

Political Awareness Among the Hashemite University Students (A Comparative Survey Study)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at understanding the levels of political awareness among The Hashemite University students and its relationship with gender and academic field. Study sample was composed of 380 students recruited from humanities and scientific faculties regardless of sex. An instrument was developed to measure the status quo level of political awareness consisted initially of 45 questions. These questions were assigned under the umbrella of four main dimensions; executive authority, legislature authority, constitution and the judiciary system, and political regime. A pilot study consisted of 100 students was conducted to refine the number of questions based on the discriminate significance and the difficulty index. A net of 34 questions (11 were excluded) were selected for the final survey. Results indicate a significance statistical gender difference in the political awareness for the four dimensions and the whole survey in favour of males. In addition, a significant statistical difference in the political awareness of student regarding the specialty on the scale as overall. No significant statistical difference was found between the study four dimensions. This study revealed a significant statistical difference in the political awareness in favour of male's students of the humanities colleges on the political awareness scale as overall when compared with male student of scientific colleges. This study revealed a significant statistical difference in the political awareness in favour of female students of the humanities colleges on the political awareness scale as overall when compared with female student of scientific colleges.

Keywords: Political Awareness, students, The Hashemite University, gender, academic field, humanities, scientific.

Theoretical contextual & Literature

Political awareness concept is one of the concepts connected with the political knowledge of people in any society. It represents the core understanding and comprehending of people to the political processes in their local society or internationally. People point of view of what is taking place around them or at their society and their understanding of the continuous political changes that are taking place and the negative and positive impact of these changes upon them is one of the most important factors that has a strong relationship and great importance in determining the political awareness levels of people in society. Identity crisis is one of the aspects of political awareness weakness were people do not know their political system nature and identity; is it a tribal or a religious or a secular system. This produces unclear and confused picture which makes people unable to identify their rights and how to deal with political situations and diversity. Another aspect of PA weakness is social integration crisis as a result of the backwardness that the society is suffering from especially socio-economically which are a cumulative effect over long decades of deprivation and oppression that makes individuals more connected to their clans, nationality and sectarian. So political awareness was replaced with intolerance and unconscious bias.

Generally, Individual interest in political awareness concept has increased largely in many countries worldwide, because of the paramount importance in this concept especially in democratic societies. As such this concept was the focus of attention of many research studies especially in foreign societies. These research studies primarily aimed at

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studying the political awareness level among students because of the knowledge, cultural, behavioral and social requirements needed by this group compared to other society groups. Later studies focus on teachers (lecturers) level of PA as this group has a direct influence upon students. These factors drive researchers to focus more on the importance of the developing political awareness among the youth as this will shape the future of the nation. People having a political awareness concept in any society is fundamental factor in its stability, so several studies have highlighted the importance of political awareness to the extent of considering it a vital inevitable process to be present in any society (Ahmed, 2011).

In spite of that political awareness concept is one of the recent concepts that became a central interest of many individuals in the contemporary history, people in the Arabic societies generally early in the past era did not show great interest in this concept as they were living a state of intellectual inertia and unwillingness to participate socially or politically (Jarrar, 2014). The main interest of people at that time especially youth was personal economic issues, a good living level and self-fulfillment more than their concern of the political issues in their societies. However, this look changed clearly, especially at the start of the third millennium, as the youth in Arabic societies became more enthusiastic to participate in the political life of their societies. This change was clearly evident by the recent increased level of participation in the political life in the recent Arab world events (Jarrar, 2014).

Political awareness reflects a comprehension vision of individuals towards their political issues, which includes their political knowledge and their awareness level of political concepts which effectively and positively influence their participation and understanding in political and social issues, which ultimately lead to the desired positive change (Ahmed, 2011). The direct relationship between political awareness and individuals' social relationships and political knowledge was reflected in their efforts to know and comprehend what political and social interaction taking place around them whether locally or internationally. Many researchers pointed out the directed relationship of an individual political knowledge and his level political awareness (Zaller, 1992; Al-Sharah, 2014). As such it is irrational to judge an individual political awareness level without measuring the degree of his political knowledge which was emphasized by Van Deth (2000) that PA level as a concept embraces the level of an individual participation in political events to the level of comparing this level of his social and economic activities which are taking place in his society (Van Deth, 2000). Another researcher pointed that an individual political awareness can be judged through his level of motivation to participate and not through his attention to the political events (Shani, 2007). Another researcher, emphasize that PA can be judged through cognitive participation in political developments, in other words, a vigilant individual will follow up, collect, analyze such political events and as such has more awareness in politics (Zaller, 1992).

Ahmed (2011) sees political awareness as an individual general knowledge and perception of the different political events in his society which will help him to understand the several problems people suffer from and provide effective solutions by effectively participating in political and social events and to follow-up continuously. He stresses that PA includes political knowledge and leanings and the ability to make a change in social and political problems in the society (Ahmed, 2011). Moreover, the level of availability of multidimensional services for young people in their society would influence their political awareness (Aurangzeb, 2008). He pointed that deprivation young of participation in civil society establishments and political and social life will lead disturb the political and social system in any country, so it is of great importance to enhance and sharpen effectively young's capabilities and capacities to yield a positive influence. Also, young participation in political activities improves largely PA development and their skills to live in the society, in developed countries, such as USA and Canada, young are encouraged to actively practicing democracy as such they possess high levels of PA when compared with developing countries (Henn, 2005). Therefore, students especially at the university level assumed to have acceptable levels of PA so they can have impact on others and to recognize by themselves when to oppose or endorse views of other (Coleman, 2015; O'Cadiz, 2018).

Scientific based PA leads to the analysis of events objectively and scientifically away from emotions or environmental impact or to exaggerate in monitoring pros and cons factors, therefore, PA of the society will help individuals to analyze political issues from different viewpoints which reflects in reality an academic and scientific scene that helps researchers in

this field (Coleman, 2015). This emphasizes the role of social science teachers in developing the concept of PA among students by integrating practically social concepts in students curricula which helps in cultivation of constructive work spirits and active involvement socially as such, the development of these concepts has a paramount effect upon students' behavior in developed countries, for example, Carnegie Corporation stated that approximately 28 million students, 10-17 years old, are subjected to involved in serious social problems such as, addiction of alcohol and drugs or fails academically if they did not receive effective education in social and political topics. Therefore, many American organizations showed a special attention in raising the awareness of positive social and political concepts in an attempt to develop a positive discipline among young students (Abonu, 2013; Russell, 2007).

The development of political awareness concepts among students is an urgent and essential issue for all societies as many teenage students think this concept is not an essential priority among their requirements at this age and they think it is related for adults only (Russell, 2007). However, it was emphasized that training individuals to have a sound political education and deepen their understanding and respect to institutional work, tolerance of others views, accept criticism are basics of this sound political education (Mundy, 2009; Galston, 2001). So, it is the responsibility of all educational institutional especially university to extremely consider these points when developing their curricula. For example, political and social concepts should be integrated within the curricula of social courses which enables students' to raise knowledge level noticeably during several study levels (Halpern, 2002).

Halpern et al (2002) sees that worldwide political changes taken place generally and in Arab world specifically need a great effort in raising students understanding of the political and social aspects they living and help them to integrated effectively in their society and this necessitates that university officials to develop political awareness especially among student with extreme ideologies to prevent their involvement in such dark extreme groups. Instead, inculcating concepts that raise the sense of community to become productive and effective and capable of making positive change (Halpern, 2002). In this regard, perceptions toward citizenship, political opinions, and scientific background of teachers have a direct effect upon learning concepts in national education. In addition, student level of maturation, gender and social level is directly related to his national interests (Ersoy, 2014).

Many researchers have linked the concept of political awareness to several demographic factors such as, age, academic field and gender. For example, in 1998, Singh pointed that the level of political awareness among was higher in humanities faculties when compared with scientific faculties (Singh, 1998). In Pakistan, weak levels of political awareness was seen among both male and female students generally, in spite of that males students at the humanities faculties have higher levels of political awareness (Ahmed, 2015). Kauts and Kumar (2014) confirm that male student's levels of political awareness was higher than female's students (Kauts, 2014). Kaur (2000) found that teachers and students at secondary schools levels have less political awareness when compared with students at higher education levels (Kaur, 2000).

In general, a high impact effect of teaching political sciences courses upon the political awareness level among students. Statistically, undertaking political sciences courses showed that gender has a significant effect in level of PA in favor of female students, however, the effect of education field (scientific or humanities) was insignificant (Althubetat, 2013). Student sex and place of living influence the levels of PA and results showed significant differences in favour of males (Parveen, 2007; Jennings, 2015). Moreover, most studies emphasize that PA level will increase steadily among educated individuals compared to others (Van Deth, 2000) they found that from a gender perspective, males have higher level of PA than females (Burns, 2002). Recently, PA level was the focus of attention of young people more than adults as it was previously (Campbell, 2006). In the current period, PA is considered as an essential human need due to the hard and bitter reality the middle east region is living nowadays which includes, lag far behind in political issues and concepts or lack of the rights for many individuals.

PA is an important human need as it is linked to the current situation with its problems and concerns. PA is also linked to the social environment where people live, as it will help in knowing, studying, analyzing the different events and its normal or abnormal changes and developments within the local environment or internationally upon people and

society (Eliasoph, 1998). This means a positive social environment will encourage people to participate and integrates within the political life and therefore people will have a good level of PA (Eliasoph, 1998). Communication between individuals, their general knowledge level and their ability to understand current status of their society will have an impact on PA. It is clear that socially and economically active people will have more PA levels (Zaller, 1992).

The author considers political events that take place especially in Arabic world and its political and social outcomes has a big influence on the level of political awareness among young students, this study aims to measure the level of PA among the Hashemite University students and the influence of gender and academic specialty.

In Jordan, the political knowledge of people is shaped by many intrinsic and extrinsic factors since the Sykes-Picot Agreement and the end of the Othman emperor. These factors include, the nature of the political system (Monarchy), mosaic nature of its population demographic features and the endless political changes in Arab world. Recently, advances in the social media, internet and technology has greatly influence the level of political knowledge and became an essential tool in politics (Shirky, 2011). Religion is another factor that has a deep impact upon political awareness (Al-Sharah, Althubetat, and Jarrar 2014). These factors are of great importance in shaping population (especially young's) knowledge and deeply influencing their decision regarding different internal and external political issues, however, external political knowledge is lower than their internally (Al-Momani, 2008).

In Jordan, as a young society with many young's attend the university every year understanding their level of political awareness is of vital importance. Student's life in university is an important phase of developing and enhancing their political knowledge and awareness as revealed by Althubetat and Jarrar (2013) study when integrating of a course on political science has enhanced student awareness of politics significantly in Petra University of Jordan (Althubetat and Jarrar, 2013). Another study in 2012 investigates the awareness of important concepts in political culture among Jordanian undergraduate students has revealed lower degree of awareness in political terms except for participation in politics (Awamleh and Shnikat, 2012). In 2017 a study investigating knowledge of students in politics in Jordan and Libya showed a high level, however, external political knowledge is lower than their internally (Alsalti and Ghanem, 2017). In the previous studies age, sex and college type variables were found influencing students' knowledge in politics.

Study problem and hypothesis

Political awareness is a principle political concepts that plays a significant role in influencing individuals especially the young and it is primarily linked to the motivation level of an individual political participation. Therefore, most democratic societies including Jordan society are in very urgent need to determine the level of political awareness among Jordanian university students to keep pace with the modern trends in political issues globally and especially in tandem with the Arab spring political transformations. Also, to keep pace with the pros and cons of university life upon students and finally, the nature of Jordanian society as a young society in which the youth contributes largely to its democratic life. Therefore, the objective of this study is to measure the level of local PA among The Hashemite University students and its relationship with gender and academic field (Scientific or Humanities) variables by answering the following questions:

1. What is the level of PA among The Hashemite University students?
2. Dose PA level differ according to gender or the academic field (Scientific or Humanities)?

Methodology

Study population and sample

In this study a quantitative approach was adopted by the researcher suitable for the nature of the study and its questions using a survey method to achieve the objectives of the study. The study population represents all undergraduate students at the Hashemite University during the first semester 2018/2019 including scientific and humanities faculties (Table 1). A representative stratified random sample of 380 undergraduate students (males and females) were recruited from scientific and humanities faculties based on the formula $(nh = (Nh / N) * n)$ (Table 1) (Krejcie, 1970; Cochran, 2007). The participants were undergraduate with an age of 18 to 22 years old.

Table 1: Distribution of The Hashemite University student's population according to academic field and gender

| Academic field | Male (%) | Females (%) | Total (%) |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Scientific | 5721 (44) | 7200 (56) | 12921 (100) |
| Humanities | 2455 (28) | 6412 (72) | 8867 (100) |
| Total | 8176 (37) | 13612 (63) | 21788 (100) |

Table 2: Distribution of The Hashemite University student's sample according to academic field and gender

| Academic field | Male (%) | Females (%) | Total (%) |
|----------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| Scientific | 100 (45) | 125 (55) | 225 (100) |
| Humanities | 43 (28) | 112 (72) | 155 (100) |
| Total | 143 (38) | 237 (62) | 380 (100) |

Study Tool: Survey development

The researcher develops a test to measure local PA level among students formed primarily of 45 multiple choice questions each with four alternatives scale. This test was developed based on the assumption of the general political affairs that any undergraduate students within the age range mentioned above should know. The test was divided into four dimensions:

- D1. Legislative authority: 13 questions (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,14,17,20,32,33).
- D2. Executive authority: 9 questions (6,9,10,12,23,24,35,36,37).
- D3. Constitution and Judiciary authority: 11 questions(15,16,18,19,21,22,30,34,38,39,40).
- D4. Political system: 12 questions (11,13,25,26,27,28,29,31,41,42,43,44).

The researcher ensures when drafting the test, a clearly formulated, clear aim, and plausible distractors. The researcher takes in consideration when drafting each question in the survey, the following aspects:

1. Clearly formulated stem to measure the targeted aim
2. Plausible disguised and appealing choices (alternatives)
3. Clear language with correct grammar and ensures the list of choices are in a meaningful order.
4. To ensure internal validity of the survey, questions of similar aim were formulated in different forms.
5. Finally, the test was refined by conducting a pilot study by selecting a sample of 100 students manually (approximately 5% of the study population and not included in the final study sample) to fill the primary test. Difficulty indices for all questions were calculated and only questions with indices that lies between 0.3 and 0.7 were included in the study which result in including 34 questions and excluding of 11 ones. After the pilot study, the 34 were distributed into the four dimensions as follows (Appendix A):

- D1. Legislative authority: 12 questions (1,2,3,4,5,7,8,14,17,20,32,33).
- D2. Executive authority: 6 questions (6,9,10,12,23,24).
- D3. Constitution and Judiciary authority: 8 questions (15,16,18,19,21,22,30,34).
- D4. Political system: 8 questions (11,13,25,26,27,28,29,31).

The test was reviewed and evaluated by five reviewers specialized in political sciences and measurement and evaluation to ensure its suitability to measure PA among students. After statistically and grammatically refined and modified reviewers agree on the test suitability for the purpose. A soft electronic copy of the questions was prepared to be distributed on the selected sample.

Survey Application and Analysis

The survey was conducted in 2018 in Jordan at The Hashemite University. Initially, students undertaken elective or mandatory study courses at humanities or scientific faculties, where the survey will be employed, were selected. Permissions and appointment of the best times were taken from the corresponding teachers. The survey was applied in the presence of their teachers on times selected, mobiles and internet network were closed during the survey. The

survey was applied in appropriate atmosphere, aims were explained, anonymization, confidentiality and security were assured, and all inquiries from students during the survey were answered and explained clearly.

The survey data were collected manually and were entered into SPSS software program. Answers were labelled either zero for wrong answers and one for correct answers. A total of 370 responses were valid and 10 responses were excluded because of the respondent was not taking the questions seriously.

Results and Discussion

The present study aimed at identifying the level of local political awareness among the Hashemite University undergraduate students and its relationship to gender and academic filed variables. In order to answer the questions of the present study, means and standard deviations (SDs) were calculated for all data collected. Results obtained regarding the first research question (what is the level of local PA among the Hashemite University students?) for all dimensions are presented in table 3.

Table 3: Level of political awareness among all students for all survey dimensions

| Dimension | Mean | SD | Rank |
|---|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Executive authority (D2) | 7.74 | 4.46 | 1 |
| Legislative authority (D1) | 5.98 | 2.67 | 2 |
| Constitution and Judiciary authority (D3) | 5.09 | 2.85 | 3 |
| Political system (D4) | 3.83 | 2.13 | 4 |
| Total | 22.79 | 10.12 | - |

SD: Standard deviation.

It is apparent from Table 3 that levels of local PA among Hashemite University students have the highest value for executive authority dimension and lowest for political system dimension. This finding was explained by the several factors related to different media and communication means which empowers the executive authority a great importance in its role in the political and economic process. Also, its contribution in solving political and economic issues related to the Jordanian society. Another factor was the constant changes in political life that take place such as periodically changing of government cabinet. Moreover, the surveys conducted by several research centers have contributed to the development of the PA among students and deep understanding of the political life in Jordan. An important factor that contributes to this PA is the recent economic problems and complexities facing individuals in the society and the different solutions presented by the government. In addition, quota in forming government cabinet also helps individuals to understand the duties of executive authority in a better way.

Legislative authority dimension has the second highest level of local PA due to the interest of individuals in its legislations which influence several political and economic aspects related to the society and individuals. Young people are more interested in the role of the legislative authority in monitoring executive authority which could help in solving economic problems such as poverty, taxation and unemployment, therefore they were involved effectively in the election process especially recently. Social communication media have contributed to the increase in the awareness of individuals to the role of legislative authority duties in solving Jordanian society problems that individuals are suffering.

Third level of PA was assigned to the Constitution and Judiciary authority which reflects a less interest which is reflects the culture of Jordanian society which generally interested in solving economic and political more than their interest in constitution or judiciary or political system in spite of the fact that some undergraduate courses are concerned with both dimensions. The researcher also emphasizes that the political and economic status in Jordan has the greatest influence in developing students' awareness regarding both executive and legislative authorities more than constitution or judiciary authority.

Finally, the lowest score in PA was for the political system dimension which might be explained by the nature of the questions measuring this dimension as it were precise and difficult. Moreover, the nature of the political system in

Jordan is a stable monarchy not as other political systems of Arab countries, this nature led individuals to be uninterested in precise details which govern this dimension.

Results obtained regarding the second research question (Dose local PA among the Hashemite University students differ according to gender?) for all dimensions are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Differences between Political Awareness among students According to Gender

| Major | Gender | Numbers | Means | SD | T | Sig. |
|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| D1 | Male | 133 | 11.12 | 1.24 | 16.98 | 0.000 |
| | Female | 237 | 5.84 | 4.49 | | |
| D2 | Male | 133 | 5.34 | .94 | 14.53 | 0.000 |
| | Female | 237 | 2.99 | 2.15 | | |
| D3 | Male | 133 | 6.87 | 1.57 | 11.92 | 0.000 |
| | Female | 237 | 4.08 | 2.92 | | |
| D4 | Male | 133 | 6.69 | 2.26 | 4.09 | 0.000 |
| | Female | 237 | 5.59 | 2.81 | | |
| Total | Male | 133 | 28.12 | 6.59 | 9.33 | 0.000 |
| | Female | 237 | 19.79 | 10.53 | | |

SD: Standard deviation; T: T statistic, Sig.: significance (p value)

Statistical analysis showed significance difference in the level of local political awareness according to student gender in favor of males for all dimensions (t-test, $p = 0.001$) (Table 4). This finding might be explained by several factors specific to Jordanian society. For example, the patriarchal nature of the society in which males have powerful control over family and this makes females under the control of male's power in all decisions related to her life. Moreover, socialization of children within family prepares males for powerful role inside the family and within the society while females are prepared for traditional role of procreation, bringing up children and preparing food for the family. Another important factor is the traditional conservative nature of the society culture which is based on stereotypes of values, customs and traditions which governs what is appropriate or inappropriate as a female behavior. Our data are in agreement with other studies which showed that PA among male student is higher than female students (Kauts, 2014; Ahmed, 2015; Parveen, 2007; Abdo-Katsipis, 2017).

Results obtained regarding the second research question (Dose local PA among the Hashemite University students differ according to academic field?) for all dimensions are presented in Table 5. Statistical analysis of data showed a significant difference in the level of local PA between the overall students' responses at the humanities faculties when compared with student's responses at the scientific faculties for all dimensions in favor of humanities (T test, $p = 0.004$).

Table 5: Differences between Political Awareness among students according to academic field.

| Major | Academic field | Numbers | Means | SD | T | Sig |
|-------|----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| D1 | Scientific | 215 | 7.70 | 4.25 | 0.181 | 0.86 |
| | Humanities | 155 | 7.79 | 4.74 | | |
| D2 | Scientific | 215 | 3.83 | 1.98 | 0.054 | 0.96 |
| | Humanities | 155 | 3.84 | 2.33 | | |
| D3 | Scientific | 215 | 4.96 | 2.68 | 1.02 | 0.32 |
| | Humanities | 155 | 5.27 | 3.07 | | |
| D4 | Scientific | 215 | 5.83 | 2.56 | 1.32 | 0.19 |
| | Humanities | 155 | 6.20 | 2.82 | | |
| Total | Scientific | 215 | 21.49 | 10.23 | 2.94 | 0.004 |
| | Humanities | 155 | 24.59 | 9.72 | | |

SD: Standard deviation; T: T statistic, Sig: significance (p value).

This difference was explained by the several humanities and social courses included within the curricula of humanities which provide students with political, economic and social concepts which increase their understanding and subsequently raises their level of PA. This was in accordance with Singh (1998) study which revealed that social faculties' students have better PA than scientific faculties. Another study pointed the importance of integrating political and social concepts within social curricula courses as it will raise noticeably students' political and social knowledge at different study stages (Halpern, 2002).

However, when comparing between students' responses of humanities faculties with student's response of scientific faculties for each dimension, no significant difference in levels of local PA (T test, $p > 0.05$). This insignificance was attributed to the equal interests of all students (males and females) in both fields regarding the dimensions and in order to verify these insignificance differences a t-test was conducted to compare responses of male/female students of scientific faculties and corresponding male/female students of humanities faculties regarding local PA survey.

Table 6: Different between Political Awareness According to Gender

| Academic field | Gender | Numbers | Means | SD | T | Sig |
|----------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Scientific | Males | 90 | 26.37 | 6.80 | 4.78 | 0.001 |
| Humanities | | 43 | 31.79 | 4.27 | | |
| Scientific | Females | 125 | 17.97 | 10.85 | 2.85 | 0.005 |
| Humanities | | 112 | 21.83 | 9.82 | | |

SD: Standard deviation; T: T statistic, Sig: significance (p value).

Statistical analysis of data revealed a significant higher level of PA among male students at humanities faculties when compared to male students at the scientific faculties (T test, p value = 0.001) (Table 6). Moreover, statistical analysis of data revealed a significant higher level of PA among female students at humanities faculties when compared to female students at the scientific faculties (T test, p value = 0.005) (Table 6). This result was explained by factors related to the teachers and courses of the humanities faculties. The presence of courses in their curricula related to topics of nationality, human rights and duties and topics in gender equality play a role in the development of the PA especially for males (gender differences explained previously). Moreover, the educational background (school and university) of humanities faculties teachers compared to teachers of the scientific faculties makes them have a higher level of PA as they are more interested in cultural, social and political issues which is normally part of the courses they teach and this is reflected on their students PA level and increased interest in national issues (Coleman, 2015; Abdo-Katsipis, 2017). This is supported by (Ersoy, 2014) who revealed that the scientific background of teachers has a direct influence upon learning national education related concepts.

Recommendations

1. Researchers recommend further comparative studies exploring political awareness national wide.
2. Suggest a qualitative study to explore the low political awareness among students of scientific colleges and female students.
3. Integrating some political concepts related to the political awareness within the undergraduate curricula.

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الوعي السياسي لدى طلاب الجامعة الهاشمية: (دراسة مسحية مقارنة)

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ملخص

هدفت الدراسة إلى معرفة مستويات الوعي السياسي لدى طلاب الجامعة الهاشمية، وعلاقته بمتغيرات الجنس و المجال الأكاديمي، وتكونت عينة الدراسة من (380) طالباً وطالبة من جميع طلبة الجامعة الهاشمية في الكليات العلمية والإنسانية بغض النظر عن الجنس، وتم تطوير اختبار لقياس مستوى الوعي السياسي تألف بداية من (45) فقرة تم توزيعها على أربعة أبعاد رئيسية هي: (السلطة التنفيذية، والسلطة التشريعية، والدستور والسلطة القضائية، والنظام السياسي)، تم غرلة فقرات الاختبار؛ وذلك بإيجاد معامل صعوبة الفقرة والدلالة التمييزية على عينة استطلاعية مكونة من (100) طالب وطالبة، وقد تم استبعاد (11) فقرة من الاختبار كان معامل صعوبتها غير مناسبة، لتصبح عدد فقرات الاختبار المطبق على الطلبة (34) فقرة. ودلت أبرز نتائج الدراسة على وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين الجنسين في الوعي السياسي للأبعاد الأربعة وعلى الدرجة الكلية للاختبار لصالح الطلبة الذكور، وبينت نتائج الدراسة وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في الوعي السياسي تعزى للمجال الأكاديمي على الدرجة الكلية للاختبار، وعدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية لأبعاد الاختبار الأربعة، ودلت نتائج الدراسة أن هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية لمستويات الوعي السياسي لصالح طلاب الكليات الإنسانية على الدرجة الكلية لمقياس الوعي السياسي عند مقارنته بالطلاب الذكور في الكليات العلمية، وبينت نتائج الدراسة أن هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية لمستويات الوعي السياسي لصالح الطالبات في الكليات الإنسانية على الدرجة الكلية لمقياس الوعي السياسي عند مقارنتها بالطالبات في الكليات العلمية.

الكلمات الدالة: الوعي السياسي، الطلبة، الجامعة الهاشمية، الجنس، المجال الأكاديمي، العلوم الإنسانية والعلمية.

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