

The Role of the School Administration to Deepen the Sense of National Belonging and the Impact on the Degree of National Belonging among High School Students in Jordan: Aqaba Governorate Case Study

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Abstract

This study aimed at identifying the role of the school administration to deepen the sense of national belonging among students and to know its effect on the degree of national belonging of high school students in Jordan. The study sample consisted of (417) student, from all the high schools at Jordan. To achieve this objective a questionnaire was designed depending on previous studies. Results showed that the role of school management to deepen the sense of national belonging was high, and that the degree of national belonging to the students was high. Also, results showed an effect of statistical significance of the role of school management to deepen the sense of national belonging on the degree of national belonging to the students. The study recommended the need to work on educational institutions, courses and school activities taking place on the concept of citizenship and belonging and interpretation of concepts and terminology of different national and political.

Keywords: National identity, School administration, Secondary school students.

1. Introduction

The educational institutions are considered as the most important tools to the development of communities and build future generations, each according to his character and inclinations and needs with attention to the requirements of the future, and is a cornerstone of its building and the preparation and rehabilitation of an individual's personality. These institutions include the many processes that organize teaching-learning process and coordination between the workers and the availability of resources and capabilities and facilities, and to facilitate the teaching and learning processes through the guidance and supervision, control and provide motivation and evaluation and follow-up (Al-Sukar, 2010).

The nature of the education system prevailing in the school affects the students, where students are “and since the early stages of the study” of the positions of influence in the public opinions and behavior, as well as affect national opinions. The entry school with the national anthem and salute the flag know his homeland and his country, and listening to the radio school and what the news, articles and information leading to the formation and strengthening of trends and trained on us true citizenship and national belonging. The school administration plays a clear role in this regard; they are played by students intellectually and politically, and affect political culture and the degree of political consciousness in them, as it affects the degree of national identity among students (Arnaout, 2010).

Because education occupies a prominent place in the communities, because of their clear impact on the development of society and advancement, as a profession industry humanitarian and architecture land and upgrade life, should the of affiliation to be available, among other things, the most important balance of knowledge, science and experience. It also keeps the authentic values of society, and those belongs to them, and take into account the ethics. Teacher conscious is a teacher who works to provide his students with a suitable amount of political culture at the national, national and global, which instills affiliation and develop it in them (Abdel-Mahdi, 2007).

It is the responsibility of these institutions teaching-learning development of national belonging among students through instilling national affiliation of students and this significant value working on introducing students to their duties towards the community, and a commitment to conduct good and morality and the ability to acquire information about the systems homeland and its various shows through subjects learned in these institutions, which helps to instill national affiliation. The talk about citizenship and patriotism associated talking about awareness of the individual, which accommodates their rights and duties to defend and contribute enacted, consciousness is the national awareness required that live up citizens in relation to the homeland to be human actor and producer, the man who realizes that with others, not against them. Knowledge and political awareness of the political basis of the contemporary civil societies and offered code for its own citizenship. Therefore these communities seeking its various institutions to educate individuals, and the formation of political awareness and knowledge, to enable them to realize their rights and duties and how to behave within it. And this burden falls on the shoulders of private institutions development of various political thoughts, such as family, school, and peer group, parties, and society as a

whole, to educate and nurture individuals politically (Bashir, 2007).

The subject of belonging in general and national belonging is particularly important topics that ran still preoccupy sociologists, psychologists, policy, management, education, and social service, not only was the interest academics but shared the Engaged in politics and public work in different communities with different political systems and orientations. In light of the communications revolution, highlights an important issue is the issue of instilling belonging in the hearts of children from an early age, especially in light of the negative effects of the communications revolution, which seeks to crush the national identity. National belonging per capita formed since childhood, whether at home or neighborhood or by parents close or in kindergarten and others, acquiring in his early years of information and values, preferences and trends that affect the personality, and the trends of political affiliation to his homeland (Alkhaddor, 2006).

1.1. Study Importance

Philosophy of education and its policies seeking to prepare a good citizen, from the conviction that the upbringing of students to belong but starting from the family and then school; moving on to university and backed by the media and different society institutions. Thus, the affiliation of the individual to his family and to his homeland, then to his nation and to humanity but are coordinated behavioral values and thus assigns each other complemented and orphaned, and the belief that achievement and progress does not take place of belonging, and that sincere affiliation is the fullest way to eliminate all forms of corruption and waste in any society.

Thus, study importance is presented by the following:

1. Study importance presented by the importance of the subject matter covered, namely national affiliation, which represents an important and sensitive area, especially in the current circumstances experienced by the region.
2. The study also shows the importance of the sector studied, namely the education sector, in a society that represents a large segment of Jordanian society, and they are high school students, and the institution's ability to establish the concept of national identity in this Youth.
3. It is hoped to contribute to the conclusions of this study is to provide many of the results for decision makers to help them identify the weaknesses they have and try to avoid them.
4. This study represents the addition to the theoretical literature on the subject of the study, and may represent a base from which many of the studies to identify the degree of national belonging in many state institutions.

1.2. Study Problem

Through observations of community and what is being published in various media events and facts, and through informed researchers and observing many aspects of students behavior, the combination paradoxical of behaviors that reflect a sense of belonging national students have

sometimes combined practices significant long or maybe tile behavior National which indicates some shortcomings of this concept in the minds of students, which stand out through reference to school and the school administration, particularly in building the necessary awareness of emerging and highlight the importance of citizenship and to clarify the requirements and meaning, and governance indicators through behavior.

The role of educational institutions is not limited to a process of teaching and learning, but includes aspects of education and include attic of the purposes of solemn, providing these institutions setup and configuration for community learners to raise them and thus raising generation centrist able to face the difficulties of life capable of relying on the same in all areas. Which is located timid within the functions and responsibilities and roles of the school administration borne in policies, programs and tools from teachers and capable of forming behaviors of students and their attitudes, and perhaps the outcomes of this stage of secondary education and have the knowledge and trends but a gateway to the subsequent stages, whether in education university or the labor market.

In light of the foregoing, the problem of the current study is to identify the role of the school administration to deepen the sense of national belonging and measure its impact on the degree of national belonging among students in Jordan, through the to answer the following main question:

What is the role of school administration in deepening the sense of national belonging and its impact on the degree of national belonging among high school students in Jordan?

Embedded in this question, the following sub-questions:

1. What is the role of school administration in deepening the sense of national belonging among high school students in Jordan?
2. What is the degree of national belonging among high school students in Jordan?
3. Is there a statistically significant effect between the role of the school administration to deepen the sense of national belonging and the degree of national belonging among high school students in Jordan?

1.3. The limits of the study

This study determined the following:

1. Time limits: This study will be conducted in the academic year (2010-2011).
2. Spatial Limits: this study will be limited to secondary schools in the province of Aqaba.
3. Objectivity Limits: The results of this study will be determined response study sample paragraphs study tool.

2. Previous Studies

Arnaout (2010) conducted a study aimed to measure the degree of political knowledge of the Jordanian parameter and its relationship to national belonging to secondary school students. The study population consisted of (250) individual in the Directorate of Education in the governorate of Madaba. The sample of the study consisted of (148) teacher in the public schools of the departments of Education Qasabat Madaba and Theban Brigade were selected randomly. The population of students also was (2357) student. The sample was (740) students from the high school, were selected randomly. The test has been built to measure the knowledge of the political and test parameter for measuring national belonging among secondary school students. Arithmetic means were used and standard deviations, and (t) test, analysis of variance, grade and chivies posteriori comparisons test, and Pearson's correlation coefficient.

The results showed that the degree of political knowledge of the Jordanian teachers were high in all of the fields of knowledge of the Jordanian Constitution and texts, a judgment of its powers and functions, national symbols, political events and the local historical facts, learn some of the concepts of political and prominent political figures. The middle class was the center of political events and world-historical facts. National belonging among secondary school students in both high cognitive and emotional dimension and practical. Also, there was no statistically meaningful correlation at the level of significance, between the degree of knowledge the parameter of Jordan's political and national affiliation for secondary school students.

Also, Al-Falahat (2010) conducted a study aimed at building media strategy educational proposed to deepen the sense of national belonging Jordanian Students in public universities of Jordan through the known role of the official media in deepening sense of national belonging, and the degree of a university students official Jordanian values of national affiliation, which included media message formal educational , and the degree to meet the reality of educational media in the Jordanian public universities to the requirements of deepening the sense of national belonging among students. The study population of students education science faculties and science colleges in each of the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University and the University of Mutah male and female, and reached the study sample (1272) students from colleges mentioned, by (90%) of the study, and the study relied descriptive analytical method development project in collection of data using the tool questionnaire and direct interview tool for a number of media experts and academics in the field of educational media.

The study found that all the items of the first field of study (the role of the official media in deepening sense of national belonging among the students of public universities Jordan) has achieved a medium extent, also represented all the items of the second area of study is (degree representing university students official Jordanian values of national affiliation contained in the message formal educational media) also achieved medium degree. The study also showed the presence of statistically significant differences in the degree of influence of formal educational media on the official university students to deepen their national

affiliation due to sex, specialty, academic level, and the university.

Youngs (2008) conducted a study aimed to investigate the relationship between up additional activities in the curriculum, and a sense of belonging to the school. The study also aimed to determine whether sex, or race, or for a period of stay in school affiliation relationship students of the school, or for engaging additional activities for the platform. The researcher used a questionnaire to determine the proportion of student participation in extracurricular activities, and to measure the feelings of students at her during a five alternative education schools in Michigan.

The results of the study showed that the involvement of students in extracurricular activities for the platform, has led to record high levels of communication and of belonging to the school. The results also show there is no relationship between the additional activities and a sense of belonging because of race. And the existence of a relationship between the number of years to stay in school and student involvement in activities. Females recorded a higher proportion of males in terms of satisfaction and belonging to their school.

Nichols (2008) conducted a study aimed to explore the beliefs of students belonging to the old school, and their current school, and analysis of how to change these concepts have from one school to another. The sample consisted of (45) students (23 boys and 22 girls) from the sixth grade, and seventh and eighth basic, and they are those who joined the newly school in a big city in the southwestern United States. The researcher used a tool interview, and the interview questions were closed, semi-closed.

The study found differences in students among themselves in their concepts of belonging, so that some of them focused on the importance of personal relationships, and others on the educational achievement, and the opportunities available to them from the school. The study also showed most students belonging to their former school, because of personal relationships with their peers and their love of learning, their teachers, and their manager. As most students considered positive that the current school because the school environment, and their love for the teachers, and their relationship with others, and their sense of equality, and school facilities provided to them.

Abu Warda (2008) conducted a study aimed at identifying the impact of websites on Palestinian students at Najah National University in Nablus as a model for university students Palestinian, more than (80) thousand students, as study aimed to determine the relationship between websites News, trends and political affiliations of the students to find out the positive effects that leave those sites at the national level in general and arena university in particular and to find out any negative effects on the national level in general and arena university in particular and to find out any negative effects having on the masses of students. This study addressed the impact that leaves communication and the Internet, the electronic media and the press and the political use of the Internet in the process of polarization, and changes the attitudes of university students, and political affiliation between university students and the extent influenced by the media and websites.

The study results showed that the websites Palestinian role in the political polarization

between the students and the sites partisan contributed to raise the pace of partisanship and retrenchment behind attitudes unabated with supporters Palestinian factions and elements, and financial funding of the Websites Palestinian News is why bias to Palestinian party without the other . The results also showed that the Palestinian news websites contributed by the internal division in sharpening differences and divisions in the academic arena and the relationships between students.

Booker (2007) conducted a study aimed to find out the observations of belonging and connection to American students of African descent and their classroom at the University of Whites. The study has been in the College Search the southeastern United States, and included sample (54) of two rows in the faculties of education and history, and was the third of the sample Americans of African descent. The researcher used the qualitative survey open to learn Notes pupils about classroom community.

The results concluded that the active participation of students in the classroom life lead to a stronger sense of belonging, and to better participate in the academic environment, also showed that the professors who are open and pliant who interact with respect with their students, clear impact on their students' affiliation classroom community. Cases of effective communication based on mutual respect, trust, and comfort in the classroom situation, affecting African affiliation pupils, especially when they feel that respect the opinions of others, and that the issue of race has no presence in the classroom environment. The study also found that the lack of maturity of the peer group, and limited to their ideas, affecting the degree of affiliation classroom students of society, the more students interact with each other in positive ways, the students log stronger affiliation.

Rashidi (2007) also conducted a study aimed to identify the role of social studies teachers in the promotion of national belonging to the primary school students in the State of Kuwait, this has been selected sample randomly with a rate (21%) of the study, this study sample consisted of (100) teachers, of whom (14) teachers, and (86) a teacher, and (65) directed the technically oriented art, of whom (39) directed artistically, and (26) directed art. To achieve the goal of the study, the researchers prepare and develop a questionnaire consisted of (44) items, distributed over five area, namely: political, environmental, religious, social, and economic.

The study found that the order of the fields to identify the role of social studies teachers in the promotion of national belonging to the primary school students from the point of view of social studies teachers were as follows: Alaqsada, environmental, political, social, religious.

A study by Al-Khaddor (2006) which aimed at identifying the level of development of the concept of belonging among students basic schools of Jordan, and the impact of each of the different variables grade, gender, and education sector, and place of residence in the evolution of this concept. The study sample consisted of (2035) students were randomly selected from the sixth grade students, and eighth, and tenth primary, in public and private schools, a subsidiary of the directorates of the Ministry of Education in the province of the capital Amman. Been monitoring the evolution of the concept of belonging in the questionnaire prepared for this purpose.

The results showed that there is a high indicator of the level of development of the concept of belonging among the respondents, and that there are differences in favor of the sixth grade, and in favor of the eighth grade, compared to three dimensions: duties, and social relations, and the overall dimension. And the evolution of the concept of belonging to a sex difference was in favor of female students, and that the evolution of the concept of belonging when students due to differences in the education sector, and for the benefit of students in public schools. The results also showed that the evolution of the concept of belonging when Jordanian students due to place of residence was in favor of the students living in the villages.

Nichols (2006) conducted a study aimed to measure the pupils' sense of belonging at school through their teachers. The sample size was (45) students in sixth grade and seventh and eighth primary teachers and the eight (8). Students have been compared responses to interview questions semi-enclosed in the light of their social relationship with other students, and their score cards used modern too.

The results of the study showed no correlation between estimates of teachers for pupils and students sense of belonging to the school by the social hierarchy, and that students differ among themselves in the priority they put to their relationship with each other and their relationship with their teachers, when you introduce them to the concept of belonging. The study also demonstrated the lack of correlation between the students on a scale marks the psychological sense of school membership, and their scores in the class.

Researchers of the current study have reviewed previous studies, which helped in the development of one or more aspects of their research, whether through brief them on current literature relating to the study or the data collection tools or methods of procedures, as well as the recommendations made by these studies.

3. Methods and Procedures

3.1. Study Methodology

This study is based on descriptive analytical method, and through the design of specially prepared questionnaire to collect data from study sample, in order to identify the degree of national belonging among students in secondary schools in Jordan.

3.2. Study Population and Sample

The study population consisted of all secondary school students in the province of Aqaba's, whom count (4175) male and female, on the basis of a summary statistical report issued by the Ministry of Education in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the year (2010-2011). The study sample consisted of (417) students, with a percentage of (10%) of the study population; were selected randomly.

3.3. Study Tool

The researchers developed a questionnaire based on the theoretical literature and previous studies. The questionnaire consisted of two areas, the first area measures the role of the school administration to deepen the sense of national belonging among students in secondary schools in Jordan, and the second area measures the degree of their national affiliation.

Thus, Likert scale has been used, and so to answer the items of the study questionnaire, as follows: Strongly Agree (5) points, Agree (4) points, Neutral (3) points, Disagree (2) points, Strongly Disagree (1) point, and it is clear to us that the categories

- 1-2.33 → low.

- 2.34-3.66 → moderate.

- 3.67-5 → high.

3.4. Tool validity and Reliability

To verify the authenticity of the study tool, it was presented to a number of academics who specialize in the field of study, to make sure about the language of items and their suitability for the field put into it. Also, reliability of the study questionnaire was confirmed, through testing and re-testing. Thus, it was distributed on a sample reconnaissance, and then distribute the questionnaire after two weeks to these individuals, and extraction of coefficient values (Chronbach alpha) to make sure the degree of reliability of the study tool, ranging coefficient Chronbach alpha of the study tool was between (0.87-0.91), and this value is acceptable for the purposes of this study being higher than the minimum of (0.60).

3.5. Statistical Analysis

This study depended on the methods of descriptive statistics, where averages were extracted and standard deviations and simple regression analysis to identify the degree of response of study sample paragraphs of the resolution, and to answer questions from the study.

4. Study Results and Discussion

Averages and standard deviations have been extracted of the study subjects' responses on the questionnaire. Also, study questions were answered. It is worth mentioning that it has been distributed (450) to identify the members of the study sample of high school students in Jordan. Thus, (30) questionnaire has been lost, (3) were excluded for failure to complete the questionnaires data contained therein. For a total of questionnaires that have undergone statistical analysis (417), which represents the study sample.

4.1. Presenting and Analysis of Study Data

Averages and standard deviations were extracted for the study sample answers on the items of the questionnaire.

4.1.1 First: To answer the first question

Averages and standard deviations and the relative importance of the responses of the

respondents on the role of the school administration to deepen the sense of national belonging among high school students in Jordan have been extracted, and as indicated in Table (1):

Table (1)

Averages and standard deviations of school management role in deepening the sense of national belonging among high school students in Jordan field items

No.	Item	Arithmetic Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank	Importance Level
1	National concepts are explained to us, such as: political views, authority, citizenship rights and duties.	3.42	1.13	15	Moderate
2	Teachers take into account the levels of students, when discussing national issues.	4.11	0.85	7	High
3	Trips are organized to visit political institutions such as the Council of the Nation and others.	4.02	0.95	8	High
4	Students are encouraged for environmental work.	3.76	1.08	14	High
5	Student is holding seminars to talk about the need to preserve the environment.	3.89	0.93	12	High
6	Trying to establish the concept of preserving the environment.	4.01	0.64	9	High
7	Students are involved in the maintenance and cleaning of houses of worship.	3.86	0.87	13	High
8	Is reviving religious occasions as a generator of the Holy Prophet (peace is upon him) and the Islamic New Year, holidays and other religious occasions.	3.96	0.79	11	High
9	Is maintained on the principles of the Islamic religion and commitment to the tolerant teachings.	4.19	0.61	4	High

10	Scout camps are made to deepen the spirit of teamwork.	4.28	0.61	1	High
11	Many social activities are held such as: collecting donations, teamwork, donate blood and others.	4.00	0.86	10	High
12	Facilitate student participation in national awards.	4.19	0.60	5	High
13	Increase students' awareness of how to organize their daily and monthly expenses.	4.28	0.57	2	High
14	Guiding students toward land investment in effective ways.	4.19	0.61	6	High
15	Time management for the benefit of students and the community.	4.28	0.61	3	High
Total Mean		4.02	0.78	-	High

Shown in Table No. (1) item (10) which states: "Scout camps are made to deepen the spirit of teamwork," came first with arithmetic average (4.28) and standard deviation of (0.61). As is also evident from the table (2) that item (1), which states: "National concepts are explained to us, such as: political views, authority, citizenship rights and duties", came in last place with arithmetic mean of (3.42) and standard deviation of (1.13).

It is clear to us after the extraction of the overall average paragraphs field of school management role in deepening the sense of national belonging, that it reached (4.02) and standard deviation of (0.78), and a high degree of importance. Thus it is clear that the role of the school administration to deepen the sense of national belonging among high school students in Jordan has been high.

This result is consistent with the conclusion of a study of Al-Falahat (2010) whose results showed that the role of the official media in deepening the sense of national belonging to the Jordanian official university students came up.

This result can be explained through the policy of the Ministry of Education to ensure that the delivery of the spirit of belonging to all students, such as always school administrations national anthem as one of the symbols that should be aware of all the members of the society, in addition to activities organized by the school administrations, such as sports activities, and various social commonly in Students love and respect, equality and justice among members of the community and duties imposed on them and their rights in society.

4.1.2 Second: To answer the second question

Averages and standard deviations and the relative importance of responding subjects degree of national belonging among high school students in Jordan has been extracted, as indicated in Table (2):

Table (2)

Averages and standard deviations of the degree of national belonging among high school students in Jordan field items

No.	Item	Arithmetic Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank	Importance Level
1	As a citizen I recognize my rights and responsibilities through formal educational media message.	3.47	0.92	11	Moderate
2	The school contributes to address behavioral manifestations misconceptions that may exist among students.	3.47	0.95	12	Moderate
3	School affects my trends toward the consumption of national products.	4.04	0.83	5	High
4	School has deepened the concept of self-identity of Jordan through the diffusion of knowledge heritage and local culture.	4.11	0.77	1	High
5	School influenced in avoids tampering with public property.	3.57	0.89	10	High
6	School helps me to appreciate the efforts made by the State to service society.	4.04	0.83	6	High
7	The credibility of the facts that I receive in school helps me not to adopt false information about the country.	4.03	0.79	7	High
8	School reinforces my concern to participate in national events and celebrate.	4.11	0.77	2	High
9	I am encouraged by the school to reject sectarianism.	4.05	0.79	4	High

10	I am encouraged by the school to reject the provincial and regional aspects.	3.98	0.73	8	High
11	School promotes the sense of loving home.	4.08	0.80	3	High
12	School helps me to spread correct information about the home.	3.95	0.77	9	High
13	Media message of formal educational made me avoid rumors that target the interests of the country and citizens.	2.87	1.24	14	Moderate
14	I am encouraged by the media message of educational school put the public interest ahead of special interest.	2.87	1.27	15	Moderate
15	Media message of formal education increased consciousness of the importance of belonging to the homeland as a prerequisite for any achievements.	3.08	1.18	13	Moderate
Total Mean		3.71	0.90	-	High

Shown in Table No. (2) above, item (4), which states: "School has deepened the concept of self-identity of Jordan through the diffusion of knowledge heritage and local culture", came in first place with an arithmetic mean of (4.11) and standard deviation of (0.77). As is also evident from the table (2) that item (14), which states: "I am encouraged by the media message of educational school put the public interest ahead of special interest", came in last place with an arithmetic mean of (2.87) and standard deviation of (1.7).

It is clear to us after the extraction of the overall average of the field of the degree of national belonging among high school students in Jordan, had reached (3.69) and standard deviation of (0.96), with high degree of importance. So, the degree of national belonging among high school students in Jordan was high.

This result is consistent with the conclusion of a study Arnaout (2010) whose results showed that the sense of national belonging among secondary school students was high. This result differs with the result of a study of Al-Falahat (2010) whose results showed that the degree represents official Jordanian university students to the values of national affiliation, which included formal educational media message has been moderate.

And this result can be explained through the in-depth nature of the Jordanian society dominated by the spirit of citizenship, and the intense discipline, asset-based clan, which has renounced all the random appearances and uncivilized. In addition to the existence of a clear

impact of the educational institution in deepening these ideas and to avoid rumors and misleading ideas and improper conduct high school level students to consider moving to a new phase of his life, a university life to improve its level of scientific and practical for the benefit of the nation.

4.1.3 Third: To answer the third question

For the purposes of answering this question, it has been formulating a hypothesis for this question, as follows:

- Ho: There is no statistically significant effect of the role of school administration in deepening the sense of national belonging and the degree of national belonging among high school students in Jordan.

- Ha: There a statistically significant effect of the role of school administration in deepening the sense of national belonging and the degree of national belonging among high school students in Jordan.

To answer this question simple regression analysis was used to identify the effect of the role of school administration in deepening the sense of national belonging and the degree of national belonging among high school students in Jordan.

Table (3)

Simple Regression Analysis to Identify the Effect of the Role of School Administration in Deepening the Sense of National Belonging and the Degree of National Belonging among High School Students in Jordan

Regression	R square	F	Sig.
0.66	0.44	264.74	0.00

From Table (3) we can see that the impact of the role of school management in deepening the sense of national belonging and the degree of national belonging to the high school students in Jordan reached the level of statistical significance at (0.05), where the correlation coefficient (0.44) and this value function at the level of (0.05) or less, so we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, which state that there is statistically significant effect of the role of school administration in deepening the sense of national belonging and the degree of national belonging among high school students in Jordan.

This result is consistent with the conclusion of a study of Al-Falahat (2010) whose results showed statistically significant differences in the degree of influence of formal educational media on the official university students in deepening the sense of national belonging.

This can be explained through the role played by this institution in the upbringing of a large segment of society namely high school students, as youths came to new which is at the beginning of intellectual maturity and mental necessitating the presence of such an institution to guide their minds and keep them from the great changes taking place in society his

acceleration great in science and events huge witnessed by the world in general and the national and Arab in particular, putting the responsibility of this institution to deepen ideas of national common among these students ideas of belonging and loyalty to the homeland various fields of religious, economic, intellectual and social development, and to the benefit of society as a whole.

5. Recommendations

In light of the results of study, the study recommended the following:

1. Educational institutions to hold courses and school activities spin on the concept of citizenship, belonging, interpretation of concepts, and terminology of different national and political views.
2. Schools to create departments to foster a spirit of altruism and giving priority to public interest and rejection of improper conduct with students schools by conducting trips to the country's national landmarks and political institutions.
3. Further studies looking at the subject of national belonging and the role of various institutions to deepen this concept and the degree of national belonging in various segments of the society to find out the strengths and strengthen the weaknesses and find solutions to avoid it.
4. Further studies on the subject of national affiliation with the university students.

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