

National Identity and Ethics for a Sample of Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University Students

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This research paper aims to identify the relationship between the national identity dimensions and ethics among a sample of students from the University of Princess Nourah in the light of a number of variables (age - average household income-Cumulative rate- Marital status). The descriptive method was used and consisted of a research sample of (229) students. This was used in order to measure a trend towards ethics, the preparation, the researchers, the cultural identity of young Saudi university scale, and the preparation of praise., The Alpha-kronbach stability coefficient was utilised along with factorial analysis of the dimensions of assertive national identity and ethics. The study found there are significant statistical differences according to the national dimensions of the identity of the income level and age, except for the axis of tolerance, the absence of significant statistical differences between the sample responses according to marital status and cumulative rate. There is also a significant statistical difference on the dimensions of ethics scale according to income level and age, the absence of significant statistical differences between the responses of members of the sample follow certain social situations, the absence of significant statistical differences between the responses of the sample are according to the rate of accumulative axis towards others.

Key words: *National identity, ethics, university students.*

Introduction and Research Problem

The national identity issue is the focus of intellectuals and politicians being an identity containing the ideology of a home fortress impregnable to any state. This can be achieved through a common collective identity that accommodates everyone and ensures compatibility, harmony, and takes into account the specificities of cultural diversity that

exists in the homeland. Identity is the national, social and cultural expression of the affiliation of a nation depends on the survival of nations remain identity. (Scientific, 2015). The results of the study (2015 Grimm) that national identity is embodied in the multiple identities of other assembly, such as ethnic unity and feelings of national belonging. There are factors that negatively affect the formation of national identities such as the broad dimensions of the country, and the heterogeneity of cultural diversity.

The study concluded (Aloufi 2017), that the identity of the female has gradually changed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Through tracking description identification and analysis of official statements, and the views of the public and through the means of delivery of social analysis of gender identity. National identity has developed in the light of women's rights, economic development, and the work of the Agency for Women, and their participation in political reforms, which provides an understanding of the Saudi national identity for women.

While the results of the study (Zamil, 2013) showed the occurrence of significant change and Westernisation in the categories of parental authority and the pattern of behaviour resulting from the effects of modern education programs at the University of Saudi.

The results of the study (Al-Amry, 2015) showed that the degree of students that add values to society was generally high and intellectual and also held significant economic values, as well. The values, compared females to males compared to the first years of advanced tertiary education years.

Former research (Kamhiyah, 2013) found that the Palestinian university students gave more importance to the values of religion and work, family security, self-esteem, more social interaction, a world of beauty, pleasure and pleasure recognition. There are no differences between both males and females in the variable of values, and there are no differences due to the academic level, family income, grade point average, and opportunity to travel abroad and have residence there.

The results of the study (AL-Thagafi indicated and Hammurabi, Qais, 2013) found that there is no correlation relationship between social values and thinking contemplatively. The results of the study (Wardya, 2012) found that more young people felt marginalised which led to negative consequences for the relations of friendship with others, it may also lead to a desire for private immigration, illegal immigration because of the lack of access to their rights in their country. In this context, the study (Al-Nahyan, 2013) showed that cultural development plays a fundamental role in nurturing national identity, and the results of the study also show that poor economic development has hurt the national identity.

The study (Al-Otaibi, Al-Dabaa, Ibrahim, 1428) concluded that the higher the level of study the higher the strength of the global trend, the global trend is not affected by the differences between the sexes. If the differences between the sexes appeared in the components of both identity and values, globalisation in males has been associated with changing components related to openness, susceptibility to development and flexibility more than females.

Through the review of previous studies, the researchers did not find a study that dealt with the relationship between the national identity and ethics of a sample of Princess Nora University students in the light of several variables (age - average middle income - cumulative average - social status).

Hence, the research problem can be formulated in the following assumptions:

1. There are no statistically significant differences in the national identity (look for the future, affiliation, alignment between tradition and modernity, tolerance, scalable, flexibility and moderation, Interests cultural, artistic and folklore, customs associated Palmbus and food) due to the variables: (age, the cumulative average, the average level of income, marital status).
2. There are no statistically significant differences in ethics (toward self, toward others) due to the variables: (age, average cumulative, average income level, marital status).
3. There is no statistically significant relationship between the dimensions of the national identity scale (aspiration for the future, affiliation, compatibility between originality and contemporary, tolerance, evolving ability, flexibility and moderation, cultural and artistic concerns and folklore, customs associated with clothing and food), and the dimensions of the ethics scale (towards Self, towards others).

Research Importance

The importance of research can be illustrated through two main axes: theoretical importance and practical importance:

Theoretical Importance

1. The importance of the search for importance of young people as a product of society, as they are the future of the nation. Furthermore, to identify their attitudes about the feelings of national identity and building ethics.
2. The present study contributes to the preparation and construction of a designed and codified ethics scale for the Saudi environment that enriches the Arab library with an honest tool to identify this phenomenon and avoids the impact of cultural bias that may exist in other measures of values. Likewise, using the standardised identity scale for the

Saudi environment. Furthermore, its paragraphs were formulated from the reality of the cultural changes that surround Saudi youth.

3. The importance of this study comes from the importance of the topic of values and identity for young people. The values that these young people embrace represent the protective shield of the nation against the deviation of its youth, where every nation is keen that its youth be represented by a group of values that represent its goals, principles and ideologies.
4. If the young man searches for his identity at this stage and moves from one stage to another to reach idealism and independence, then the values are considered a tool of social control and a standard of high-quality polite behaviour that the young man is trying to reach.

Applied Importance

1. The current study helps in identifying the relationship between the dimensions of values and the identity that our youth adopt at present without affecting its principles and principles.
2. Develop a suggested framework that may contribute to raising youth awareness and presenting proposals to those concerned with them in institutions.
3. Educating university students on the importance of preserving national values and identity.

Research Aims

The current research targets the following:

1. Building a measure of ethics for university students.
2. Measuring the national identity of university students.
3. Knowing the relationship between the dimensions of the national identity and ethics in the light of several variables (age - average family income - Cumulative average - marital status).
4. Knowing the trend of youth towards the dimensions of the national identity according to (age - average family income - Cumulative average - marital status).
5. Knowing the youth's attitude towards the dimensions of ethics according to (age - average family income - Cumulative average - marital status).



Research Methodology and Procedures

Research Methodology

Given that the study aims to identify the relationship between the national identity of a sample of Princess Nora University students and their ethics, the appropriate curriculum is the descriptive-analytical approach in a relational way, based on monitoring and analysing what is present.

Study Population and Sample: The research sample consisted of (229) students, who were randomly chosen from Princess Norah Bint Abdurrahman University according to (age - average income level - Cumulative average - marital status).

Research Tools

The researchers use the following tools with validated psychometric measures:

1. Scale trend towards ethics and prepare/researchers.
2. Cultural identity scale, preparation / praise hyena, modification / researchers.

Ethics Scale: Prepared / Researched

It consists of 25 paragraphs (23), an axis toward the self - (22), an axis towards others. Taking into account the number of 4 paragraphs that are corrected in a negative way, namely (10-11-12-13).

Dimensions of the Scale: The scale consists of two dimensions:

Ethics toward oneself: Paragraphs (1-13) are represented in the principles that a person adopts toward himself. These values may be positive or negative, or emotional, cognitive, behavioural in different situations.

Ethical Values for Others: Paragraphs (14-25) refers to the principles a person adopts towards others, whether these values are emotional, cognitive, behavioural. Specifically, how they are adopted in different situations, whether towards the family, friends or society as a whole. These values may be positive or negative.

The Cultural Identity Scale: Preparing / (praising Youssef Al-Dabaa), amendment/researchers

It measures cultural identity according to eight dimensions, aspiration for the future - affiliation - compatibility between originality and contemporary - tolerance - develop ability - flexibility and moderation - cultural and artistic concerns and folklore - customs associated with clothing and food, consists of 36 paragraphs taking into account the following negative paragraphs: (15- 16-33-36).

Scale Components

The scale consists of eight sub-measures:

1. Looking to the future: It refers to a future choice that transcends the past, takes advantage of the present and aspires to a better tomorrow. Paragraphs (1-3).
2. Affiliation: It refers to the feeling of consolidation and radicalisation with the nation's sources and components, and with its symbols, sanctities, aspirations, aspirations, and pride in uniting with it and pride in it. Paragraphs (4-9).
3. Harmonisation between originality and modernity: It refers to adherence to religious and national principles, openness to modern currents and trends of globalisation at the same time, and pride in heritage and civilisation, which indicates contact between the past and the future and enhances self-confidence and the ability to control the course of things, paragraphs (10-13).
4. Tolerance: It refers to the recognition of the right of the other, and good treatment, even if their stances differ with ours, non-strictness and a commitment to human rights. Paragraphs (14-17).
5. Capability to evolve: It refers to opening up to modern developments, catching up with the changes of the times, and understanding the techniques of modern science. Paragraphs (18-21).
6. Flexibility and moderation: It refers to openness and balance in thought, words, and deeds. Justice establishes things and people. Paragraphs (22-25).
7. Cultural and artistic interests and folklore: It refers to the interests of young people and their cultural inclinations in exposure to cultural tools and media such as radio, television, satellite channels, and the Internet. Paragraphs (26-30).
8. Habits related to clothing and food: It refers to patterns of behaviour and preferences practised by young people related to food and clothing. Paragraphs (31-36).

Theoretical Framework and Research Literature

National Identity

Identity is considered as a fingerprint for a person, as it is distinguished from it by others, its effectiveness is renewed, and its face becomes clear whenever it is removed from above the emergency blurring, it is the code through which the individual can identify himself about the group to which he belongs, and through which others recognise him as belonging. It refers to the form of psychological awareness of oneself through others (Taha, 1993).

The national identity about the homeland or the nation who belongs to a people distinguished by the characteristics of its identity and the identity of any nation from the nations is a group of general cultural attributes and features that represent the common minimum among all individuals that makes them unique and distinguish them in their capacity as that of other members of other nations, (Fard, 2008, 23).

This concept may be related to the property of persistence in some scholars, or it may be related to the dynamism of others, and sometimes it will be narrowed to express the concept of individual personal subjectivity or expanded to include altruism, diversity and acceptance of the other. This concept contains many materials, physical, historical, cultural, social and psychological elements (Al-Mahrouqi, 2002).

The paper (Al-Khoury, 2010) Found that in many countries, the national identity was the goal of government policies to restore the deep-rooted national heritage, religious fodder and/or commitment to ethnic and national identities.

Tajfal (1978) identified it as that part of the concept of the same individual, which stems from his awareness of being a member of a group, adding to it the value and emotional considerations that are referred to that membership.

The Nationalism Identity represents a social identity that expresses a deep tendency to self-esteem, which is a dynamic, open, multi-dimensional structure characterised by flexibility, spontaneity and relativity at the level of movement in the reality of Seiko-sociological. It is a drive-cognitive social adaption contributes to achieving psychological security and emotional stability of the person by strengthening his sense of status, respect and dignity, which is derived from finding an image of positive self. The national identity is linked to various symbols and is formed through internal and external societal processes that merge within the psychological group ((Psychosocial Group)) Al-Khafaji, Muhammad, Al-Azzawi, 2013).

The researchers defined the national identity as: part of the concept of the individual about himself and stems from his knowledge of being a member of a social group defined by land as well as the value and sentimental connotations associated with that membership.

Ethics

Use the term value of the widening in the heritage of the psychological and social sciences, and reflects the importance of the role played by values in human life. Confirms Rashidi saying, "The concept of the value of the concepts I'm interested in researchers from various disciplines such as philosophy, economics, education and psychology." (Rashidi, 2000).

Hamid Zahran defines values as "organisations of mental-emotional judgments towards persons, things, meanings or aspects of activity". (Zahran, 1984). (Al-Qiny, 1993) looks at the values from a social point of view, as it limits them to the following dimensions:

Values are cultural codes that define what is desired and what is not desired, as well as they play the determinants of behaviour.

Values are the core of any society's cultural environment.

Values are the link between the three modes of society: the culture system, the personality system and the social system.

(Robinson, et., Al, 2013) deals with values through three elements, which is the cognitive component, and depends on the selection and choice that the individual makes for the values during his interaction with the surrounding environment, and the emotional element, and is expressed in light of the individual's preference for certain values and not others. , Or his feeling that specific values are positive or desirable, while others are negative or ostracised, and the third element is the behavioural-opportunistic component and acts as a guideline for the behaviour of the individual, where the values affect behaviour when it facilitates a field or framework for choosing between alternatives to behaviour (Robinson, Shaver, & Wrightsman, 2013)

While he sees (Mustafa, 1988). Ethics denote a set of perceptions and concepts that are a framework for the standards, judgments, ideas, beliefs and preferences formed by the individual through his interaction with both individual and social situations and experiences so that it enables him to choose goals and directions for his life and sees it as worthy of employing his capabilities and embodied through interests, trends or practical behaviour or communicating verbally either directly and indirectly.

The researchers defined ethics as a system of human behaviour that drives the individual to respond to the etiquette of behaviour, and this system is derived from a comprehensive philosophical perception based on reason and religion to achieve benevolent goals that emerge through the individual's verbal, emotional, and behavioural activity in the areas of life.

Research Results

The Basic Characteristics of the Sample

The sample of the study dealt with more than one age group, (less than 21), (from 21 to less than 23), (23 and over), and the age group from 21 to less than 23 years came first with a rate of 47.6% and then in second was the age group of 23 or more which is 33.6%. As for the age group of fewer than 21 years, it is 18.8%. At the level of marital status, the greatest percentage of unmarried women came to 90.8%. The remaining percentage came to married women by 9.2%. As for the average family income, the average family income was 10,000 riyals or more at 56.4%, while less than 10.000 riyals amounted to 43.7%, and for the cumulative average for female students, the estimate came very well with the rate of 52.8%, then the estimate is excellent at 43.2%, and the last grade point average is good at 3.9%.

The Ethics Scale

First: stability

The researchers calculated the values of the coefficients of the alpha-Cronbach stability of the dimensions of the questionnaire and were all greater than (0.60) ranged reliability coefficients of the dimensions of ethics between (0.821 values - 0.845), and the presence of sincerity show high these themes were all validity values are high, ranging values validity transactions between (0.906 - 0.919).

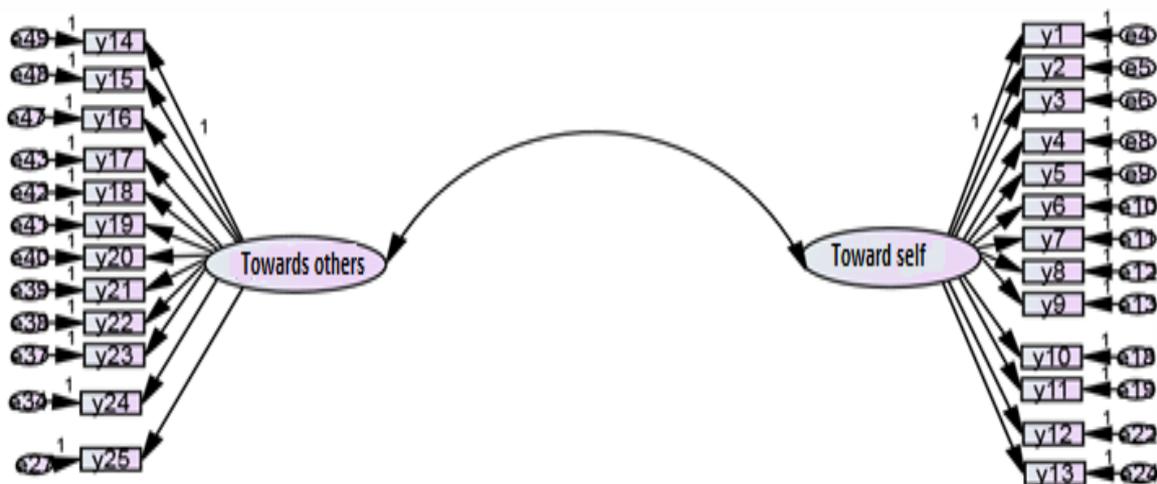
Second, Validity

The researchers used empirical factor analysis to measure ethical values to verify its accuracy:

The results of the empirical factor analysis showed that the values of the standard estimation of an axis towards the self are statistically significant at the level of confidence of 99% for all paragraphs. The phenomenon expresses and measures the strength of the latent variable of an axis toward the self and that it is not possible to delete any of the scale items. However, at the level of an axis towards others we find that the values of the standard estimate of an axis

towards others are statistically significant at the level of confidence of 99% for all paragraphs. It is the loading factor for each latent variable and the results showed that coefficients protect because the variables lead to the realisation of the unity of the dimension, meaning the correlation of the apparent variables with its underlying variable (towards others), then the expressions expressing and measuring the strength of the latent variable for an axis toward others and that none of the scale items can be deleted. The following figure shows the empirical factor analysis of the questionnaire paragraphs:

Figure 1. shows empirical factor analysis of the dimensions of ethics



Evaluating the Search Variables Measurement Model

The researchers relied on a set of indicators indicating the quality of the model. They were divided into indicators of absolute matching and indicators of increasing conformity, where the results of statistical analysis showed that the majority of indicators approached the acceptable limit, and the value of the square reached approximately 1.649, which is less than the value (five). This indicates that the actual model can match the estimated model. The results also showed that the value of RMSEA, which expresses the extent of compatibility of the measurement model with the variations (changes) extracted from the sample was 0.053, which means the quality of matching the estimated model to the data of the research sample, where the model is acceptable if it is the index is lower from the value 0.08, as the matchmaking quality factor reached 0.870, the adjusted matchmaking quality AGFI was 0.838, indicating the quality of matchmaking of the estimated model for the sample data.

Concerning the results of increasing match quality indicators of conciliation, the results showed that the quality of the standard reconciliation NFI reached 0.821, and the increased reconciliation quality index (IFI) reached 0.921 and that the index of matchmaking quality

index of TOCs Louis TLI reached 0.908, in addition to the index of comparative reconciliation quality CFI 0.920, all of which are very close to the correct one of what This confirms the perfect alignment and good representation of the axis paragraphs.

Reliability and Reliability Test

The researchers indicate that the dependence on the stability coefficient alpha-Cronbach and the amount of contribution of each element in the concept of measurement in addition to the composite reliability coefficient to test the reliability standards, which depends on the load in his account transactions for standard phrases that have been the stability of the global analysis of assertive.

The researchers indicated for the alpha-Cronbach stability, and complex stability coefficients test that the axis towards the self has reached the alpha-Cronbach stability factor (.845) and the compound stability coefficient (0.884) and both are greater than the acceptable value (.60). These high indicators indicate that the axis has reliability. The two researchers are confident in the results of the analysis that can be reached, which confirms the validity of the construction for an axis towards the self, as the results indicated that the axis towards others has reached the coefficient of persistence Alpha Kronbach (0.821) and that the complex stability coefficient (0.853). Both are greater than the acceptable value (0.60). These high indices are evidence of enjoyment of erasure R is of high reliability, and the researcher is given confidence in the results of the analysis that he can reach, which confirms the validity of the construction of the axis towards others.

Interpreted Mean-Variance

The amount of each statement's contribution to the measurement of the variable (latent variable) it covers and is computed through the following formula:

The Mean Explanatory Variance of the Latent Variable = The sum of squares of multiple correlation coefficients for observed variables/ Number of phrases seen

The results showed that the mean explanation of the variance for the axis towards the self-reached (0.510), and the axis for others towards (0.514), all of which are greater than the acceptable minimum of (0.50) and this indicates the validity of the index and hence it is characterized by the corresponding validity.

The National Identity Scale

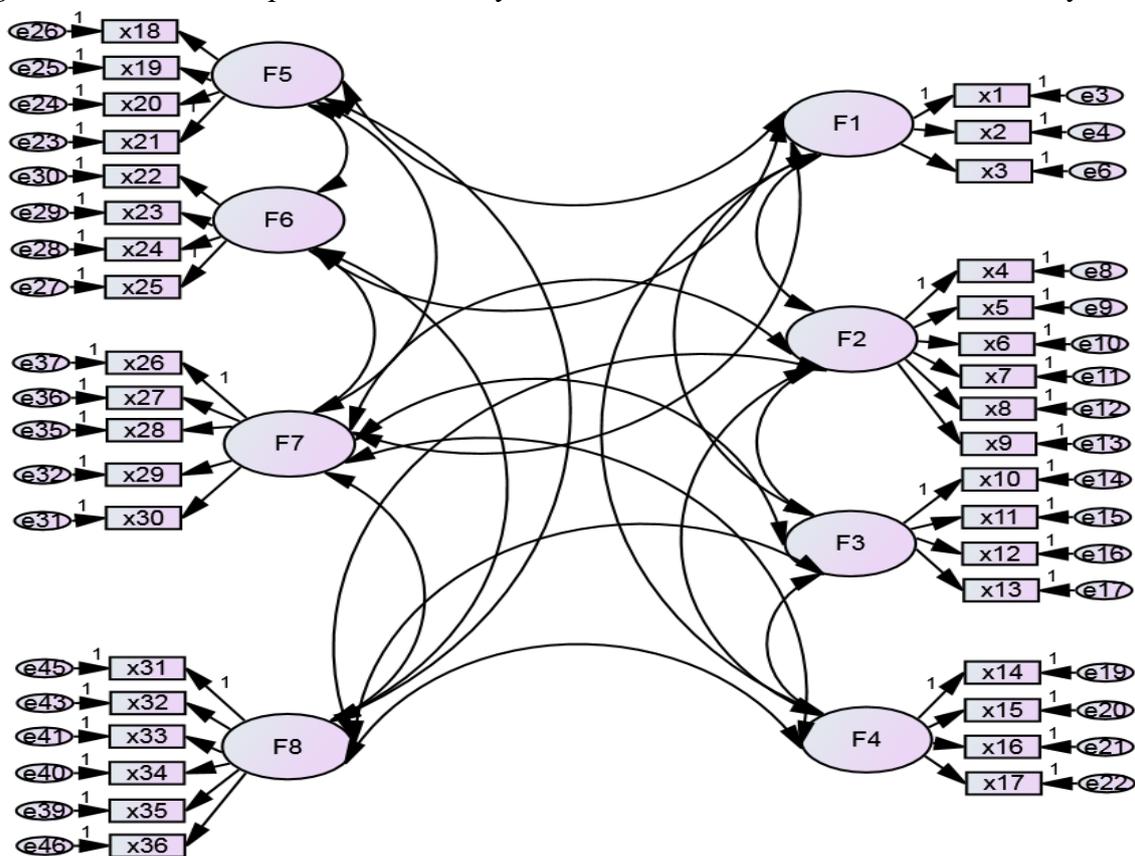
First: Stability:

The values of stability coefficients for the dimensions of the national identity ranged between (0.603-0.850) with coefficients between (0.777 – 0.922), which is a high percentage that gives confidence to the researchers in the following results:

Second, validity

The results of the empirical factor analysis showed that the values of the standard estimate of the dimensions of the national identity are statistically significant at the level of confidence of 99% for all paragraphs. This is the loading factor for each latent variable, which indicates the achievement of the dimension unit in the sense of correlation of the apparent variables with its underlying variable (dimensions of the national identity).The phenomena expressing and measuring the strength of the underlying variable of the axis of national identity and that it is not possible to delete any of the items of the scale. The following figure shows the empirical factor analysis of the scale dimensions:

Figure 2. shows the empirical factor analysis of the dimensions of the national identity



Evaluating the Search Variables Measurement Model

The value of the square reached approximately 2.331, indicating that the actual model could match the estimated model and the value of RMSEA was 0.073, which means the quality of matching the estimated model to the data of the research sample. The GFI match rate was 0.892, and the adjusted reconciliation quality value AGFI was 0.855, indicating the quality of matchmaking estimate for the sample data.

The value of the standard matchmaking quality NFI was 0.807 and the increased matchmaking quality index IFI was 0,814, and the success quality index for Toker Lewis was 0.889, in addition to the comparative matchmaking quality index CFI0,811, the quality of the match index and the TOCCER score of TLI TL was 0.889, all of which are very close to the correct one, which confirms this. On the complete compatibility and proper representation of the axis paragraphs.

Reliability and Reliability Test

The results indicated that the dimensions of the national identity ranged between the values of the stability factors of Alpha Cronbach between (0.603 – 0.850) and the compound stability factor (0.663 – 0.901). Both are greater than the acceptable value (0.60) These high indicators are evidence of the axis enjoying high reliability and is given Confidence of the researcher in the results of the analysis that he can reach, which confirms the validity of the building for the dimensions of the national identity.

Interpreted Mean Contrast

The results indicated that the average explanation of the variance of the dimensions of the national identity has ranged between (0.501 - 0.557), which is greater than the acceptable minimum of (0.50) and this indicates the validity of the index, and hence it is characterised by the corresponding validity.

Results

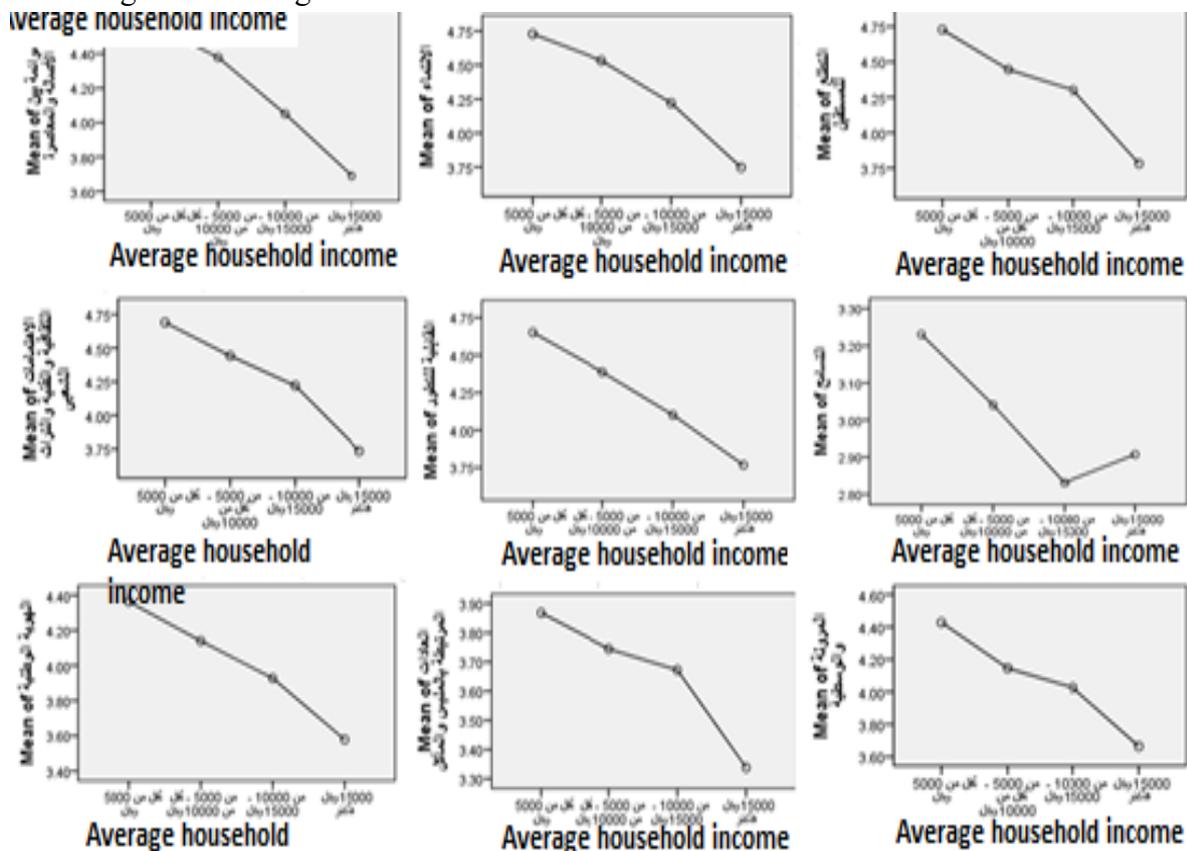
The results of the first hypothesis. "There are no statistically significant differences in national identity (aspiration for the future - affiliation - compatibility between originality and contemporary - tolerance - resolvability - flexibility and moderation - cultural and artistic concerns and folklore - customs associated with clothing and food) due to variables (income level - age - average Cumulative - marital status)

In the context of achieving this, the researcher indicates that non-parametric tests were used, which is a Mann Whitney test to study statistical differences between two independent groups such as marital status (married - unmarried), and Kruskal - Wallis test to study statistical differences between several independent groups such as (income level - age - Cumulative average).

First, According To the Average Income Level

The results of the Kruskal Wallis test to study the statistical differences for the dimensions of the national identity according to the income level, there are statistically significant differences at the level of confidence of 99% for the dimensions of the national identity except for the tolerance axis, the results showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the income level categories where the significance of the test was 0,183 which is Greater than the significance level of 5%, and by studying the differences, it was found that all of them are for the benefit of students with incomes less than 5.000 riyals, while the lowest averages were for those with higher incomes, which is illustrated in Figure 3.

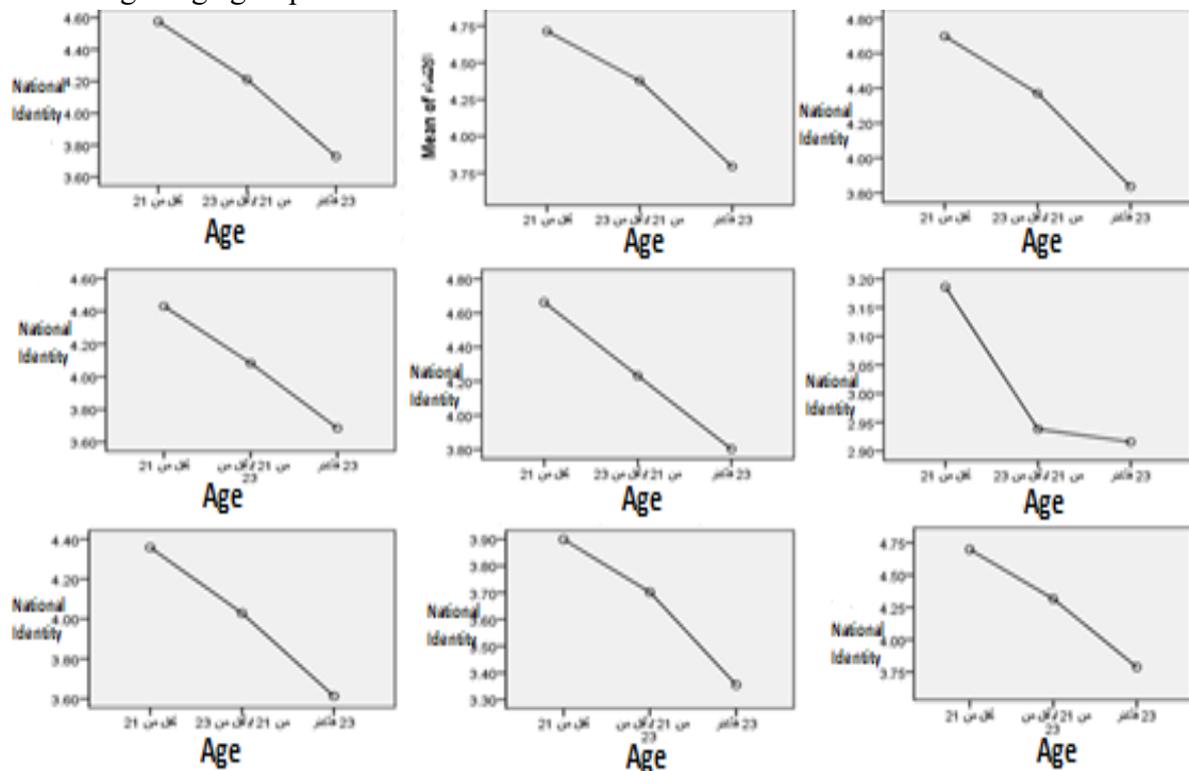
Figure 3. Shows the average responses towards the national identity and its dimensions according to the average level of income



Second: According To Age Groups

The results of the Kruskal Wallis test to study the statistical differences for the dimensions of the national identity according to age groups, there are statistically significant differences at the level of confidence of 99% for the dimensions of the national identity except for the tolerance axis, the results showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the income level categories where the significance of the test reached 0,340 which is Greater than the significance level is 5%. By studying the differences, it was found that all of them are for the benefit of students under the age of 21 years. The following figure shows the average responses to the national identity and its dimensions according to age groups.

Figure 4. Shows the average responses towards the national identity and its dimensions according to age groups



Third, According to the Social Situation

The results of the Mann-Whitney test which study the statistical differences for national identity according to the social situation showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the responses of the sample members. This is explained as the significance of the test ranged between (0,198 - 0.946) and all of them are higher than the level of significance 5%.

Fourth: According to the Cumulative Average

The results of the Kruskal-Wallis test to study the statistical differences for the dimensions of the national identity according to the cumulative average. There were no statistically significant differences between the responses of the sample members according to the cumulative average, where the significance of the test ranged between (0,207 - 0.963), and all of them are greater than the level of significance 5%

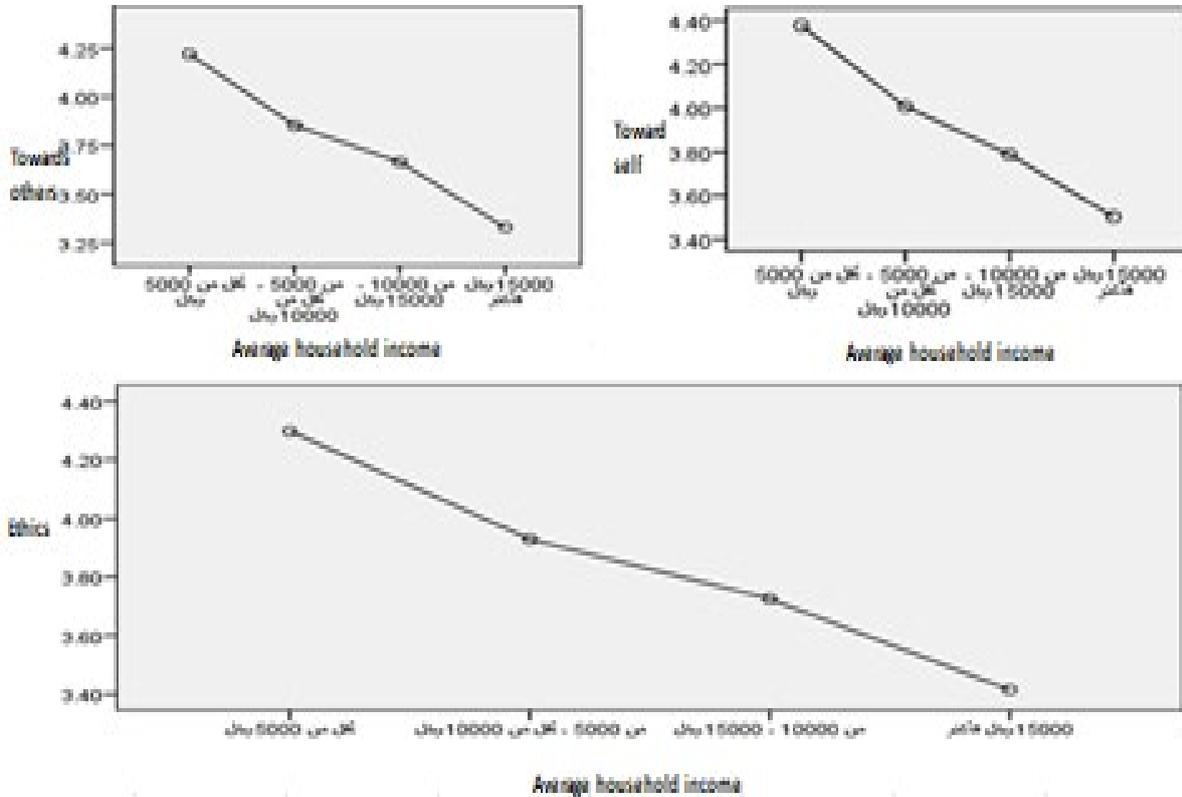
Results of the second hypothesis: "There are no statistically significant differences in ethics (towards the self - towards others) due to the variables (income level - age - cumulative average - marital status)/

In the context of achieving this, the researchers point out that non-parametric tests were used, represented by the Mann-Whitney test, to study statistical differences between two independent groups such as marital status (married - unmarried), and utilise the Kruskal - Wallis test to study statistical differences between several independent groups such as (income level - age - Cumulative average)

First, According to the Average Level of Income

The results of the Kruskal Wallis test to study the statistical differences for the dimensions of ethics according to the income level, there were statistically significant differences at the level of confidence of 99% for the dimensions of ethics and the overall axis. By studying the differences, it was found that all of them were for the benefit of students with incomes less than 5000 riyals while the lowest averages were for those participants with higher income, as illustrated in Figure (5).

Figure 5. Shows the average responses to ethics and their dimensions according to the average income level

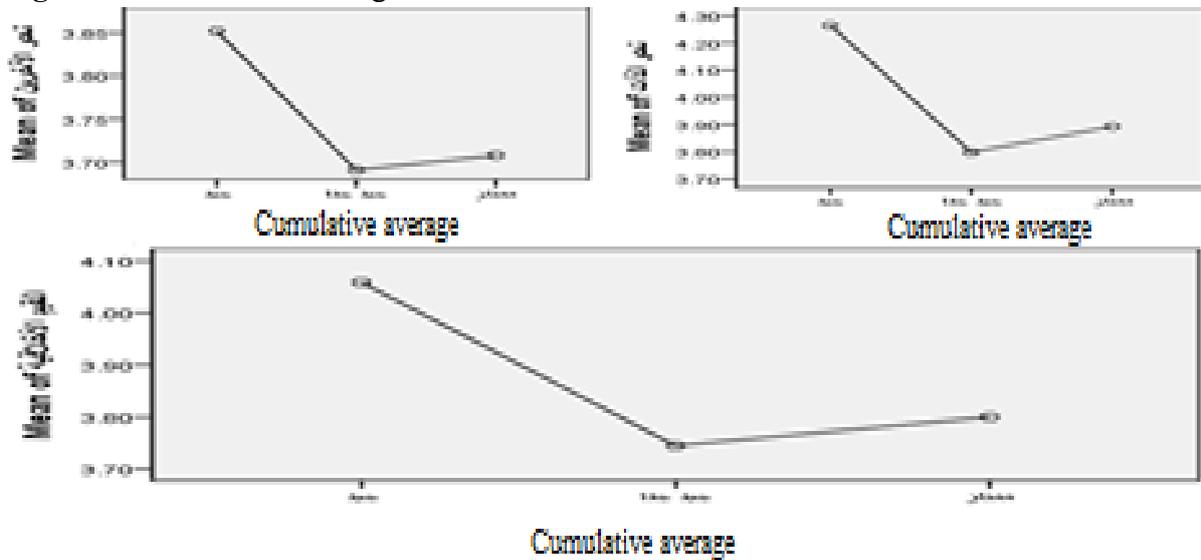


Second, According to Age Groups

Fourth, According to the Cumulative Average

The results of the Kruskal-Wallis test to study the statistical differences for the dimensions of the ethical values according to the cumulative average, there were no statistically significant differences between the responses of the sample members according to the cumulative average of the axis towards the others, where the significance of the test was 0,556, which is higher than the level of significance 0.05% as for Axis towards self and ethics. The results showed that there were statistically significant differences at the level of confidence of 99% and 95%, respectively.

Figure 6. Cumulative Averages



Results of the Third Hypothesis

"There is no statistically significant relationship between the dimensions of the scale of national identity and the dimensions of the scale of ethics."

The results of the correlation matrix between the dimensions of ethics and the dimensions of the national identity showed a correlation between the axis towards the self and the dimensions of the national identity at a 99% confidence level. The correlation values ranged between 0,315 - 0,507 except for the tolerance axis. The results showed that there was no statistically significant relationship with the axis of Self, as the results showed that there is a statistically significant relationship between an axis towards others and the dimensions of the national identity at the confidence level of 95% and 99%. The correlation values ranged between 0,143 - 0,456, and at the level of ethics, it was found that there was a statistically significant correlation relationship at the level of confidence 99% with all dimensions of national identity Da axis tolerance has been the correlation between 0.265 - 0.536. Then the values ranged have been refused to accept the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis that there was a significant statistical relationship between the dimensions of national identity scale and dimensions of the scale of ethics.

Discussion of the Results

Search results are consistent with the current study (Grimm, 2015), which shows the influence of the feelings of national belonging to the national identity, and the positive impact of the homogeneity of society on the national identity. As well as consistent with the study

(Elshenawy, 2017), which sees openness and globalisation as having a robbing affect on the ethics and national identity, came in the results of the study (Elyas, 2008), which sees the extent of adherence to the new students of national identity, which we discussed in the current findings. The search results are consistent with the findings machine (Alouf, 2017) in the extent of adherence to female society and culture values. The occurrence of change occurs gradually. It also agrees with the results of the study (Al-Omari, 2015) in the extent to which male and female students adhere to the values, ethics, and national identity more than the higher years in the first academic years, as well as with the results of studies (wheat, 2013) and (Al-Otaibi, Al-Dabaa, Ibrahim, 1428) in not affecting the educational level or social status on adhering to ethics and national identity.

Through the research, according to the dimensions of the identity of the results of the national, according to the income level results have shown statistically significant differences except for the axis of tolerance, which contains passages such as (militancy with others is the one who achieves our goals, should not be tolerated in our rights and duties). This includes the paragraphs dimension include general vision to interact and communicate with others regardless of income level and therefore statistically significant differences did not appear on this dimension.

By studying the differences, it was found that all of them were in favour of low-income students. It may be because the middle or lower groups are the most adherent to the values of society, which are represented in the dimensions of the national identity (aspiration for the future, affiliation, compatibility between originality and contemporary, tolerance, developability, flexibility and moderation, cultural and artistic interests, folklore, customs associated with clothing and food).

In the light of the research results according to the dimensions of the national identity according to age, the results showed that there are statistically significant differences except for the tolerance axis, and by studying the differences it was found that all of them are for the benefit of students of who are younger, who are looking for the future and have levels of affiliation and development and have cultural, artistic, and folklore interests. This may be due to the beginning of enrolment in the first university years. Students are still more closely related to the environment of origin and not mixing with multiple intellectual currents. As for the responses of the respondents, according to the social situation and the cumulative average, the results showed that there are no statistically significant differences, and this explains that the axes of the national identity include its foundations and grounds that are not related to the superior or ordinary student, as well as marriage to a lack of, and therefore the results showed that there are no differences that are of statistical significance.

As for the scale of ethics, it was found from the results of the research that there are statistically significant differences for the dimensions of ethics according to the level of income and age, for the benefit of students with low incomes, and less age, they are those who care about achieving self and care about others and more committed to ethics. This is because the younger groups are distinguished by being more sensitive to interacting with situations and having higher values and idealism than the older ones, who are more experienced and more tuned to social attitudes. Also, social status does not affect ethics. As for the axis towards the self and its relationship to the cumulative average, it was clear from the results of the research that there are statistically significant differences in favour of the lower estimate, and the previous results explain the direction of students with a higher estimate to pragmatism in their behaviour more than the idealism that characterizes students with a lower estimate. The matter differs if we talk about the axis of values towards others and the cumulative rate, we are talking about social interaction and social attitudes, as it became clear from the results that there are no statistically significant differences. On the level of ethics, it was found that there is a statistically significant correlation relationship with all dimensions of national identity except the axis of tolerance. And, as we mentioned before, this dimension tends to human attitudes, foundations and principles regardless of the axes of research variables.

Conclusion

1. Whenever the age and income level decreased, the more these groups more closely linked to ethical values and the dimensions of national identity.
2. Marital status does not affect adherence to ethics (self - others) and also has no effect on the national identity dimensions.
3. Academic rate does not affect adherence to national identity, with the impact on the self-axis without the focus of others on the scale of ethics.
4. There is a statistical relationship between the dimensions of ethics and national identity scale function except after tolerance, due to its association with the principles and norms of public and customary rules.

Recommendations

1. Comparative studies between both males and females about ethics and national identity.
2. Conducting comparative studies of cross-cultural between students of Arab universities and to clarify the regional differences in ethics and national identity.
3. Promote ethical values and national identity, especially at the highest and most income age groups.



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