term "homosexual", or by the traditional term "homo". While a homosexual female is called a "gay" or a "lesbian".

Homosexuality, as well as heterosexuality and bisexuality, are the three main classifications of sexual orientation in humans. He who is attracted to the opposite sex is called "heterosexual" or by the non-neutral term "together", while he who is attracted to both sexes is called bisexual. [16].

The general definition of a homosexual is one who is primarily attracted to people of his or her gender, and may be attracted to little or no attraction to the opposite sex. It is not necessary for a person to express their sexual orientation through actual sex. It is difficult for researchers to determine the percentage of homosexuals who have engaged in homosexual acts, for many reasons. According to the largest studies in the Western world, individuals who have engaged in sexual activity with persons of the same sex during their lifetime range from 2% to 10%. Many homosexuals have committed same-sex relationships, which are similar to heterosexual relationships in basic psychological aspects. Only recently have political requirements and census forms facilitated the public appearance and enumeration of homosexuals.[29].

In science and medicine, sexual orientation is not a choice, but a complex interaction of biological and environmental factors. Although there is a common belief that homosexual

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behavior is an anomaly, research has shown that homosexuality is a natural variation of human sexual orientation. And it does not in itself constitute a source of negative psychological influences on the homosexual individual. Homosexual behavior has also been observed and documented in different species of animals.[20].

There is a difference between homosexuals and transgender people who feel that they were born into the wrong sex, and those who want to change their gender (trans- school). Sexual orientation is a person's sexual orientation (homosexual, bisexual, heterosexual), while sexual or gender identity is a person's sense of belonging to a particular gender.[19].

Homosexual relations and practices have historically been frequent in literary and artistic works, in various civilizations and regions around the world, including in Arabic literature. Throughout history, attitudes towards same-sex relationships and activities have ranged between admiration, tolerance, denunciation and condemnation. It is related to the prevailing standards for sexual relations in different cultures and eras. Abrahamic religions, such as Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, generally oppose homosexuality or homosexual behavior, but are accepted by some religious scholars and some sects. [28].

But the vast majority of medical institutions in the fields of psychology and psychiatry say that sexual orientation is not a choice and that it is not subject to change. This position is based on the experience and information gained in recent decades and the failure of all attempts to change sexual orientation by various means. In the social, behavioral, medical and psychological sciences, there is a consensus that homosexuality is natural, and that it is a natural type of human sexual orientation. It is neither a disorder nor a mental illness. It is worth noting that the classification of homosexuality in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual changed from being a form of homosexual disorder (paraphilia) to being a disorder of sexual orientation based on the vote of members and not based on new scientific evidence discovered at the time.

Later on, homosexuality was dropped from the guide completely to become a diversity Naturally according to the evidence [22] in light of this, the American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychological Association oppose all treatment based on changing sexual orientation, and advise those who suffer because of their sexual orientation to choose a treatment that helps them cope with their sexual orientation. In 2009, the American Psychological Association issued a resolution calling for refraining from suggesting treatments to change sexual orientation by any means, as it has been proven unsuccessful.

It has been proven that these treatments cause psychological damage to the patient, including depression, anxiety, and self-flagellation.[24]. The American Psychiatric Association takes a similar position. The code of professional ethics for psychologists, sexologists, educational counsellors, and social workers states that sexual orientation change should not be experienced or proposed. No professional health organization approves of trying to change sexual orientation.[17].

Chapter Three:

Research Methodology

1-Research community: the researcher chose the students of the University of Baghdad, College of Girls' Sciences, Girls' Education and Sports for Girls, and from the departments below in the table:

Table (1)

Total	Fourth Stage	Third Stage	Second Stage	First Stage	Department
466	107	99	117	143	Science of Biology
337	66	61	71	139	Chemistry
202	26	45	39	92	Computer Science
275	58	53	56	108	Physics
260	47	51	54	108	Mathematics
446	145	104	100	97	Sports Education
1986	449	413	437	687	Total

2-Research sample:

The researchers chose (230) forms from the answers of the students who expressed their desire to participate in the research and answer the paragraphs of the questionnaire prepared for the study, despite the fact that the researcher neglected many answer sheets for reasons related to not completing the answer to the questionnaire paragraphs, and there was a great lack or neglect in some of the answer items or hesitation.

The method used in the research:

Social Survey Methodology:

This approach is one of the approaches that contributed to setting the methodological rules for research in the social and human sciences. It is expressed in a quantitative manner using scientific research tools to help the researcher prepare accurate data and reach logical results related to the subject of the study [1].

Social survey is defined as the method in which the phenomenon is studied in general and then its causes and factors are identified by testing a large number of cases to honestly represent the community as well as reaching objective results that contribute to an accurate scientific explanation of the phenomenon because one of the objectives of the social survey is to identify the reality of society This is done by collecting information about the studied phenomenon using interview, questionnaire and observation, and through this information, the objectives of the study are achieved, the formulation of hypotheses and the analysis of the causes of the phenomenon in society [1].

The social survey method has been adopted by the sampling method because the research community is large and it is not possible to take all the sample units due to lack of time and costs.

The statistical methods used

1-Percentage:

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It was used to find out the relative value of the respondents' answers, as follows:

$$100 \times \frac{\text{Part}}{\text{All}} = \text{Percentage}$$

2-Chi-Square test:

It is used to find out the moral difference between the observation values and the expected values in any test and the credibility of the study questions, and the law as follows:

$$x^2 = \frac{\sum(o - e)^2}{e}$$

The Practical side of research

Table (1)

One sample chi-square to learn the difference between (How often do you dream about girls in a sexual way?)

valid	Frequency	percent	Chi-square test	Df	Chi	Sig
Too much most of the time	76	%33	92.13	4	9.49	Sig.to (Actually no, but the idea is nice)
times or twice a week	26	%12.6				
Never	46	%20				
Actually no, but the idea is nice	78	%33.9				
It happened to me once or twice, but I liked it very much	1	%0.4				

The data of the table that shows the difference between how often do you dream about girls in a sexual way, and it turns out that those who answered in fact no, but the idea is beautiful, their number reached (78) with a percentage (33.9%), and those who answered a lot in most cases, their number reached (76). At a rate of (33%), while the number of those who answered never was (46) at a rate of (20%), and those who gave birth once or twice a week reached (26) at a rate of (12.6%), and those who gave birth to them once or twice but liked it Their number was (1) with a rate of (0.4%).

We conclude from this that most of the study sample members answered, in fact, no, but the idea is beautiful, meaning they liked the idea by (33.9%).

Table (2)

One sample Chi- box to learn the difference between (have you ever wanted to kiss a girl).

Valid	Frequency	percent	Chi-square test	Df	Chi	Sig.
No, that's disgusting to me	63	%27.4	132.435	4	9.49	Sig. to (I've never done it before, but I
I have never done it before, but I want her to be with a girl	82	%35.7				
Yes I did, but only	77	%33.5				

once or twice						want her to be with a girl)
Yes almost every day	1	%0.4				
Yes I kissed a girl, but I didn't like it	7	%3.0				

The data of the table showing the difference between did you want to kiss a girl before, and it was found that those who answered with (I have not done it before, but I want her to be with a girl) by (82) at a rate of (35.7%), and those who answered yes did so But only once or twice at a rate of (77) at a rate of (33.5%), and those who answered no, this is disgusting for me, their number reached (63) at a rate of (27.4%). 7) by (3%).

We conclude from this that most of the study sample members answered (I have not done it before, but I want her to be with a girl) by (82) at a rate of (35.7%).

Table No. (3)

One sample chi-square to see the difference between (If a really hot girl starts flirting with you).

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Chi-square test	df	Chi	Sig
smile in embarrassment and amazement, not sure if it's fun or not	3	%1.3	238.478	4	9.49	Sig. in favor of blatant run away
flirt with her and look at her chest sometimes	81	%35.2				
kiss her and suck her lips	2	%0.9				
Run away screaming	120	%52.2				
take her to the bathroom and start having sex with her	24	%10.4				

The data showed the table that shows the difference between if a really sexy girl starts flirting with you, it turns out that those who answered, run away screaming, their number reached (120) with a percentage (52.2%), and those who answered by flirting with her and looking at her chest in some cases, their number reached (81) by (35.2%), and those who answered took her to the bathroom and started having sex with her, their number was (24) with a percentage of (10.4%), and those who answered smiled with embarrassment and surprise, and I am not sure whether it was fun or not, their number reached (3) by (1,3%).

We conclude from this that most of the research sample members answered blatantly flees their number reached (120) with a percentage of (52.2%).

Table (4)

One sample chi-square to tell the difference between (If your best friend told you she's a lesbian and she's been in a lot of crushes on you for the past few years, what would you do?)

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Chi-square test	Df	Chi	Sig
say, "Oh my God, me too" and start kissing her passionately	4	%1.7	134.417	4	9.49	Sig. for smiled and said I
leave and never talk to her again	93	%40.4				

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blushed and said "Thank you, but I'm not a lesbian	25	%10.9				like her too
smile and say I like her too	108	%47.0				
Kiss her, touch her, and then have sex with her	12	%11.4				

The data showed the table that shows the difference between if your best friend told you that she is a lesbian and she felt a lot of likes towards you in the past few period, what do you do, and it turned out that those who answered smiled and less that I liked her too, their number was (108) by (47%), and those who answered I leave and do not talk to her again. The number of them is (93) with a percentage of (40.4%), and the ones who answer blush and less thanks, but I am not a lesbian. Their number is (25) with a percentage of (10.9%), and the ones who respond, kiss and touch her and then have sex with her. Their number is (12) with a percentage of (11.4%), and those who answered say, Oh my God, me too and start kissing her passionately, and their number reached (4) with a percentage of (1.7%).

We conclude from this that most members of the research sample responded, smiled, and less that I liked it as well, by (108) (47%).

Table No. (5)

One sample chi-square to find out the difference between (what do you do when you see a very attractive girl)

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Chi-square test	Df	chi	Sig
Ask her to go out on a date	4	%1.7	79.435	4	9.49	Sig. to I get upset stomachs every time I look at it
I don't think about it	37	%16.1				
I get upset stomachs every time I look at it	77	%33.5				
I'm thinking, "Wow, ".she's really pretty	74	%32.2				
I wonder how sweet it is to kiss her	38	%16.5				

The data showed the table that shows the difference between what you do when you see a very attractive girl, it turns out that the women who answered, I get upsets in my stomach every time I look at her. She is really beautiful.” Their number reached (74) with a percentage of (32.2%), while those who answered, wondering with admiration, how beautiful to kiss her, their number reached (38) with a percentage of (16.5%), and those who answered, I don't think of her, answered with a percentage of (37). (16.1%), as for those who answered, ask them to leave on time, their number was (4), at a rate of (1.7%).

We conclude from this that half of the sample members are cowardly, and I get upsets in my stomach every time I look at them, their number reached (77) by (33,5%).

Table No. (6)

Chi-square for one sample to find out the difference between (Can you imagine yourself married to a girl in the future?)

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Chi-square	Df	Chi	
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			test			Sig
I am already married to a girl and I love her	86	%37.4	95.783	4	9.49	Sig. to I am already married to a girl and I love her
Perhaps, but I see myself married to a man more than a woman	60	%26.1				
This is my plan %100 for the future	1	%0.4				
No, that's disgusting	58	%25.2				
It's possible, but I'm sure	25	%10.9				

The data showed the table that shows the difference between whether you imagine yourself married to a girl in the future, and it turns out that those who answered I am already married to a girl and I love her numbered (86) with a percentage of (37.4%), and those who answered perhaps, but I see myself married to a man More than one woman, their number reached (60) at a rate of (26.1%), and those who answered, “No, this is disgusting,” their number reached (58) at a rate of (25.2%), while they answered possible, but I am sure, their number reached (25) with a percentage of (10, 9%. As for those who answered 100%, this is my plan in the future, their number was (1) with a rate of (0.4%).

We conclude from this that more than half of the sample members answered that I am already married to a girl and I love her, their number reached (86) with a percentage of (37.4%).

Table No. (7)

Chi-square for one sample to find out the difference between (Do you prefer having sex with a man or a woman)

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Chi-square test	Df	Chi	Sig
woman definitely	12	%5.2	56.304	4	9.49	Sig. to I do not know
man definitely	56	%24.3				
Both Monday	59	%25.7				
I don't know	75	%32.6				
Mostly men, but I don't care if it's a woman	28	%12.2				

The data of the table that shows the difference between whether you prefer to have sex with a man or a woman showed that the number of those who gave birth, I do not know, was (75) with a percentage of (32.6%), and those who gave birth to both of them were (59) with a percentage of (25, 7%), and those who gave birth to a man definitely numbered (56) with a percentage of (24.3%), while they gave birth to a man mostly, but I don't care if it was a woman whose number was (28) with a percentage of (12.2%), while those who answered Certainly, women numbered (12) with a rate of (5.2%).

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We conclude from this that half of the sample members answered, I do not know, their number was (75) with a percentage of (32.6%).

Table No. (8)

Chi-square for one sample to know the difference between (What is your favorite part of a woman's body)

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Chi-square test	df	Chi	Sig
Eyes	55	%23.9	91.635	4	9.49	Sig. to Backside
Backside	114	%49.6				
Legs	48	%20.9				
Chest	13	%5.7				
Others	24	%12.2				

The data of the table showed what is your favorite organ of the woman's body? It was found that the most preferred members were (the buttocks), their number was (114) with a percentage of (49.6%), and those who liked the eyes reached (55) with a percentage of (23.9%). While they preferred the legs, their number reached (48) with a percentage of (20.9%), and those who responded to other than that amounted to (24) with a percentage of (12.2%), and those who gave birth to the chest reached (13) with a percentage of (5.7%).

We conclude from this that most of the sample members preferred the most preferred members, namely the rear, by (114) with a percentage of (49.6%).

Table No. (9)

Chi-square for one sample to find out the difference between (Are you afraid to admit your sexual orientation)

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Chi-square test	Df	Chi table	Sig
Only for my family and friends who will kill me no matter what	98	%42.6	100.913	4	9.49	Sig. to Only for my family and friends who will kill me no matter what
I admit to being homosexual	27	%11.7				
Yes, my God! I'll be terrified! Nobody will accept me	32	%13.9				
I am straight as an arrow, this does not apply to me	61	%26.5				
No-everyone welcomed me	12	%5.2				

The data of the table showing whether you are afraid to confess your sexual orientation showed that the number of women who answered only to my family and friends who would kill me no matter what happened reached (98) with a percentage of (42.6%), and those who answered I am as straight as an arrow, this does not apply to me. (61) with a percentage of (26.5%), while answering yes, my God! I will be terrified! No one will accept me, their number is (32) with a percentage of (13.9%), and those who answered, I recognize my homosexual orientation, numbered (27) with a percentage of (11.7%), while those who answered no, all received me (12) with a percentage (5, 2%).

We conclude from this that most of the sample members are cowards. We are only afraid of my family and friends who will kill me no matter what happens, at a rate of (98) at a rate of (42.6%).

Table No. (10)

One sample chi-square to find out the difference between (How deep will you go with a girl)

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Chi-square test	Df	Chi Table	Sig
Maximum	70	%30.4	38.783	4	9.49	Sig. to until far away
I'll just do what a couple do kissing	46	%20.0				
It depends on how much alcohol I drink	26	%11.3				
No! get me out of there	64	%27.8				
If it was a little, I definitely don't mind	24	%10.4				

The data of the table, which shows the extent to which you will delve deeper with a girl, showed that the number of those who answered to the fullest extent reached (70) with a percentage of (30.4%), and those who answered, do not get me out of there, their number reached (64) with a percentage of (27.8%).), and those who answered, I will do what the couple do of kissing only, their number was (46) at a rate of (20%), and those who answered this depends on the amount of alcohol they drank, their number was (26) at a rate of (11.3%), while those who answered, if it was few. I certainly do not mind, their number reached (24) with a rate of (10.4%).

We conclude from this that half of the sample members answered that the extent to which you delve deeply with a girl reached (70) with a percentage of (30.4%).

Table No. (11)

Chi-square for one sample to know the difference between (You are at your girlfriend's house to spend the night with her, and you went to change your clothes, and suddenly your girlfriend entered you in under-wear only. What are you doing?)

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Chi-square test	Df.	Chi Table	Sig
go away from her	35	%15.2				Sig. to Make her do
Make her do what she wants but don't tell her	69	%30.0				

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what she does			44.261	4	9.49	what she wants but don't tell her what she does
I show her that I don't care, but I want to	47	%20.4				
Kiss her and feel her chest and body	65	%28.3				
You share the practice but don't enjoy it	14	%6.1				

I showed the data of the table that shows an overnight stay at your girlfriend's house and you went to change your clothes and enter the girlfriend in underwear only, and it turned out that those who answered, make her do what she wants, but do not share with her what she does, their number reached (69) by (30%), and those who responded, kissed her and felt her chest and body, reached Their number is (65) with a percentage of (28.3%), and those who answered, I show her that I do not care about that, but I want to do that, their number is (47) at a rate of (20.4%), while I want to go far from them, their number is (35) with a percentage of (15.2%), as for those who answered, I shared the practice but did not enjoy it, their number was (14) with a percentage of (6.1%).

We conclude from this that half of the sample members responded. Make her do what she wants, but do not share with her what she does. Their number reached (69) at a rate of (30%).

Table No. (12)

Chi-square for one sample to identify the difference between (an attractive guy asks you to enter into a romantic relationship, what do you say?)

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Chi-square test	Df	Chi Table	Sig
Yes	51	%22.2	115.000	4	9.49	Sig. to I have a girlfriend and I don't like having a relationship with a man
Maybe, I'll get back to "you later	60	%26.1				
Sorry, I'm not attracted to guys	8	%3.5				
I have a girlfriend and I don't like having a relationship with a man	97	%42.2				
"Sure"	14	%6.1				

The data of the table that shows the answer showed that if an attractive young man asks you to engage in a romantic relationship, it turns out that the women who answered have a close girlfriend and I do not like entering into a relationship with a man. Their number was (60) with a percentage of (26.1%), while they answered with (yes) their number was (51) with a percentage of (22.2%), and those who answered certainly reached (14) with a percentage of

(6.1%), while those who answered Sorry, I am not attracted to young people, their number is (8), with a percentage of (3,5%).

We conclude from this that more than half of the sample members answered that I have a close girlfriend, and I do not like entering into a relationship with a man. Their number reached (97) at a rate of (42.2%).

Table No. (13)

Chi-square for one sample to know the difference between (You have to choose between kissing a really hot guy or kissing a really sexy girl, which one do you choose?)

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Chi-square test	Df	Chi Table	Sig
man sure	96	%41.7	111.957	4	9.49	Sig. to man sure
The girl for sure	32	%13.9				
guess it depends on their personality	29	%12.6				
I think it depends on their desire to kiss	68	%29.6				
Don't know	5	%2.2				

The data showed the table that shows the choice between kissing a really sexy man or kissing a really sexy girl, and it was found that the number of women who answered the man definitely reached (96) with a percentage (41.7%), and those who answered, I think that depends on their desire to kiss, their number reached (68).) with a percentage of (29.6%), while the number of girls who answered definitely was (32) with a percentage of (13.9%), and those who answered, I think that depends on their personality, numbered (29) with a percentage of (12.6%), while those who answered, I think that depends on their personality, numbered (29) They answered, I don't know, their number was (5), at a rate of (2,2%).

We conclude from this that most of the sample members certainly answered the man, their number was (96) with a percentage (41.7%).

Table No. (14)

One-sample chi-square to find out the difference between (What do you think you will get? This does not affect the outcome)

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Chi-square test	Df	Chi table	Sig
I'm straight (secret)	45	%19.6	49.217	4	9.49	Sig. to Not sure, you're supposed to tell me
Not sure, you're supposed to tell me	71	%30.9				
Lesbian sure	21	%9.1				
Both? Uncertain	69	%30.0				
I'm not interested, I'm bored	24	%10.4				

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The data of the table showing the result of that work showed that the number of women who answered unsure, you are supposed to tell me, was (71) with a percentage of (30.9%), and those who answered both were uncertain, their number was (69) with a percentage of (30%), and those who answered the two together were not sure. The number of those who answered that I am straight (familiially) reached (45) with a percentage of (19.6%), and those who answered, "I am not interested, I am bored", their number reached (24) with a percentage of (10.4%), while those who answered for sure were lesbians, their number reached (21) with a percentage (9.1%).

We conclude from this that more than half of the sample members answered, not sure, you are supposed to tell me, their number was (71) with a percentage of (30.9%).

Table No. (15)

Chi-square for one sample to learn the difference between (Do you like the colors of the rainbow?)

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Chi-square test	Df	Chi Table	Sig
No	49	%21.3	37.478	4	9.49	Sig. to No
Sure	67	%29.1				
a little	42	%18.3				
Probably Yes	59	%25.7				
I don't know maybe	13	%5.7				

The data of the table showing whether you like the colors of the rainbow, it was found that the number of those who answered for sure was (67) with a percentage of (29.1%), and those who answered mostly yes, their number was (59) with a percentage of (25.7%), and those who answered no Their number reached (49) with a percentage of (21.3%), and those who answered a little, their number was (42) with a percentage of (18.3%), and those who answered, I do not know, may have reached (13) with a percentage of (5.7%).

We conclude from this that half of the sample members answered for sure, their number was (67) with a percentage of (29.1%).

Discuss the results:

- The results of the research show that most of the study sample members responded in fact, no, but the idea is beautiful, meaning they liked the idea by (33.9%).
- The results of the research showed that most of the study sample members answered (I have not done it before, but I want her to be with a girl) by (82), at a rate of (35.7%).
- The results of the research show that most of the members of the research sample answered blatantly flee, their number reached (120) with a percentage of (52.2%).
- The results of the research show that most of the research sample members are cowardly, smiled and less that I like them as well, by (108) by (47%).
- The results of the research showed that half of the sample members are cowardly, and I get upsets in my stomach every time I look at them, their number reached (77) at a rate of (33.5%).
- The results of the research show that more than half of the sample members answered that I am already married to a girl and I love her, their number reached (86) with a percentage of (37.4%).
- The results of the research showed that half of the sample members answered, I don't know, their number was (75) with a percentage of (32.6%).

•The results of the research show that most of the sample members preferred the most preferred members, namely the rear, by (114) at a rate of (49.6%).

•The results of the research show that most of the sample members are cowardly. We are only afraid of my family and friends who will kill me no matter what happens, at a rate of (98) at a rate of (42.6%).

•The results of the research showed that half of the sample members answered that the extent to which you delve with a girl to the fullest extent reached (70) with a percentage of (30.4%).

•We show the results of the research that half of the sample members answered. Make them do what they want, but do not share them with what they do. The number of them reached (69) by (30%).

•From the results of the research, more than half of the sample members answered that I have a close friend, and I do not like entering into a relationship with a man, their number reached (97) at a rate of (42.2%).

•The results of the research show that most of the sample members definitely answered the man, their number reached (96) with a percentage of (41.7%).

•The results of the research show that more than half of the sample members answered, not sure. You are supposed to tell me, their number reached (71) with a percentage of (30.9%).

•From the results of the research, half of the sample members answered for sure. They liked the colors of the rainbow, their number was (67) with a percentage of (29.1%).

Through the findings of the research, we find, in fact, that there are actual effects of family disintegration as a result of wars and the unjust siege that Iraqis have suffered during the past 40 years, and a clear decline in morals and values. With no restrictions placed on satellite TV channels, YouTube and Facebook to suit the ethics and values prevailing among the fabric of Iraqi society, and the most important problem that the female student in private colleges for girls suffers from is the lack of actual change when she moves from secondary school to university level, as the presence of male colleagues causes a positive change in personality. This is what female students in private colleges for girls check and is one of the most important negatives.

Recommendations:

- Getting closer to the children more, directing them permanently, and following up on what they follow on their smart devices.
- Choosing the right companion and friend.
- The role of the environment here is great in influencing children.
- Draw close to God Almighty and abide by all that every Muslim and obelisk adhere to.
- Staying away from crowded places may be a start to think about such topics.
- The lesson of ethics and educational guidance is important at the intermediate, secondary and primary levels in order to educate students as well as to implant moral and educational values in them.
- Develop treatment plans through my good self and adhere to them.
- Leave homosexual behaviors and stay away from any stimulus.
- The matter needs to intensify the efforts of parties linked to each other, such as the family, the school, the comrades, and the audio-visual media.

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