The Level of Increased Achievement Motivation among Palestinian Police In Light of the Corona Pandemic

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Abstract: The study aimed to identify the level of increased achievement motivation among Palestinian police workers in Gaza Strip in light of the Corona pandemic, and to achieve the objectives of the study, the researchers used the descriptive approach in its analytical method, using a questionnaire applied to the police personnel at the Central Governorate Police Station, whose number is (113) individuals, who were chosen In a stratified, random manner, the study resulted in a set of results, the most important of which is that the level of increase in achievement motivation among workers in the Palestinian police in Gaza Strip under the outbreak of the Corona epidemic came with a relative weight (82.40%), which is to a large extent, there are no statistically significant differences between the averages of the estimates. Individuals of the study sample on the increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian police in Gaza Strip due to a variable, age group, academic qualification, scientific specialization, scientific experience, and in light of these results the researchers suggested a set of recommendations, the most important of which are: Increasing interest in preparing and organizing specialized training courses and programs in the field of dealing management with all the different segments, in order to protect the lives of people from the Corona epidemic.

Keywords: Achievement Motivation, Palestinian Police, Corona Pandemic, Gaza Strip, Palestine.

Introduction

Palestine is considered one of the first Arab countries to declare a state of emergency, and responded to the warnings of social distancing imposed by the spread of the Coronavirus, and within the framework of social distancing, it worked according to its available capabilities to overcome the crisis, and went to implement several plans within the framework of the divergence policy, including following some methods and precautionary methods to reduce The severity of the epidemic.

This research aims to shed light on the increase in achievement motivation in light of the Corona crisis, and if this experiment can be developed to suit similar challenges in the future.

Problem Statement

The researchers noted that the Gaza community faces many pressures, tensions and crises due to several reasons, including: the Israeli occupation, the Palestinian division, and the destruction and severe siege it causes, political strife, the current economic situation and multiple social problems, and as a result of these pressures, problems and conflicts between groups of society that need to be used increase. Some leadership features to reduce bloodshed among people, restore rights to those who have it, and confront the threat of the epidemic.

And based on the many challenges, crises, and requirements of life, complex and interrelated, and sharp competition, the increase in organizational and administrative problems, and the success of human gatherings needs individuals who have the ability to increase the motivation for achievement. Therefore, the researchers wanted to know the level of increase in achievement motivation among Palestinian police workers in Gaza Strip.

Research Questions

Q1-: What is the level of increase in achievement motivation among Palestinian police workers in Gaza Strip during the outbreak of the Corona epidemic?

Q2-: Are there statistically significant differences in the average of the respondents' estimates about the level of increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to a number of personal variables (Age Group, Academic Qualification, Academic Specialization, and Years of Service)?

Research Objectives

This study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Knowing the level of increase in achievement motivation among Palestinian police workers in Gaza Strip in light of the Corona pandemic

2. Creating a means of work for the Palestinian police by training persons specialized in facilitating critical situations and demonstrating the advantages of using communication in facing the epidemic.
3. Disclosure of statistical differences in the respondents' answers regarding (increase in achievement motivation).

Research Importance

The importance of research can be determined from the expected contribution and addition as follows:
1. The study considers the study an attempt to understand the increase in achievement motivation among the employees of the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip, and this category has great importance in the Palestinian society.
2. The study can help in presenting the necessary recommendations to decision makers and officials in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip in increasing the motivation for achievement.

Research Hypothesis

Ho$_1$: There are statistically significant differences in the average of the respondents' estimates about the level of increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to a number of personal variables (Age Group, Academic Qualification, Scientific Specialization, and Scientific Experience).

The hypothesis is derived from the following sub-hypotheses:

Ho$_{1-1}$: There are statistically significant differences in the average of the respondents' estimates of the level of increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to the age group variable.

Ho$_{1-2}$: There are statistically significant differences in the average of the respondents' estimates of the level of increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to the educational qualification variable.

Ho$_{1-3}$: There are statistically significant differences in the average of the respondents' estimates regarding the level of increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to the variable of scientific specialization.

Ho$_{1-4}$: There are statistically significant differences in the average of the respondents' estimates regarding the level of increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to the variable of scientific experience

Research Limits and Scope

The scope of the study shall be as follows:
1. **Objective Limits**: The study focused on the level of increasing achievement motivation among Palestinian police workers in Gaza Strip.
2. **Human Limits**: The study was conducted on Palestinian police workers, who responded by filling out the questionnaire.
3. **Institutional Limits**: The study was conducted on the Palestinian Police Service.
4. **Spatial Limits**: The study was conducted in Gaza Strip, Palestine.
5. **Time Limits**: The study was conducted in the year (2021).

Previous Studies

➤ Study of (Alhussaina et al., 2021) aimed to analyze the relationship between the determinants of organizational justice and their relationship to conscientious behavior from the point of view of officers working in the Palestinian police in Gaza Strip. The study relied on the descriptive and analytical approach, using the questionnaire, targeting a stratified random sample of (400) officers, who hold the rank of captain and above, from the study population of 1550 officers. The study tool was distributed among the sample members in all departments and governorates. Police in Gaza Strip. (353) questionnaires were retrieved, with a recovery rate of (88.3%). The existence of a positive correlation between the determinants of organizational justice and the behavior of conscience, and the existence of organizational justice in general in a medium degree and the order of its determinants is as follows: fairness of dealings and to a large degree, followed by fairness of procedures and a medium degree, and finally distribution fairness was to a small degree, while the behavior of conscience awareness came to a large extent. The existence of statistically significant differences between the respondents' averages of responding to the searched relationship due to the variables (type of administration, age group, job title, military rank, years of service).

➤ Study of (Abusamaan et al., 2020) aimed to identify the behavior of organizational citizenship in Palestinian Police between reality and expectations, and this study comes to study the reality of human resources and their organizational behavior in the police apparatus, which is the largest security services operating in Gaza Strip, so it is expected that this study will contribute to improving this This aspect will be reflected positively on serving the country and the citizen and achieving security and safety for them. The study relied on the descriptive and analytical approach, using the questionnaire, and targeting a stratified random sample of (400) officers, who hold the rank of captain and above, from the study population of 1550 officers, and the study tool was distributed to the sample members in all departments and governorates Police in Gaza Strip. (353) questionnaires were retrieved, with a recovery rate of (88.3%), and they were analyzed using (SPSS) software. The study found that the organizational citizenship behavior was largely due to all its components. The study also showed that there are statistically significant differences between the respondents 'average response towards the organizational citizenship behavior due to the variables (type of administration, age group, job title, military rank, and years of service).

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behavior in the police apparatus, which is the largest security services operating in Gaza Strip, so it is expected that this study will contribute to upgrading In this aspect, to be reflected positively on serving the country and the citizen and achieving security and safety for them. The study relied on the descriptive and analytical approach, using the questionnaire, and targeting a stratified random sample of (400) officers, who hold the rank of captain and above, from the study population of 1550 officers, and the study tool was distributed to the sample members in all departments and governorates Police in Gaza Strip. (353) questionnaires were retrieved, with a recovery rate of (88.3%), and they were analyzed using (SPSS) software. The study found the existence of organizational justice in general in a medium degree and the order of its determinants was as follows: fairness of transactions and to a large degree, followed by fairness of procedures and a medium degree, and finally the fairness of distribution was to a small degree (Type of management, age group, job title, military rank, years of service).

➤ Study of (Khamis, 2018), which aimed to identify leadership features and their impact on productive efficiency, study of the General Ethnic Insurance Company, and the study population consisted of workers in Iraqi companies, and the results showed: The need for distinguished managers who carry skill and distinguished managerial experience that enables the company to enter the markets. There is great interest in planning and distributing productive tasks, exploiting the workforce and preventing their production levels from declining.

➤ Study of (Al-Shboul, 2018), which aimed to identify the contribution of the innovative features of educational leaders in the directorates of education to the direction of administrative creativity in Jordan. The results showed: There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance between the responses of the sample members, in relation to the contribution of the innovative features of the educational leaders towards the direction of administrative creativity (gender, academic qualification, job title, years of service).

➤ Study of (Gilani et al., 2017) aimed at identifying the personality traits of the managers of the administrative units at Al-Baha University, and their relationship to the prevailing administrative patterns from the employees' point of view. The study population was composed of the employees and employees of Al-Baha University in all its various administrative units. Whereas, the study sample consisted of 76 employees from all administrative units during the second semester, and the results showed that the level of personality traits of departmental directors at Al-Baha University from the point of view of all employees came to a moderate degree.

➤ Study of (Al-Dardisi, 2015) aimed at identifying leadership styles and their relationship to personality traits among Palestinian university students. Whereas, the study sample consisted of 380 male and female students, and the results showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the averages of the study sample's estimates of the personality characteristics of Palestinian university students due to the variables of gender, university, place of residence, and GPA.

➤ Study of (Gideon and Freiha, 2014), which highlighted the leadership features that principals have and the impact of some variables on them, and thus reveals the method of appointing and assigning directors of public and private secondary schools in Greater Beirut. The study community has formed behind the public and private secondary schools in Greater Beirut. The results showed that managers, whether in the public or private sector, follow a single system with its Lebanese mentality, the camped political situation, the method of selecting individuals to assume positions of responsibility, patronage and quotas in all its aspects, the method of naming managers and their commitment to training and implementing all that is required of them and submitting them to the rules and provisions without having them in most cases. An opinion or a word. In order to avoid all of this, managers must be equipped with the most basic principles and rules contained in management science.

➤ Study of (Al-Qaisi and Al-Dulaimi, 2012), which aimed to identify the effect of leadership traits on the success of the organization. The study population consisted of heads of departments and directors of the College of Administration and Economics. Whereas, the study sample consisted of 34 employees, and the results showed that the heads of departments and the rest of the sample studied had the leadership traits in achieving effectiveness in the College of Business and Economics on the research sample, that the positive change of the functional characteristics was more than the mental features in the events of change in the success of the organization.

Theoretical Framework

Increase Achievement Motivation: In light of the spread of diseases among the world, a new virus appeared, which is the Corona virus that struck the world and paralyzed the movement of the economy in all countries and the world without exception and affected the movement of citizens negatively, and from here it was for security men around the world without imposing security and safety methods by imposing strikes and not going out To limit the spread of Corona disease, the biggest role of policemen in Palestine, especially Gaza Strip, was to impose a comprehensive strike by educating people not to go out to the streets and tourist places and instructing citizens to wear masks in cases of emergency exit.

Concept and Types of Achievement Motivation: It is possible to pay attention to the topic of motivation by researchers in the field of organizational behavior because of its great importance. The individual's performance for any behavior or activity depends on the existence of a motive that determines his response towards issuing a specific behavior. Interest in the topic of motivation in the field of work is also due to the aim of identifying indicators that can be exploited and used to improve attitudes. Psychological and social workers in this field.

Achievement motivation can be defined here: as a relatively constant predisposition in personality determined by the individual's pursuit and perseverance in order to achieve or attain success that entails some kind of gratification, and that in situations that include evaluating performance in light of a specific level of excellence (Al-Khalidi, 2009) .

Shehadeh (2012) believes that there are three types of achievement motivation, which are:

Cognitive motivation: is the attempt to satisfy the needs of the individual to know and understand. New knowledge helps individuals to perform their tasks more efficiently, so this is considered a reward for him.

Self-direction: It is the individual's desire for more good reputation and the prestige he attains through his distinguished performance methods and at the same time committed to recognized academic traditions, which leads to his feeling of self-sufficiency and self-respect.

Motivation of belonging: that is, the extent of acceptance of others, and this is achieved by the extent to which the individual is satisfied and used for his academic success as a tool for obtaining recognition and appreciation on the part of those on whom he relies in asserting his self-confidence.

Ibrahim (2016) indicated that (Charles & Viroff) showed two types of motivation in achievement, namely:

Self-achievement motivation, including internal or personal criteria in achievement situations.

Social achievement motivation, which includes the application of standards of excellence that depend on social comparison in the situation.

As both types affect the same situation and their strength differs according to the prevailing situations, so if achievement motivation is self-facilitating in the situation then it is often followed by social motivation, but if it is the dominant social motivation for achievement, then both of them are effective in the situation (Abu Aoun, 2014).

Ibrahim (2016) believes that the factors that are affected by achievement motivation are summarized as follows:

Educational institutions: it is their responsibility to modernize society, as they are responsible for preparing human resources and contribute to the process of economic growth in society. Any shortage or decline in the efficiency of educational institutions reduces their effectiveness in society.

The quality of the prevailing values in society: the society's culture, habits, traditions and an institution that shapes the behavior of the individual in proportion to the prevailing nature helps culture to achieve achievement under respect of adherence to regulations, accuracy of work, respect for time and abundance of production, as well as providing developed services. Other cultures do not encourage achievement, thus indicating chaos. There is less respect for time, less production of resources, deterioration of services and failure to keep pace with development.

Social class: The social class affects, based on the amount of the family's income, the father's profession and the educational level, on the quality of housing and the area of residence, the cultural facilities in the home and the amenities. Achievement motivation is affected by the social class, so the existence of the affluent class is one of the classes that are more oriented towards achievement and achieving excellence and success in contrast. The lower class focused on work (Ibrahim, 2016).

The Palestinian Police

It is a civil regulatory body specially trained to preserve the safety of people, implement regulations and implement state orders and instructions without prejudice to people's money, honor and personal freedoms except within the limits of the law. The organization for all its affairs and systems of work (The Palestinian Police Handbook. 2011).

The Reality of the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip:

The police force in Gaza Strip faces significant challenges and difficulties that are not hidden from anyone, and despite these difficulties, the police were able to achieve great achievements, both internally in developing performance and providing various services to citizens, or at the external level by facing external threats of attacks. The repeated Israeli bombing of police sites and stations and their infrastructure and the unjust siege on Gaza Strip.

Military ranks in the police force: The police force, according to Articles (6) and (138) of the Palestinian Security Forces Law No. (8) Of 2005, consists of the following categories:

A. **Officers**: their ranks are arranged in descending order as follows: (major general, brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, lieutenant colonel, lieutenant).

B. **Assistants of Police Officers**: Their ranks are arranged in descending order as follows: (First Assistant, Assistant).

C. **Non-Commissioned Officers and Individuals**: their ranks are arranged in descending order as follows (first sergeant, sergeant, corporal, and policeman).

Methodology and Procedures:

First: Methodology Of The Study: In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the researchers used the descriptive and analytical method through which it tries to accurately describe the phenomenon subject of the study, and express it in terms and quantity, by analyzing its data, and studying the relationship between its components and the opinions raised about it, the processes it includes and the effects. That you speak.

Second: Study Sources: The researchers used two main sources of information, namely:

- **Secondary Sources**: Researchers have tended to address the theoretical framework of the study to secondary data sources, which are related Arab and foreign books and references, periodicals, articles and reports, previous research and studies that dealt with the subject of the study, and research and reading on various Internet sites.
- **Primary Sources**: To address the analytical aspects of the subject of the study, researchers resorted to collecting primary data through a questionnaire as a study tool, designed specifically for this purpose.

Third: Study Population: The study population consists of workers in the Central Governorate Police Station

1. The survey sample: The survey sample consisted of (30) employees, who were randomly selected for the purpose of evaluating the study tool and verifying its suitability for application to the original sample. It was entered into the final analysis, given that there was no defect in honesty and consistency.
2. **The Original "Actual" Sample**: The researchers relied on the method of random sampling of Palestinian police workers, and their number reached (147) employees, in which (113) employees responded, i.e. (76.8%). This percentage is considered acceptable and appropriate for applying statistical procedures to verify hypotheses. Studying.

Fourth: The Study Tool: A questionnaire was prepared on "the level of increase in achievement motivation among Palestinian police workers in Gaza Strip in light of the Corona pandemic." It consists of two parts:

The First Section: It consists of personal data about the respondents including (age group, academic qualification, scientific specialization, and scientific experience).

The Second Section: It concerns increasing motivation, and consists of (18) paragraphs.

The scale from 1 to 5 was used to measure the respondents' responses to the questionnaire paragraphs, as the closer the score to the number 5 indicates strong agreement with what was mentioned in the paragraph and vice versa, and Table (1) illustrates that:

Table 1: degrees of the scale used in the questionnaire

Response	Strongly Disagree	→	Strongly Agree
Degree	1		5

Validity of The Questionnaire: The validity of the questionnaire was verified in two ways:

1. **Truthfulness from the Arbitrators 'Point Of View "Apparent Honesty":** The questionnaire was presented to a group of arbitrators who are specialists in the field of business administration. The researchers responded to the opinions of the arbitrators and made the necessary deletions, additions and amendments in light of the proposals submitted, until the questionnaire came out in its final form.
2. **The Validity Of The Scale And The Reliability Of The Resolution:**

Internal Validity: The internal consistency sincerely means the extent to which each paragraph of the questionnaire is consistent with the axis to which this paragraph belongs, and the researchers calculated the internal consistency of the questionnaire by calculating the correlation coefficients between each paragraph of the axis and the total score of the axis itself.

The Validity of The Axes of the Questionnaire: The following table shows the correlation coefficient between each paragraph of the axis and the total score of the axis, which shows that the correlation coefficients shown are a function at a significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Table 2: shows the correlation coefficient between each paragraph of the axis and the total degree of the axis

#	Pearson Coefficient	Probability Value (Sig.)	#	Pearson Coefficient	Probability Value (Sig.)	#	Pearson Coefficient	Probability Value (Sig.)
1.	0.642	0.000	7.	0.686	0.000	13.	0.838	0.798
2.	0.820	0.000	8.	0.775	0.000	14.	0.893	0.000
3.	0.729	0.000	9.	0.821	0.706	15.	0.842	0.000
4.	0.719	0.000	10.	0.844	0.000	16.	0.739	0.000
5.	0.795	0.000	11.	0.868	0.000	17.	0.853	0.000
6.	0.808	0.000	12.	0.706	0.000	18.	0.892	0.000

* Correlation is statistically significant at a significance level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Structure Validity: The structural validity is one of the measures of validity of the tool, which measures the extent to which the objectives that the tool wants to reach is achieved, and shows the extent to which each dimension of the axis is related to the total degree of the paragraphs of the axis.

Structural Validity Of The Dimensions Of The Questionnaire: The following table shows that all correlation coefficients in all dimensions of the axis are statistically significant at a significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), and thus all dimensions of the axis are considered true to what they are designed to measure.

Table 3: shows the correlation coefficient between the vertebrae of the axis and the total degree of the axis

Field (Section)	Pearson Coefficient	Probability Value (Sig.)
Motivation Increases As A Whole	**0.854**	**0.000**

* Correlation is statistically significant at a significance level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Reliability: The researchers verified the stability of the resolution through Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient, and the results of the stability dimensions of the resolution were as shown in the following table:

Table 4: shows the Cronbach alpha coefficient to measure the stability of the dimensions of the questionnaire

Field (Section)	Number of paragraphs	Cronbach's Alpha
Motivation Increases As A Whole	18	0.852

It is clear from the results shown in Table (4) that the value of the Cronbach alpha coefficient reached for all paragraphs of the axis (0.852), and this means that the stability is high. Thus, the questionnaire is in its final form, and the researchers have made sure of the validity and stability of the study axes, which makes him fully confident in the validity of the axis and its validity to analyze the results, answer the study questions and test its hypotheses.

Analyzing Data, Testing And Discussing Hypotheses of the Study

It includes a presentation of analyzing the data and testing the hypotheses of the study, by answering the questions of the study, reviewing the most prominent results of the questionnaire that was reached by analyzing its paragraphs, and identifying personal data. Therefore, statistical treatments were carried out for the data collected from the study questionnaire, where the package program was used. Statistical Studies for Social Studies (SPSS) to obtain the results of the study.

First: The Statistical Description of the Study Sample According To Personal Data:

The following is a presentation of the characteristics of the study sample according to personal data:

Table 5: shows the characteristics of the study sample according to personal data

Category		Frequency	Percentage %
Age Group	Less Than 30	36	31.9
	30 To Less Than 40	63	55.8
	40 To Less Than 50	9	8.0
	50 Or More	5	4.4
Qualification	Intermediate Diploma Or Less	47	41.5
	Bachelor	61	53.9
	Postgraduate	5	4.4
Scientific Specialization	Human And Social Sciences (Education - Arts)	20	17.7
	Administrative And Financial Sciences (Management - Accounting - Economics)	12	10.6
	Engineering Sciences	9	8.0
	Sciences Of Public Relations And Media	6	5.3
	Military-Security College	17	15.0
	Other Disciplines	49	43.4
Scientific Experience	Less Than 5 Years	30	26.5
	5-10 Years	17	15.0
	10-15 Years Old	44	38.9
	15 Years And Over	22	19.5

It is clear from Table 5 the following:

Age Group: It was found that 31.9% of the study sample are those under 30 years old, while 55.8% are those from 30 to less than 40 years old, while 8.0% are those from 40 to 40 years old. Less than 50 years old, while 4.4% are those aged 50 and over.

Academic Qualification: It was found that 41.5% of the study sample are diplomas or less, and 53.9% are Bachelor's holders, while 4.4% are postgraduate holders.

Scientific Specialization: It was found that 17.7% of the study sample are from human and social sciences (education - literature) and 10.6% are administrative and financial sciences (management - accounting - economics), while 8.0% are from engineering sciences specialization, while 5.3% are from public relations and media sciences, while 15.0% are from a military-security college, while 43.4% are from other disciplines.

Scientific Experience: It was found that 26.5% of the study sample are those whose years of service are less than 5 years, while 15.0% are those whose years of service are from 5 to less than 10 years, while 38.9% are those who have years of service. From 10 to less than 15 years, while 19.5% of those with years of service from 15 years or more.

Second: The Criterion Adopted In The Study: To interpret the results of the study and judge the level of response, the researchers relied on arranging the arithmetic averages at the field level for the questionnaire, and the level of the paragraphs in each field, and the researchers determined the degree of approval according to the criterion adopted for the study, as shown in Table (6) :

Table 6: clarifies the criterion adopted in the study

SMA	Relative Weight	Degree Of Approval

From 1- 1.8	From 20.0% - 36.0%	**Very Low**
Greater than 1.8 - 2.6	Greater than 36.0% - 52.0%	**Low**
Greater than 2.6 - 3.4	Greater than 52.0% - 68.0%	**Medium**
Greater than 3.4 - 4.2	Greater than 68.0% - 84.0%	**Great**
Greater than 4.2 - 5	Greater than 84.0% - 100%	**Very Large**

The Answer to the Study's Questions:

Q1-: What is the level of increase in achievement motivation among Palestinian police workers in Gaza Strip during the outbreak of the Corona epidemic?

The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, and arrangement were used to find out the degree of agreement on dimension paragraphs, and the results are shown in Table (7).

Table 7: shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and the relative weight of a motivation increase

Field (Section)	SMA	Standard Deviation	Relative Weight	Degree Of Approval
Motivation Increases As A Whole	4.12	0.523	82.40	**Great**

From the previous table, it can be concluded that the arithmetic mean of all paragraphs is equal to 4.12, meaning that the relative weight is 82.40%, and this means that there is agreement to a large degree by the sample members on the level of increasing achievement motivation among Palestinian police workers in Gaza Strip under the outbreak of the Corona epidemic and the researchers attribute that to The readiness of Palestinian police personnel to take all preventive and safety measures in order to preserve the lives of people from the spread of the Corona epidemic in light of the spread of the epidemic all over the world.

Test Hypotheses of the Study

Ho$_1$: There are statistically significant differences in the average of the respondents' estimates about the level of increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to a number of personal variables (Age Group, Academic Qualification, Scientific Specialization, and Scientific Experience).

The hypothesis is derived from the following sub-hypotheses:

Ho$_{1-1}$: There are statistically significant differences in the average of the respondents' estimates of the level of increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to the age group variable.

Table 8: shows the results of the "single-factor variance" test - the age group

Field (Section)	Averages				Test Value	Probability Value (Sig.)
	Less Than 30	30 To Less Than 40	40 To Less Than 50	50 Or More		
Increased Achievement Motivation	4.84	4.72	4.87	4.01	1.015	0.274

* The difference between the averages is statistically significant at a significance level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

From the results shown in the previous table, it was found that the probability value (Sig.) Corresponding to the "one-way variance" test is greater than the level of significance (0.05) for all dimensions and dimensions as a whole. Thus, it can be concluded that there are no statistically significant differences for the average of respondents' estimates of the level of increase in achievement motivation in the police. Palestinians in the Gaza Strip attributed to the variable age group. The researchers attribute this to: The majority of Palestinian police personnel are selected according to specific criteria, so you find them worthy of work and providing the best services at all levels and levels.

Ho$_{1-2}$: There are statistically significant differences in the average of the respondents' estimates of the level of increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to the educational qualification variable.

Table 9: shows the results of the "mono-variance" test - academic qualification

Field (Section)	Averages			Test Value	Probability Value (Sig.)
	Intermediate Diploma Or Less	Bachelor	Postgraduate		
Increased Achievement Motivation	4.85	4.67	4.68	0.454	0.613

* The difference between the averages is statistically significant at a significance level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

From the results shown in the previous table, it was found that the probability value (Sig.) Corresponding to the "one-way variance" test is greater than the level of significance (0.05) for all dimensions and dimensions as a whole. Thus, it can be concluded that there are no statistically significant differences for the average of respondents 'estimates of the level of increase in achievement motivation in the police. The Palestinian population in Gaza Strip is attributed to the scientific qualification variable, and the researchers attribute that to: All indicators indicating competitive advantage and the scope of its application are aware of all employees of the Central Governorate Police Station, regardless of the academic qualification they hold due to the similarity of

work conditions, and the clarity of responsibilities and tasks that they perform as they always strive to accomplish Their works as required.

Ho$_{1-3}$: There are statistically significant differences in the average of the respondents' estimates regarding the level of increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to the variable of scientific specialization.

Table 10: shows the results of the "one-way contrast" test - the scientific specialization

Field (Section)	Averages						Test Value	Probability Value (Sig.)
	Human And Social Sciences	**Administrative And Financial Sciences**	**Engineering Sciences**	**Sciences Of Public Relations And Media**	**Military-Security College**	**Other Disciplines**		
Increased Achievement Motivation	4.88	4.82	4.87	4.86	4.85	4.83	0.442	0.501

From the results shown in the previous table, it was found that the probability value (Sig.) Corresponding to the "one-on-one variance" test is greater than the level of significance (0.05) for all dimensions and dimensions as a whole, and thus it can be concluded that there is no level of achievement motivation increase in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip attributable to the variable of specialization. The researchers attribute this to: that all workers in the Central Governorate Police Station have a specific role in applying the law to all citizens in violation of all high professionalism, so there is no difference between them and each of them does his work perfectly.

Ho$_{1-4}$: There are statistically significant differences in the average of the respondents' estimates regarding the level of increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to the variable of scientific experience.

Table 11: shows the results of the "single-factor variance" test - scientific experience

Field (Section)	Averages				Test Value	Probability Value (Sig.)
	Less Than 5 Years	**5-10 Years**	**10-15 Years Old**	**15 Years And Over**		
Increased Achievement Motivation	4.85	4.76	4.82	4.12	1.934	0.122

* The difference between the averages is statistically significant at a significance level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

From the results shown in the previous table, it was found that the probability value (Sig.) Corresponding to the "one-way variance" test is greater than the level of significance (0.05) for all dimensions and dimensions as a whole. Thus, it can be concluded that there are no statistically significant differences for the average of the respondents' estimates about the level of increase in achievement motivation. The Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip attributed to the variable of scientific experience. The researchers attribute this to the roles played by the employees of the Central Governorate Police Station. The treatment does not differ from one to another, even regardless of their years of service, as everyone is equal, in imposing order and security inside the police headquarters while ensuring the improvement of Palestinian police personnel by creating comfortable and appropriate psychological and social conditions for them inside Central Governorate Police Station.

Conclusions

The following Results and recommendations were reached:

− That the level of increase in achievement motivation among Palestinian police workers in Gaza Strip remained the outbreak of the Corona epidemic? Which came with a relative weight of 82.40%, which is significantly.

− There are no statistically significant differences between the averages of the study sample's estimates on the increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to the age group variable.

− There are no statistically significant differences between the averages of the study sample's estimates on the increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to the educational qualification variable

− There are no statistically significant differences between the averages of the study sample's estimates on the increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to the scientific specialization variable.

− There are no statistically significant differences between the averages of the study sample's estimates on the increase in achievement motivation in the Palestinian Police in Gaza Strip due to the scientific experience variable.

Recommendations

− Increasing interest in preparing and organizing specialized training courses and programs in the field of managing dealing with all different segments in order to preserve the lives of people from the Corona epidemic.

− Support and strengthen the spirit of cooperation, responsibility, and joint cooperation with all different cases through continuous training to permanently refine their skills.

− Emphasizing on increasing the achievement motivation of police station workers through permanent moral motivation.

− The necessity of conducting more studies on workers in police stations in Gaza Strip and their role in limiting the spread of Corona disease.

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