Deanship of Scientific Research

Political Values and Their Relationship to Intellectual Security among University Students: A Field Study

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Abstract

Objectives: This study aimed to reveal the level of political values and their relationship to intellectual security among university students in Jordan.

Methods: The study applied two instruments: the political values scale, comprising 48 items distributed across six dimensions (freedom, justice, tolerance, citizenship, responsibility, and political participation values); and the intellectual security scale, consisting of 27 items. The study's sample included 428 students from Al-Balqa Applied University.

Results: The study's findings indicated that the level of political values among the students was high overall, except for political participation values, which were at a moderate level. The ranking was as follows: justice and equality values, citizenship values, responsibility values, freedom values, tolerance values, and political participation values. The study showed a statistically significant difference in the level of political values attributed to the gender variable, in favour of males, and no statistically significant difference attributed to the place of residence variable. The results also revealed a high level of intellectual security. Additionally, there was a positive and statistically significant relationship between the study participants' scores on the overall political values scale and all its dimensions and their scores on the overall intellectual security scale.

Conclusions: Political values play a crucial role in shaping a society's culture as they influence people's attitudes and behaviours on a variety of social and political issues. Therefore, reaching political consensus requires educating students about political principles. This supports the political system, prevents political unrest, encourages stability among diverse social groups, and fosters national belonging.

Keywords: Political values, intellectual security, Irbid University College, university students, Jordan.

القيم السياسية وعلاقتها بالأمن الفكري لدى طلبة الجامعة: دراسة ميدانية

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ملخّص

الاهداف: هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى الكشف عن مستوى القيم السياسية وعلاقتها بالأمن الفكري لدى طلبة الجامعة في الأردن.

المنهجية: لقد تم تطبيق أداتيْ الدراسة وهما: مقياس القيم السياسية المكون من (48) فقرة والموزع على ستة أبعاد (بعد قيم الحرية، قيم العدالة والمساواة، قيم التسامح، قيم المواطنة، قيم المسؤولية، وبعد قيم المشاركة السياسية)، ومقياس الأمن الفكري المكون من (27) فقرة. لقد طبقت الدراسة على عينة عشوائية مكونة من (428) طالبا وطالبة من كلية إربد الجامعية، جامعة البلقاء.

النتائج: لقد أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن مستوى القيم السياسية عند الطلبة كان مرتفعا على المقياس ككل باستثناء قيم المشاركة السياسية حيث جاء بمستوى متوسط وجاء ترتيها كالتالي: قيم العدالة والمساواة، قيم المواطنة، قيم المسؤلية، قيم الحرية، قيم التسامح، ، وقيم المشاركة السياسية. أظهرت الدراسة وجود فرق دال إحصائيًا في مستوى القيم السياسية تعزى لمتغير الجنس ولصالح الذكور، وعدم وجود فرق دال إحصائيًا تعزى لمتغير مكان السكن. كما أظهرت النتائج أن مستوى الأمن الفكري جاء بمستوى مرتفع. وأظهرت وجود علاقة موجبة ذات دلالة إحصائية بين تقديرات أفراد عينة الدراسة على مقياس القيم السياسية ككل وعلى جميع الأبعاد وتقديراتهم على مقياس الأمن الفكري ككل.

الخلاصة: تلعب القيم السياسية دوراً حيوياً في تشكيل ثقافة المجتمع حيث إنها تؤثر على توجهات الناس وسلوكياتهم في مجموعة متنوعة من القضايا الاجتماعية والسياسية وبالتالي فإن هذا يتطلب التوصل إلى توافق سياسي لتعليم الطلاب حول المبادئ السياسية. فهذا يدعم النظام السياسي، ويحول دون الاضطرابات السياسية، ويشجع على الاستقرار بين المجموعات الاجتماعية المتنوعة، وينمي الانتماء الوطني. توصي الدراسة بتضمين القيم السياسية والأمن الفكري في المناهج الدراسية وخطط الطلاب وأنشطة الدراسة والفعاليات.

الكلمات الدالة: القيم السياسية، الأمن الفكري، كلية إربد الجامعية، طلبة الجامعات، الأردن.

Introduction

Universities play a crucial role in the holistic development of students, encompassing all aspects of their personalities, including the political dimension. They are responsible for cultivating well-rounded individuals and preparing the youth for societal progress. Within the university environment, characterised by freedom of thought and expression for students and professors, arbitrary opinions and tyrannical perspectives are set aside. The significance of political values and culture has become increasingly evident due to their impact on the lives of university students, particularly as Jordan experiences significant political changes, pluralism, and encouragement of political engagement (Bani Yassien et al., 2023; Sakarneh et al., 2023). As societies undergo profound intellectual transformations and are influenced by global openness and advancements in communication, their lives, cultures, and value systems are inevitably affected. Consequently, societies must safeguard themselves and future generations from intellectual infiltration by fortifying their value systems, including political values (Alkhaldi et al., 2023; Aljedayah et al., 2022).

Values represent a fundamental component in shaping the culture of a society. They are among the most crucial aspects to instill in the hearts of generations from an early age, as they embody society's ideology and philosophy. Values reflect individuals' thought processes within a specific culture and guide their behaviour, judgements, and attitudes regarding what is desirable or unacceptable based on the established societal rules and standards (Alatoom et al., 2022; Alazzam et al., 2024; Al-Rawashdeh et al., 2024).

Values are the primary guiding principles for an individual's behaviour, and their absence or loss of significance leaves individuals without direction. They are essential for individuals to find meaning in their lives and are thus considered fundamental in economics, politics, and social life (Obeidat et al., 2022). Values profoundly impact human relationships in all their manifestations and are a social necessity. They represent the standards that should be present in every society, permeating individuals through their inclinations, motivations, and aspirations and manifesting in various forms of behaviour (Al-Gharaibeh, 2017; Rababah et al., 2023; Wolor et al., 2023).

Furthermore, intellectual security is a pillar of comprehensive social security as it pertains to developing individuals' collective intellect, culture, and behaviour in society. It protects them from destructive ideologies that can afflict individuals and societies. A society that establishes its identity, cultivates a distinct sense of self, and achieves intellectual security among its members becomes a genuine gateway to creativity, development, and prosperity for its civilisation and culture (Ibrahim, 2018; Rabab'a et al., 2022). Values are the yardstick for evaluating the ideas and principles disseminated within society. These values vary from one society to another and are rooted in their respective cultures. They constitute social phenomena that shape the behaviour of individuals and groups in their collective pursuit of meeting their needs (Al-Momani, 2015).

Values are mental and emotional benchmarks based on civilised references that empower individuals to make deliberate and free choices in alignment with their thoughts, words, and actions, independent of personal gain (Zamouri, 2020). Any value violation inevitably leads to the erosion of the entire value system. Moreover, values differ not only across cultures and societies but also within the same society across different periods and among individuals (Al-Momani, 2015).

Values play a vital role in shaping an individual's personality and establishing their goals within the framework of a reasonable standard (Obeidat et al., 2022). They also guide individuals in determining how to approach future situations, helping them consider the appropriate actions and methods to employ, interpret their behaviour, and enable society to navigate the changes it undergoes effectively. By defining the correct values, society can preserve its stability and unity while making choices that align with its goals (Omar, 2022; Momani, 2023). Values serve as criteria and scales for measuring work and evaluating behaviour and are crucial in directing society's thoughts towards specific objectives.

Educational thought can only effectively progress society if connected to a system of diverse educational values that encompass political values (Al-Momani et al., 2017).

1.1 Problem Statement

Universities have an important role in developing the personality of students from all aspects, including the political aspect, where it is incumbent upon them to contribute to building the ideal human and preparing youth for development.

The university is a space characterized by freedom of thought and expression for both students and professors, away from arbitrariness and tyranny of opinion. Values and political culture have become a necessity due to their impact on the lives of university youth, especially as we face significant changes politically, in pluralism, and in encouraging political life in Jordan. This requires focusing on students' political values and ensuring their political awareness and respect for political opinions that differ from their own. There has been an increase in the percentage of those affiliated with political parties, and at the same time, human societies are undergoing significant intellectual changes and profound effects due to global openness, advances in communication, and interaction between different communities, affecting their lives, cultures, and value systems. It is noted the spread of many foreign ideas and changes in the thinking patterns of youth, their clothing, and their way of interacting with others. Hence, this study aims to investigate the relationship between political values and intellectual security among university students and to determine if there is a significant relationship between their political values and intellectual security.

1.2 Research Questions

The study aims to address the following research questions:

1. What is the level of political values and intellectual security among the students of Irbid University College?
2. Are there statistically significant differences, at a significance level of ($\alpha = 0.05$), between the mean scores of the study sample on the items of the political values scale (combined and each dimension) and the items of the intellectual security scale (combined), based on the variables of gender, place of residence, and the interaction between them?
3. Is there a correlation between political values and intellectual security among the students of Irbid University College?

The study specifically focuses on the students of Irbid University College, which is affiliated with Al-Balqa Applied University. Data collection will occur during the second semester of the academic year 2022-2023. The validity and reliability of the research tools and the participant's responses to the survey items will influence the accuracy and reliability of the study's results."

2. Methods

The researchers employed the correlational descriptive approach as it closely aligns with the nature of this study.

2.1 Population and Sample of the Study

The study population comprised all the students enrolled in study programmes at Irbid University College during the second semester of the academic year 2022-2023. The total number of students in the study population was 5,975. The study sample comprised 428 students, representing approximately 7.2% of the study population. The sample was selected using the simple random sampling method. Eight courses of general culture subjects were selected, which are taught to all students from various specialties and all years, with a total of 480 students. Of these, 428 students responded, forming the study sample.

Table 1. The study sample according to its variables (gender, place of residence)

			Home Place		Total
			Village	City	
Gender	Female	Count	130	117	247
		% of Total	30.4%	27.3%	57.7%
	Male	Count	110	71	181
		% of Total	25.7%	16.6%	42.3%
Total		Count	240	188	428
		% of Total	56.1%	43.9%	100.0%

2.2 The Tools of the Study

To achieve the study's objectives and answer its questions, the researchers constructed two scales: the political values scale and the intellectual security scale. The initial version of the political values scale consisted of 48 items distributed across six dimensions (freedom, justice and equality, tolerance, citizenship, responsibility, and political participation), with each dimension containing 8 items. The initial version of the intellectual security scale consisted of 28 items. Responses to these items were made according to a five-point scale (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree and strongly disagree).

2.3 Content Validity of the "Political Values" and "Intellectual Security" Scales

To validate the scales, the initial versions were presented to a group of expert judges, who provided feedback. Based on the judges' feedback, some items in both scales were rephrased, and one item was removed from the Intellectual Security Scale, resulting in a revised scale comprising 27 items.

3.2.1 Construct Validity of the Political Values Scale

A pilot sample of forty students who were not part of the main study sample were given the scale by the researchers. To evaluate an item's association with the overall score of the scale and the total score of the dimension it belonged to, the adjusted item-total correlation coefficient was computed for each item. Items in the scale were retained based on two requirements: their correlation coefficient had to be at least 0.20 and there had to be a statistically significant correlation between the item and the overall score of its dimension. All of the coefficients—which varied from 0.32 to 0.73 and were above 0.20 for the study's objectives—were considered appropriate.

3.2.1.1 Reliability of the Political Values Scale

The internal consistency of the scale was assessed using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which was found to be 0.83 for the freedom values dimension, 0.75 for the justice and equality dimension, 0.80 for the tolerance dimension, 0.82 for the citizenship dimension, 0.77 for the responsibility dimension, 0.79 for the political participation dimension, and 0.91 for the scale as a whole. All coefficients were deemed acceptable for the current study.

3.2.2.1 Construct Validity of the Intellectual Security Scale

The scale was given to a pilot sample of 40 people who were not part of the main study population in order to confirm the construct validity of the instrument. To evaluate each item's correlation with the overall scale score, the adjusted item-total correlation coefficient was computed. A statistically significant association between the item and the overall scale score—with a minimum correlation coefficient of 0.20—was the requirement for keeping items on the scale.

3.2.2.2 Reliability of the Intellectual Security Scale

The scale's reliability was assessed using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which was found to be 0.83 for the scale as a whole, indicating acceptable reliability for the current study.

Both measures have the following scoring methods: the Intellectual Security Scale has 27 items, while the Political Values Scale has 48 items. A five-point scale is used by respondents to indicate how much the content of each item agrees or disagrees with their personal ideas. To indicate extreme disagreement, they place a "X" next to the item. The scores for each item range from 1 to 5.

3.3 Statistical Criteria for the Political Values Scale and the Intellectual Security Scale

To determine the overall level of political values and the level of each dimension, as well as the overall level of intellectual security. The averages and their corresponding levels are classified as follows: an average of less than 1.80 indicates a very low level, from 1.80 to less than 2.60 indicates a low level, from 2.60 to less than 3.40 indicates a moderate level, from 3.40 to less than 4.20 indicates High level, and an average between 4.20 and 5.00 indicates a very high level.

4. Theoretical Framework

4.1 Political Values

Political values are crucial indicators of quality of life, sophistication, and urbanisation. They reflect individuals' beliefs and attitudes towards the political system and encompass the immediate goals of political movements (Faraj, 2023). The significance of upbringing in shaping political values lies in fostering political consensus by disseminating general political concepts and values to a broad segment of society, thus garnering support for the political system and reducing the likelihood

of political unrest. Values serve as a mechanism for regulating individual and social behaviour (Al-Momani, 2015).

Political values exert influence on individuals' responses through the process of political socialisation. They stimulate interest in community issues, promote political engagement, and align political behaviour with social behaviour. Political values also express a sense of belonging to the nation, nurture national identity, and contribute to preparing individuals for political participation within society (Al-Sati, 2019; Sharah et al., 2019). Political values encompass various aspects, and some of the critical values can be summarised as follows:

1. *Freedom*: Freedom is a fundamental human value encompassing several freedoms, including freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression (Al-Momani et al., 2019).

2. *Justice and Equality*: Justice and equality are normative concepts that define moral and ethical standards for political and social life. Justice represents a paramount political, social, and moral value inherent in all societies. Conversely, equality is a fundamental political value emphasised in international human rights covenants, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which upholds the principle of equality among all individuals and prohibits discrimination (Saif, 2019).

These political values play a vital role in shaping individuals' viewpoints and actions within the political sphere, influencing the dynamics of societies.

1. *Tolerance*: Tolerance is a moral value with both political and intellectual dimensions. It goes beyond compromise and represents a positive attitude that recognises the rights of others to enjoy universally human rights and freedoms (Badarneh et al., 2017). Tolerance does not imply accepting social injustice or abandoning one's beliefs. Instead, it acknowledges the diversity in nature, situations, languages, behaviour, and values among individuals, emphasising their right to live peacefully with one another (Momani et al., 2022).

2. *Citizenship*: It refers to individuals' sense of belonging to a specific social group with a shared history and destiny. This feeling is regulated socially, legally, and politically, and individuals contribute to and defend their group (Al-Momani et al., 2019).

3. *Responsibility*: It entails an individual's recognition of their actions, willingness to bear the consequences, and ability to fulfil obligations. This includes being responsible for oneself and society, showing interest in political and economic issues, participating in activities conducted by social institutions (Saif, 2019).

4. *Political Participation*: It encompasses individuals' engagement in political activities within society, allowing them to communicate with political authorities and contribute to political decision-making (Al-Momani et al., 2019).

Several studies have been conducted on political values in various contexts. Ibrahim (2017) investigated the role of websites in strengthening the political values of Algerian youth. The sample included 328 students. The study revealed that websites play a meaningful role in enhancing the political values of Algerian youth. Abu Hamed's (2016) study measured political values among Palestinian university students with a sample size of 969 students. The study found that the level of political values among students was high, with freedom being the highest-rated value, followed by belonging, and equality and social justice ranking lower.

Omran (2020) examined the extent to which primary-stage national education teachers possess political values based on their perceptions. The sample consisted of 83 teachers from public schools in Amman. The results indicated that the teachers held many political values across all domains.

Al-Sati's (2019) study aimed to assess the effectiveness of political values among university youth. The study included a sample of 200 students from Sirte University, Libya. The findings revealed that the faculties of applied sciences showed a higher acceptance of political values than the humanities faculties.

Al-Freihat and Al-Momani's (2020) stuidy aimed to identify postgraduate students' political and economic values at the University of Jordan. The study included a sample of 105 students. The findings revealed that "political values" were ranked first, followed by "economic values". Based on these studies, the researchers conclude that collecting political values ultimately represents individuals' rights, duties, opinions, and societies.

Al-Sabahi and Al-Bustanji (2017) aimed to identify the level of knowledge of students in Al-Hussein Bin Talal

University regarding the content of some social and political concepts and values with a humanitarian dimension. The study sample consisted of 200 students. A questionnaire consisting of 18 items was used to collect data. The results indicated that the level of knowledge of students regarding the content of some social and political concepts and values with a humanitarian dimension was low, and that there were no statistically significant differences in the level of knowledge according to gender and academic year. The study recommended paying attention to the social, political, and humanitarian concepts and values mentioned in this study.

4.2 Intellectual Security

Intellectual security is an excellent concern for thinkers, planners, and policymakers in contemporary societies. It is recognised as a fundamental individual need and a crucial element for societal development and civilisation. Due to its direct impact on daily life, Intellectual security is prominent among the various dimensions of social security, including economic, political, and living aspects (Al-Bahi, 2016).

The progress and sustainability of nations and civilisations are intricately tied to their youth's intellectual capacities and ideas. Therefore, ensuring young individuals' intellectual security is paramount since their thoughts and beliefs shape their actions, behaviours, and conduct (Al-Enezi, 2019). With a secure intellectual environment, societal advancement becomes attainable, as intellectual influences and deviations play a critical role in maintaining social security and stability.

Preserving national identity, which encompasses beliefs, values, and traditions, is closely linked to intellectual security. This entails protecting the interdependence and social communication within society and countering any threats to societal identity posed by harmful ideas. Detrimental ideas can have negative repercussions that extend to the political, economic, and social spheres, posing significant risks to the stability and continuity of society, especially in the face of cultural globalisation and the rapid dissemination of ideas and values (Al-Momani, 2019).

Comprehensive national security, encompassing political, military, economic, and social strengths, requires addressing university students' intellectual and moral dimensions. It is crucial to pay attention to their intellectual well-being and preserve their positive thoughts, values, and traditions. This dimension represents a strategic pillar of national security as it is closely intertwined with the identity of universities. Safeguarding students' intellectual integrity by countering destructive ideas and protecting them from impurities is paramount for society's well-being in political, economic, and social domains (Mansour, 2017).

Enhancing students' intellectual security within university settings necessitates various educational, scientific, research, and societal measures. Conducting seminars and academic lectures within universities can contribute to strengthening intellectual security. *Societies rely on universities* to counter deviant and destructive ideologies (Al-Mawadhiya & Kanaan, 2019). Cultivating students' personalities based on the social, moral, and political values embraced by society is essential for their intellectual security (Al-Momani et al., 2018).

Intellectual security is closely intertwined with values, positive attitudes, and moral principles. A solid moral climate safeguards society against deviant intellectual currents, while an ethical climate fosters intellectual security, leading to intellectual and moral growth and development. Intellectual security aims to preserve individual freedom and identity rather than dissolve them (Mansour, 2017).

Values play a crucial role in promoting intellectual security by shaping behaviours, defining rights and responsibilities, and fostering a generation capable of assuming responsibility and tackling challenges (Al-Huthali, 2019). Therefore, the pattern and approach of upbringing significantly foster cohesion within society by instilling socially recognised political values and standards (Momani et al., 2019).

Ibrahim and Matar (2020) propose several fundamental dimensions of intellectual security. The religious dimension is crucial in guiding human thought and serves as a potent catalyst for changing individuals' convictions, ideas, and beliefs. The national dimension encompasses individuals' attachment to their homeland, fulfilment of values related to belonging and loyalty, and an accurate and informed understanding of their responsibilities towards their country. The cultural dimension plays a vital role in shaping individual identity and stability. The mental dimension involves acquiring and exchanging accurate and helpful information and ideas, encouraging innovation and creativity, avoiding intellectual bias,

and employing logical persuasion. Finally, the interactive dimension emphasises adherence to etiquette in interactions, acceptance of differences, and respect for different intellectual perspectives. Achieving intellectual security is essential for the overall protection of society, particularly for youth, shielding them from external ideas that may bring about successive and conflicting changes with far-reaching consequences for societies as a whole.

Al-Wahsh (2018) explored the role of faculty members in promoting intellectual security at the University of Bisha in Saudi Arabia. The study found that faculty members positively contribute to students' intellectual security across various fields of study. Mahmoud and Kharmi (2020) examined the attitudes of Jazan University students regarding the impact of social networking sites on their intellectual security. The study highlighted the need to understand the influence of digital platforms on students' intellectual well-being.

Al-Abyad and Ali (2023) explored the differences in the university's role in promoting moral values and intellectual security. It highlighted the statistically significant impact of universities in developing moral values and enhancing intellectual security among students. Qasi (2022) focused on the role of Islamic education curricula in promoting intellectual security in Algerian schools. The study found that the curriculum contains sufficient values to enhance students' intellectual security.

These studies shed light on the significance of faculty members, educational curricula, and institutional strategies in fostering intellectual security among students. They emphasise the need for a supportive environment, negotiation, and the promotion of positive values.

5. Results and Discussion

To address the question concerning the levels of political values and intellectual security among the students, calculations were conducted to determine the means and standard deviations based on the study sample's responses. The mean provides an average score, serving as a measure of the central tendency of the responses. On the other hand, the standard deviation quantifies the variability of the scores around the mean. These statistics assess the students' overall political values and intellectual security levels and examine the degree of agreement or variation in their responses.

It is important to note that I need access to the specific data or knowledge of the study sample size to provide the actual means and standard deviations for the political values and intellectual security scales in the context of Irbid University College.

Table 2 would typically display the calculated means and standard deviations for each dimension of the political values and overall scale. Additionally, it would present the mean value of the study sample's evaluations on the combined intellectual security items. However, as I mentioned earlier, the specific values for these statistics can only be provided with the necessary data and sample size.

Table 2. The means and standard deviations of the study sample's estimates on each dimension of the political values scale and it as a whole, and the mean of their estimates on the intellectual security items combined

Subscale	Rank	Mean	Std. Deviation	Level
Justice and Equality	1	3.67	0.34	high
Citizenship	2	3.66	0.38	high
Responsibility	3	3.64	0.33	high
Freedom	4	3.55	0.38	high
Tolerance	5	3.53	0.43	high
Political Participation	6	3.39	0.39	middle
Political Values		3.57	0.31	high
Intellectual Security		3.60	0.37	high

Table 2 shows that Irbid University College students have a high level of political values, with a mean of 3.57 and a standard deviation of 0.31. Among the different dimensions of political values, justice and equality ranked first with a high mean of 3.67, while political participation ranked sixth with a medium mean of 3.39. The student's intellectual security level was also high, with an mean of 3.60 and a standard deviation of 0.37.

These findings can be attributed to the emphasis on values such as citizenship, responsibility, and tolerance in Jordanian education systems, facilitated through education courses and social media. Political and social systems, laws, and educational practises promote equal opportunities, freedom of expression, and the right to choose to contribute to justice, equality, and freedom. However, the lower ranking of political participation may be due to the students' young age, limited experience with voting rights, and the relatively underdeveloped partisan pluralism and political engagement in Jordanian society.

The high level of intellectual security can be attributed to various factors, such as study materials, faculty members, and university programmes that promote and maintain a secure intellectual environment for students. Previous studies have also highlighted the positive influence of faculty members and university initiatives on intellectual security.

Moving on to the second question, the potential statistically significant differences in the study sample's estimates on the political values scale and the intellectual security scale based on gender, home place, and their interaction are examined. The goal is to determine if there are any significant differences in the means of the estimates. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 3, which provides a comprehensive overview of the findings for the study sample's estimates on the political values scale, considering the variables of gender and home place.

Table 3. The sample's estimates on the items of the political competence scale combined according to the two variables: Gender and home place

Gender	Home Place					
	Village		City		Total	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
Female	3.52	0.31	3.57	0.33	3.54	0.32
Male	3.61	0.29	3.62	0.28	3.61	0.29
Total	3.56	0.31	3.59	0.31	3.57	0.31

From the data presented in Table 3, significant differences are evident in the means of the study sample's estimates on the items of the political values scale, considering the variables of gender and home place. A two-way ANOVA analysis was conducted to assess the statistical significance of these observed differences. The results of this analysis are summarised in Table 4.

Table 4. Binary variance analysis of the averages of the study sample's estimates on the items of the political values scale combined, according to the two variables: Gender, home, and the interaction between them

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender	0.488	1	0.488	*5.179	0.023
Home Place	0.066	1	0.066	0.698	0.404
Gender*Home Place	0.044	1	0.044	0.462	0.497
Error	39.992	424	0.094		
Corrected Total	40.638	427			

*Statistically significant at the ($\alpha = 0.05$) level

Table 4 data indicates that the gender variable has a statistical significance value of 0.023, below the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$). This shows that the gender variable is responsible for a significant difference in the means of the study sample's estimates on the combined political values scale items at the ($\alpha = 0.05$) level. The difference is in favour of men.

On the other hand, the statistical significance value for the home place variable is 0.404, which is higher than the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$). This suggests that there is no statistically significant difference at the ($\alpha = 0.05$) level between the means of the study sample's estimates on the items of the political values scale combined, based on the home place variable. Furthermore, means and standard deviations were calculated for the evaluations of the sample of the study on each dimension of the political values scale based on the variables of gender and home place. Table 5 presents these results.

Table 5. The study sample's estimates on each dimension of the political values scale, according to the two variables: Gender and home place

Subscale	Gender	Home Place				Total	
		Village		City			
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
Responsibility	Female	3.64	0.31	3.59	0.36	3.62	0.34
	Male	3.69	0.30	3.63	0.31	3.67	0.31
	Total	3.66	0.31	3.60	0.34	3.64	0.33
Political Participation	Female	3.34	0.36	3.39	0.41	3.36	0.38
	Male	3.44	0.38	3.40	0.40	3.42	0.38
	Total	3.38	0.37	3.40	0.40	3.39	0.39
Freedom	Female	3.49	0.38	3.57	0.39	3.53	0.39
	Male	3.58	0.36	3.61	0.37	3.59	0.36
	Total	3.53	0.37	3.58	0.38	3.55	0.38
Citizenship	Female	3.59	0.39	3.64	0.39	3.62	0.39
	Male	3.69	0.36	3.75	0.32	3.72	0.35
	Total	3.64	0.38	3.68	0.37	3.66	0.38
Tolerance	Female	3.47	0.45	3.53	0.45	3.50	0.45
	Male	3.58	0.40	3.58	0.41	3.58	0.40
	Total	3.52	0.43	3.55	0.44	3.53	0.43
Justice and Equality	Female	3.61	0.34	3.69	0.36	3.64	0.35
	Male	3.69	0.32	3.73	0.31	3.71	0.32
	Total	3.65	0.33	3.70	0.34	3.67	0.34

*Statistically significant at the ($\alpha = 0.05$) level

Table 5's results clearly show that the gender variable's statistical significance value is 0.023, below the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$). Based on the gender variable, this shows a statistically significant difference between the two means of the study sample's estimates on the combined items of the political values scale at the ($\alpha = 0.05$) level. The difference is in favour of men.

Furthermore, the statistical significance value for the Home Place variable is 0.404, which is higher than the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$). This suggests that there is no statistically significant difference at the ($\alpha = 0.05$) level between the two means of the study sample's estimates on the items of the political values scale combined, attributed to the Home Place variable.

Additionally, means, and standard deviations were calculated for the estimates of the study sample on each dimension of the political values scale based on the variables of gender and home place. Table 6 presents these results.

Table 6. The means and standard deviations of the sample's evaluations on each dimension of the political values scale, according to the two variables: Gender and home place

Subscale	Gender	Home Place				Total	
		Village		City			
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
Responsibility	Female	3.64	0.31	3.59	0.36	3.62	0.34
	Male	3.69	0.30	3.63	0.31	3.67	0.31
	Total	3.66	0.31	3.60	0.34	3.64	0.33
Political Participation	Female	3.34	0.36	3.39	0.41	3.36	0.38
	Male	3.44	0.38	3.40	0.40	3.42	0.38
	Total	3.38	0.37	3.40	0.40	3.39	0.39
Freedom	Female	3.49	0.38	3.57	0.39	3.53	0.39
	Male	3.58	0.36	3.61	0.37	3.59	0.36
	Total	3.53	0.37	3.58	0.38	3.55	0.38
Citizenship	Female	3.59	0.39	3.64	0.39	3.62	0.39

Subscale	Gender	Home Place				Total	
		Village		City			
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
	Male	3.69	0.36	3.75	0.32	3.72	0.35
	Total	3.64	0.38	3.68	0.37	3.66	0.38
Tolerance	Female	3.47	0.45	3.53	0.45	3.50	0.45
	Male	3.58	0.40	3.58	0.41	3.58	0.40
	Total	3.52	0.43	3.55	0.44	3.53	0.43
Justice and Equality	Female	3.61	0.34	3.69	0.36	3.64	0.35
	Male	3.69	0.32	3.73	0.31	3.71	0.32
	Total	3.65	0.33	3.70	0.34	3.67	0.34

It is evident from Table 6 that there are noticeable differences in the means of the study sample's estimates on each dimension of the political values scale based on the two variables: gender and home place. A two-way MANOVA (Multivariate Analysis of Variance) analysis was conducted to determine the statistical significance of these differences, and the results are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Multiple binary variance analysis of the averages
of the study sample's estimates on each dimension of the political values scale

Source	Subscale	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender **Hotelling's** **Trace=0.069** **Sig. =0.000**	Responsibility	0.205	1	0.205	1.942	0.164
	Political participation	0.303	1	0.303	2.050	0.153
	Freedom	0.431	1	0.431	3.053	0.081
	Citizenship	1.079	1	1.079	*7.759	0.006
	Tolerance	0.674	1	0.674	3.611	0.058
	Justice and equality	0.455	1	0.455	*4.044	0.045
Home Place **Hotelling's** **Trace=0.020** **Sig. =0.204**	responsibility	0.307	1	0.307	2.914	0.089
	Political participation	0.011	1	0.011	0.072	0.789
	Freedom	0.296	1	0.296	2.096	0.148
	Citizenship	0.263	1	0.263	1.890	0.170
	Tolerance	0.111	1	0.111	0.597	0.440
	Justice and equality	0.361	1	0.361	3.205	0.074
Gender*Home Place **Wilks' Lambda=** **0.992** **Sig. = 0.783**	Responsibility	0.001	1	0.001	0.005	0.945
	Political participation	0.229	1	0.229	1.547	0.214
	Freedom	0.079	1	0.079	0.559	0.455
	Citizenship	0.001	1	0.001	0.007	0.935
	Tolerance	0.081	1	0.081	0.435	0.510
	Justice and equality	0.047	1	0.047	0.419	0.518
Error	Responsibility	44.671	424	0.105		
	Political participation	62.660	424	0.148		
	Freedom	59.785	424	0.141		
	Citizenship	58.970	424	0.139		
	Tolerance	79.159	424	0.187		
	Justice and equality	47.749	424	0.113		
Corrected Total	Responsibility	45.241	427			
	Political participation	63.303	427			
	Freedom	60.661	427			
	Citizenship	60.252	427			
	Tolerance	80.105	427			
	Justice and equality	48.659	427			

Table 7 reveals that the gender variable's statistical significance value for the Hotelling's Trace test is 0.000, indicating a lower degree of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$). This suggests that the gender variable is responsible for at least one

statistically significant difference in the political values scale's dimensions. More specifically, there is a statistically significant difference favouring males in the citizenship, justice, and equality dimensions. Conversely, the Hotelling's Trace test for the Home Place variable yields a statistical significance value of 0.204, exceeding the predetermined level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$). This indicates that there may not be a statistically significant variation in the political values scale's dimensions according to the Home Place variable.

Researchers attribute this to the fact that Jordanian society is an Eastern society, where politics is predominantly male-oriented. Men have more freedom to participate in political events, including student elections at universities. The majority of candidates in such elections are males. Men also dominate political meetings, including university students. To confirm this, political laws and election laws have allocated special rights for women in the form of quotas, as without them, women may not achieve any political accomplishments or very few. Researchers also believe that the disparities favouring males in citizenship, justice, and equality stem from the fact that male students enjoy greater freedom to participate in national activities due to societal norms. They feel they have full rights compared to females, who perceive their rights under prevailing societal values and norms to be less than those of males, which makes them feel unjustly treated.

Regarding the absence of differences attributed to place of residence, Jordanian society is homogeneous in its cities and villages, without educational, cultural, or even economic disparities between them. All Jordanian villages serve as small towns. Moreover, the distances between cities and villages are relatively short, allowing ideas to easily spread among citizens, including university students. Additionally, students study at the same universities and take the same courses, leading to similarities in their thoughts and ideas.

The Estimates of the Study Sample on the Intellectual Security Scale

Regarding the intellectual security scale, means, and standard deviations were calculated for the study sample's estimates on the combined items, considering the variables of gender and home place. Table 8 presents these results.

Table 8. The intellectual security scale combined according to Gender and home place.

| Gender | Home Place | | | | | |
| | Village | | City | | Total | |
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
Female	3.56	0.36	3.60	0.38	**3.58**	**0.37**
Male	3.61	0.36	3.63	0.39	**3.62**	**0.37**
Total	**3.58**	**0.36**	**3.61**	**0.38**	**3.60**	**0.37**

Table 8 shows that, when the two factors of gender and home location are taken into account, there are discernible disparities in the means of the study sample's estimates on the items of the intellectual security scale. A two-way ANOVA analysis was performed to ascertain the statistical significance of these observed differences. Table 9 presents the findings from this investigation.

Table 9. The intellectual security scale combined, according to the two variables: Gender, home, and the interaction between them

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender	0.198	1	0.198	1.445	0.230
Home Place	0.091	1	0.091	0.665	0.415
Gender*Home Place	0.012	1	0.012	0.085	0.771
Error	58.068	424	0.137		
Corrected Total	**58.381**	**427**			

It is noted from Table 9 that the statistical significance value for the gender variable is 0.230, which is greater than the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$). This indicates that there is no statistically significant difference, at the ($\alpha = 0.05$) level,

between the two means of the study sample's estimates on the items of the intellectual security scale due to the gender variable.

Similarly, the statistical significance value for the Home Place variable is 0.415, which is also more significant than the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$). This suggests that there is no statistically significant difference, at the ($\alpha = 0.05$) level, between the two means of the study sample's estimates on the items of the intellectual security scale attributed to the Home Place variable.

The researchers attribute these findings to the societal context in Jordan, which is characterised as an Eastern society where politics is predominantly male-dominated. Male individuals have more freedom to engage in political activities, as reflected in various aspects, including university student elections and political meetings. Political and electoral laws have even implemented special rights for females as a quota to enhance their political participation. However, the researchers acknowledge that achievement through this quota system may need to be improved.

Furthermore, the researchers believe that the differences favouring males in citizenship, justice, and equality can be attributed to male students' greater freedom in participating in national activities due to societal norms. They perceive that they have full rights, unlike females, who may feel their rights are based on values and perspectives. The researchers acknowledge that the male perspective may feel marginalised in society, leading to a perception of unfairness.

Regarding the absence of differences related to the place of residence, the researchers explain that Jordanian society is relatively homogeneous in its cities and villages. No significant educational, cultural, or economic disparities exist between Jordanian cities and villages. Moreover, Jordanian villages are akin to small cities, and the distances between cities and villages are relatively short. This facilitates the rapid exchange of ideas among citizens and contributes to the similarity of ideas among them.

There were no statistically significant differences in intellectual security based on gender or place of residence. According to the analysis, this lack of differentiation can be attributed to the fact that all students in Jordan, regardless of gender or place of residence, follow the same educational curriculum and are influenced by similar media sources. This shared educational and cultural background has resulted in a common intellectual foundation among all students, leading to the absence of differences between them.

The third question examines the correlation between political values and intellectual security among Irbid University College students. A matrix of correlation coefficients between the students' estimates on the combined items of the political values scale, including its dimensions, and their estimates on the combined items of the intellectual security scale was calculated. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 10.

Table 10. Matrix of correlation coefficients between students' estimates on the items of the political values scale combined and each of its dimensions, and their estimates on the items of the intellectual security scale combined

Subscale		Intellectual security
Responsibility	Pearson Correlation	.731**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
Political participation	Pearson Correlation	.574**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
Freedom	Pearson Correlation	.743**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
Citizenship	Pearson Correlation	.618**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
Tolerance	Pearson Correlation	.827**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
Justice and equality	Pearson Correlation	.700**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
political values	**Pearson Correlation**	**.846****
	Sig. (2-tailed)	**0.000**

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

It is observed from Table 10 that there is a positive statistically significant relationship at the (α = 0.05) between the estimates of students on the combined items of the political values scale and their estimates on the combined items of the intellectual security scale. The correlation coefficient between these variables is 0.846, which indicates that their intellectual security increases as the students' political values increase. Besides, there is a positive and statistically significant relationship at the (α = 0.05) between the students' estimates on each dimension of the political values scale and their estimates on the combined items of the intellectual security scale. This suggests that an increase in the dimensions of the political values scale among the students is associated with increased intellectual security. this finding can be explained by the student's value system, including their political values, which serve as a protective mechanism for individuals and societies. Individuals with a solid value system can safeguard their thoughts and shield themselves from external ideas that may impact society. This contributes to developing a generation qualified to take on responsibilities and effectively tackle challenges.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

Political values, which represent people's beliefs, philosophies, and ideologies, play a critical role in forming a society's culture. They influence people's attitudes and behaviours regarding a range of social and political issues. Thus, reaching political consensus requires teaching people about political principles. It upholds the political system, averts political unrest, encourages stability among various social groups, and cultivates a sense of national identity and connection to the country by educating a broad audience about general political concepts and principles. Teaching people political principles also gets them ready to participate in politics (Al-Sati, 2019).

A set of principles known as political values includes citizenship, freedom, justice, equality, accountability, and political engagement. Numerous elements, including social media and communication, have an impact on these values (Abriam, 2017). Teachers, as representatives of educational institutions, are also crucial in forming political values (Al-Wahsh, 2018; Omran, 2020). Political values are also influenced by gender, with men typically displaying higher levels, especially in terms of political participation.

Other facets of social security, such as livelihood, political, and economic security, are built upon intellectual security (Al-Bahi, 2016). According to Al-Huthali (2019), the related rights and obligations aid in raising a responsible generation that can handle societal issues. Religious, cultural, national, and mental aspects are all included in intellectual security (Ibrahim & Matar, 2020). It is affected by a number of things, such as curricula in schools (Qasi, 2022), media and social media (Mahmoud & Kharmi, 2020), instructors (Al-Muzayen, 2021), and educational programmes and institutions (Al-Rashidi, 2021).

The researchers suggest that educational programmes and curriculum in schools and universities be improved to include the different aspects of citizenship, with a particular emphasis on political involvement, in light of the study's findings. Students' political ideals can be fostered and their intellectual security enhanced by this method. They also recommend carrying out more thorough research in this area to increase knowledge and comprehension.

The findings indicated that students participate in politics to a moderate extent. As a result, the study suggests that in order to promote and encourage students to get involved in politics, political entities and parties should work together to arrange training sessions, seminars, lectures, and other events. The objective is to augment the level of political engagement of students and employ social media and networking platforms as instruments to foster their political participation. It also recommends giving incentives to female students who engage in politics in order to encourage their participation.

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