level of professional culture University students in Jordan

[a, 1]**Mohammad Omar AL-Momani*,** [b, 2]**Purnawan**

[a] Al-Balqa Applied University, Jordan

[b] Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia

Email : [1] m.o.e.m@bau.edu.jo , [2]purnawan.purnawan@pvto.uad.ac.id

* correspondence author

ARTICLE INFO   ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the level of professional culture of undergraduate students In Jordan from the point of view of the students themselves and its relationship to the gender variable, where the descriptive approach was used in addition to the use of the questionnaire as a study tool in the classroom. school the first of the academic year (2021-2022AD)The study sample consisted of (300) male and female students representing all levels and stages of university study. The study, after conducting the appropriate statistical treatments, concluded that the level of professional culture among students It reached (3.45) with a standard deviation of (0.54) and a mean total score, in addition to the absence of statistically significant differences in the level of professional culture for students, which are attributed to the gender variable.

Introduction

Man is a maker the culture It is carried and transmitted from one generation to the next. This will not happen in isolation from education, which is an integral part of the culture of society. Rather, the various processes that enable culture to continue and develop are educational processes.

Where young people represent the nation's wealth and precious treasure, it is the vanguard of the desired change, and this important wealth is either invested properly towards development and

construction, or wasted through mis investment, which leads to loss or corruption, from here the peoples, old and new, realized the importance of this wealth, but remained helpless towards it in the way of employing it and rationalizing its investment (AL-Momani, 2021).

Young people today face many challenges, including: cultural, social, political, intellectual, economic, and scientific, in front of the spread of a culture of luxury, consumption and love of appearances..., through bridges and open channels and their limitations in facing this challenge after it has become towards marginalization and abolition of cultural content and exclusion General human values, and the prevalence of all forms of cultural dilution in external spaces and in colleges and schools, which gave a weak understanding, directly interfering in every home, room and office and at every time and place, in addition to the shortcomings of the educational process and the shallow awareness of the course of human life in general and national changes in particular (Steel, 1996).

Culture, in its comprehensiveness, is the environment in which the individual forms his character and personality, and it includes all the distinctive features of the nation from material, spiritual, intellectual, artistic and emotional, and includes all knowledge, values and moral commitments settled in it, methods of thinking, aesthetic, artistic, cognitive and technical creativity, ways of behavior, behavior and expression, and the style of life. It also includes man's aspirations for ideals, his attempts to reconsider his achievements, and the constant search for new meanings for his life, values, and future, and the creation of everything that surpasses himself. It is also an integrated system, which includes the cumulative output of the total waves of creativity and innovation transmitted by generations of one people, and thus includes all areas of creativity in arts, literature, beliefs, economics and human relations, and draws the material and spiritual identity of the nation to determine its characteristics and values Its civilizational image, its future aspirations and its position among the rest of the nations, and based on what culture is a historical heritage that carries with it the special character of each nation, is not subject to any form of globalization, as the attempt to globalize any culture means in fact seeking to extend its hegemony over other cultures, either by obliterating them or cancel it in a number of areas (Faydi, 2018).

Culture Characteristics:

There are a number of characteristics that characterize culture, including:: (Al-Hiyari, 2017; Steel, 1996).

Culture is one of the foundations of society. Culture is passed down between generations; As one of the things that is related to inheritance among people. Continuity, cultural ideas remain over time, as long as there are people who maintain them.

Culture is compatible with the surrounding environment within a single society. Most of the content of cultural thought depends on the ideas of people in one environment. Culture is a set of

principles acquired by individuals. Culture is linked to the educational environment in educational institutions. Culture directs the behavior of individuals, by promoting social interaction between them.

Culture Components

Culture consists of the following main components:

1. The general components are all the common cultural ideas within the members of the same society, such as: language, morals, values, etc., and it is not necessary that all general cultural ideas are similar together, especially in societies that consist of individuals from different cultures, and these components are usually characterized by the difficulty of changing them. , nothing can be changed in it easily (Al-Hiyari, 2018).

2. Special components are all cultural ideas in which a group of individuals is distinguished in particular, such as: the professional culture that links employees within a single work environment, and these components are easy to change, if there are compelling reasons for this, and therefore are not similar to the general components (Sulaiman, 2016).

3. Alternatives are cultural ideas that are not classified within general or private ideas, but rather depend on the preferences associated with individuals, such as: personal taste in choosing clothes, or type of food, and others (Mosaediya, 2017).

Culture goals:

Culture has many goals that it seeks to achieve in human societies, by influencing the customs, values, and ideas prevalent in a group of people, and among these goals as it defines (Khader, 2016; Musa'idiya, 2017; Steel, 1996).

1. Improving the image in which individuals appear in front of other people, especially those with whom they differ in cultural thought.

2. It is one of the means that helps a person achieve the goals he wants.

3. It helps to convey a clear idea of the nature of individuals within a particular society.

4. It aims to explain the meanings of the habits associated with individuals.

5. Strengthens the individual's belonging to a group of individuals who are similar to him in cultural thought.

The relationship between education and culture:

The nature of the relationship between education and culture lies in the fact that it is a dynamic, interactive, continuous relationship that is not limited to a specific time or place, but is a positive and innovative relationship that always seeks to transfer culture in its correct image to peoples and

worlds in a civilized manner based on advanced educational methods, the ultimate goal of which is the dissemination, strengthening and survival of culture (Steel, 1996).

The dynamic relationship between education and culture is also represented in the following images, as defined by (Alawi, 2016).

Education is an essential tributary to the transfer of the culture and strengthening them within any society, and this needs to transcend the traditional patterns that exist within any educational facility, which are based only on theoretical educational curricula, but need practical means such as plays, and the establishment of cultural exhibitions that support the concept of culture and the preservation of the identity and heritage of the people or the region in which they live. This point is considered the most understanding and awareness among students of all ages in understanding and simplifying culture and the ability to practice it and preserve its meanings without any confusion or ambiguity that obstructs the comprehension of the concept and its transmission to current and subsequent generations alike.

Secondly: The relationship between education and culture is not limited to the educational aspect with the aim of transmitting and preserving the culture of a society. Rather, the nature of the relationship goes beyond that in transmitting and representing culture at the global "international" level through holding annual conferences supporting the concept of culture, as the establishment and weaving of educational conferences In a sober scientific way, it depicts the language, heritage, customs, traditions and ancient civilization of a country and attempts to formulate it in a way that reflects the personality of the researcher who loves his country and country and seeks to develop his culture away from any internal or external influences that would enhance the concept of loyalty and belonging to his country, civilization and heritage, which represents authentic cultural values over the course of decades and suffix.

Third: The dynamic relationship between education and culture pushes to promote harmony and harmony between the land and man and between identity and heritage. Rather, it pushes the formation of a new stage known as cultural educational normalization, which is similar to a new birth with which the values of loyalty and belonging are fused in order to preserve and consolidate culture in the minds of its children so that The educated and the uncultured, the educated and the uneducated become responsible for preserving their heritage and identity from disappearance and fusion, and the obliteration of facts and falsification of landmarks as a result of the lack of sufficient awareness among the members of the same society.

Education is the backbone of culture, and that culture is the spirit of education, and both of them cannot live in isolation from the other, because education is not only an acquired behavior that leads to the adoption of the concept of culture for learners in school only, but it is a behavior and method that leads these individuals to how to build theoretical and practical perceptions In preserving the

identity of their societies from melting and disappearing due to reformist influences that some see as salvation of society from outdated values, customs and traditions and that it is the secret of their backwardness and regression for many years (Ahmed et al., 2012).

The secret of the progress of any society is the deep belief in the importance of culture to them through an understanding of the successful educational methods and methods that lead them to preserve their identity and the nobility of their societies and countries from erosion and extinction.

Professional Culture:

Professional culture has an effective and effective role in spreading and consolidating the principles of vocational and technical education and removing the inferior view of vocational education among members of society, as well as spreading awareness and blocking undesirable behavior on the other hand.

Professional culture in the modern concept includes all psychological, ethical, aesthetic, recreational and cultural concepts, and it is an important means of deepening the citizen's relationship with his homeland and his reality. It has become spread everywhere, such as mobile phones, television, newspapers, and radio, and the aim of all of them is to educate the citizen culturally (Sadiq, 1990).

Objectives of professional culture:(Khader, 2016; Steel, 1996)

1. Professional culture has a distinct role in spreading professional cultural awareness among societies.
2. Education of the individual physically, psychologically, behaviorally and intellectually.
3. Gain useful skills for working life.
4. Professional culture and the importance of learning professions have an educational impact on all members of society, young and old, male and female.

Characteristics of professional culture:(Ali, 2005)

1. Occupational culture influences the formation of the individual and the group's personality through various cultural attitudes and through continuous social interaction.
2. Culture provides the individual with an identical view of social life

The importance of professional culture:

The importance of professional culture lies in the following considerations:(Steel, 1996). The importance of professional culture lies in the following considerations:(Steel, 1996) Areas of professional culture:(Khader, 2016; Steel, 1996).

1. Cognitive domain (professional knowledge):

   It is the sum of all the professional information that an individual has, and it includes knowledge of the various public safety rules and laws that pertain to any profession that an individual seeks to join.

2. Social field:

   It is the upbringing and education of individuals professionally and socially acceptable behavior as well as teaching them knowledge and laws in the practice of the profession.

3. Educational field:

   Preparing the individual and evaluating his behavior physically, psychologically, morally, socially and technically, and acquiring biological, ethical, social, technical, scientific and economic characteristics and characteristics through joining and practicing a specific profession.

4. Health field:

   The individual's ability to pay attention to the safety of his body, take care of it, satisfy his organic needs, and achieve a state of balance between the various bodily functions that make him feel healthy and bodily safe.

Study problem and questions:

The professional culture has an influential and effective role in spreading awareness of vocational and technical education and blocking undesirable behavior. The problem of the study lies in the researcher's observation of the students' lack of interest in professional culture and various professional fields, in addition to their unwillingness to join institutions of vocational education and various professional disciplines. Therefore, this study came, which It seeks to identify the level of professional culture at University students in Jordan From their point of view, by answering the following questions:

1. What level of professional culture do you have? University students in Jordan From their point of view themselves?

2. Are there any statistically significant differences at the level of significance?α = 0.05) in the level of professional culture ofUniversity students in Jordan from their own point of view Which is attributed to the gender variable (male, female)?

The importance of studying:

1. The importance of the study lies in recognizing the level of professional culture at University students in Jordan from their own point of view.

2. Identifying the existence of significant differences due to the gender variable.

Objectives of the study:

1. Preparing a scale of professional culture for university students.

2. Getting to know the level of professional cultureUniversity students in Jordan from their own point of view.

3. Knowing whether there are statistically significant differences in the level of professional culture among students that are attributed to the gender variable (males, females).

Study limitations:

1. Objective determinant: The study seeks to identify the level of professional culture atUniversity students in Jordan from their own point of viewand its relationship to gender variable.

2. The human determinant: Ajloun University College students at various levels and academic levels.

3. Time limit: The study was applied in the semesterthe first of the academic year (2021-2022AD).

4. Spatial determinant: The study was implemented at Ajloun University College affiliated to Al-Balqa Applied University in Jordan.

Terms and procedural concepts:

1. the culture:

He defines it Khader (2016) as cumulative and permanent information that is associated with the social sciences, as it is part of people's lives, and an essential component of human civilization.

Aliwi (2016) defines it as an acquired process that depends on education, and this confirms its need for the educational process, and education is the basis on which the continuation of culture and its transmission from one generation to another. Ahmed et al. (2012), defines it as a set of social, educational and health values that focus on creating the best and the best behavior, ideas and cultural norms on which an individual's activity is based in different fields or in different societies. It is defined by Taylor (1871) and referred to in Alawi (2016) as that complex group that includes knowledge, beliefs, art, right, morals, customs, and all other preparations and habits acquired by man as a member of society.

2. professional culture:

The researcher defines it procedurally as increasing the knowledge and skills of human experience through various professional activities, which in turn leads to a better understanding and appreciation of the environment in which individuals find themselves a part.

3. Ajloun University College students:

They are all registered students who are actually on regular study seats at Ajloun University CollegeAffiliated to Al-Balqa Applied University, in all disciplines, stages and levels of study.

Method

Study Approach:

The descriptive approach was used because it is the most appropriate approach to the nature of the study problem and its objectives.

Study community:

The study population consists of all students of Ajloun University College affiliated to Al-Balqa Applied University in the semester the first of the academic year (2021-2022AD) And their number is (2678) male and female students representing all academic disciplines and academic levels.

The study sample:

The study sample consisted of (300) male and female students from Ajloun University College, who were chosen by the systematic random method, with a percentage of (11.2%) from the study population. The following table 1 shows the distribution of the study sample according to its variables:

Table 1. Distribution of the study sample according to its variables

Percentage	The Number	Variables	
41.6%	125	Male	Sex
58.3%	175	Female	
100%	300	Total	

Study tool:

The professional culture scale was used, which the researcher built and developed from his personal practical experience and reference to some of the references and previous studies.

Validity of the tool:

To verify the validity of the tool, the following methods were used:

1. Content authenticity:

To ensure the validity of the study tool, the validity of the content was used by presenting the scale to a group of specialized professors in the disciplines of curricula, teaching, educational psychology, measurement and evaluation in the various (10) Jordanian universities, in order to explore their opinions and observations to add, modify or delete paragraphs of the scale. Where some modifications were made to some paragraphs of the scale by merging, deleting and modifying some of the paragraphs based on the opinion of the arbitrators, as the scale became in its final form consisting of (20) paragraphs that measure the level of professional culture among students.

2. The validity of the internal consistency of the items of the scale:

After verifying the arbitrators' (apparent) sincerity of the tool, the questionnaire was applied to a random exploratory sample from the same study community, but from outside its sample of Ajloun University College students, which numbered (30) male and female students, with

the aim of calculating the correlation coefficients between each of the scale expressions and the total score of the scale The following table No. (2) illustrates this:

Table 2. Correlation coefficients between each statement and the total sum of the scale statements.

Correlation coefficient	Ferries	The Scale
0.513	1	A measure of the level of
0.584	2	professional culture among
0.523	3	students
0.541	4	
0.577	5	
0.512	6	
0.509	7	
0.587	8	
0.533	9	
0.512	10	
0.544	11	
0.504	12	
0.583	13	
0.521	14	
0.597	15	
0.582	16	
0.539	17	
0.557	18	
0.583	19	
0.562	20	

ClearBy reviewing Table no. (2) that the correlation coefficients between each of the scale phrases and the total sum of the phrases, which shows that the correlation coefficients shown are statistically significant, and thus the scale phrases are considered valid and measure what they were designed to measure.

Tool stability:

The stability of the instrument is intended to obtain the same results or close to them, every time the scale is re-applied in similar conditions, and it means the accuracy of the measurement.

The Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated to calculate the internal consistency of the scale of the professional culture level from the degree of the exploratory sample, as the degree of stability reached (0.86), and this is a good indicator of the stability of the scale, thus achieving the stability of the scale.

Scale correction method:

When correcting the scale, the researcher relied on giving three degrees to the alternative (I strongly agree), two degrees to the alternative (to some extent) and one degree to the alternative (disagree) for positive items, and vice versa for negative items. The highest score for the scale is (60) degrees and the lowest score is (20) degrees; The higher the student's score on the scale, the higher the level of professional culture he possesses.

The following gradation was used to judge the level of professional culture among the students of Ajloun University College, which was as shown in the following table 3.

Table 3. The gradation used to judge the level of professional culture of students

Degree	Average
Low	2.49-1.5
Medium	3.49-2.5
High	4.49-3.5

Statistical treatments used:

The researcher used the statistical package in the social sciences (SPSS) in processing the data obtained, namely:

1. Arithmetic mean.
2. The standard deviation.
3. Correlation coefficient (Pearson).
4. Cronbach's alpha coefficient
5. Analysis of variance.

Presentation and discussion of the results:

To answer the first study question, which states: "What is the level of professional culture forUniversity students in Jordan from their own point of view"?

It is clear by reviewing the previous table No. (3) that the first (10) paragraphs obtained a high score for University students in Jordan from their own point of viewAt the level of professional culture, paragraphs (11-19) got a medium grade and the last paragraph (20) got a low level; The paragraph that states "the world and the labor market today are moving towards learning different professions" ranked first, with a mean of (4.39) and a standard deviation of (0.71), followed by the paragraph that states "Physical fitness is gained by engaging in various professional activities" in

the second place.

Arithmetic averages and standard deviations were extracted and calculated for the items of the students' professional culture level scale in descending order, and the following table No. (4) illustrates this:

Table 4. Level of professional culture University students in Jordan from their own point of viewArranged in descending order according to their mean

The level	Standard deviation	SMA	Paragraphs	Rank
High	0.71	4.39	The world and the labor market today are moving towards learning different professions	1
High	0.59	4.28	Physical fitness is gained by engaging in various professional activities	2
High	0.91	4.19	Professional activities contribute to avoiding violence among members of society	3
High	0.64	4.17	Practicing professional work contributes to building friendly relations with others	4
High	0.71	4.02	Professional culture contributes to strengthening relations between members of society	5
High	0.54	3.98	Professional culture helps direct an individual's life towards beneficial and beneficial goals	6
High	0.64	3.81	Occupational culture develops an individual's understanding of the future profession	7
High	0.71	3.70	Professional culture develops acceptable social values	8
High	0.91	3.65	Professional culture contributes to satisfying individual needs and inclinations	9
High	0.55	3.53	The professional culture develops the concept of belonging to the community and the nation	10
medium	0.51	3.46	Practicing various professional actions teaches respect for others	11
medium	0.52	3.33	Occupational culture helps in knowing different professional terms and concepts	12
medium	0.50	3.17	Motor professional activity develops relationships between the individual and his colleagues and society	13
medium	0.71	3.08	Professional culture contributes to avoiding erroneous behavior during professional activity	14
medium	0.76	3.00	Professional culture supports the link between the world of professions and other sciences	15
medium	0.57	2.91	Various professional information contribute to the knowledge of prominent professional figures in all countries of the world	16
medium	0.81	2.84	I enjoy doing any business when I know its laws and regulations	17
medium	0.79	2.63	Professional culture contributes to knowledge of the history of vocational and technical education	18
medium	0.64	2.50	The professional culture develops the concept of cooperation and its social value	19
low	0.53	2.42	Professional culture normalizes the cultural and social relations of the individual	20
Medium	0.54	3.45	Total marks	

With an arithmetic mean of (4.28) and a standard deviation of (0.59), while in the penultimate

rank came the paragraph that states "Professional culture develops the concept of cooperation and its social value" with an arithmetic mean of (2.50) and a standard deviation of (0.64), and in the last rank The paragraph that states "Professional culture normalizes the cultural and social relations of the individual" came with a mean of (2.42) and a standard deviation of (0.53).

Where the researcher attributes this to the great development in the world of knowledge, of which professional culture is considered a part in the development of the level of professional culture among students, in addition to the high level of unemployment among Jordanian youth has become imperative for them to understand and know the reality experienced by Jordanian society due to the increase in the unemployment rate among Jordanians. Young graduates from different universities, which came due to the society's increasing inferiority towards the world of professions and vocational education, and their view of academic education more, but students look at the importance of vocational education in general because of its great role in obtaining a good job in the labor market saturated with graduates From all different disciplines.

To answer the second study question, which states: "Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance)$\alpha = 0.05$) in the level of professional culture ofUniversity students in Jordan from their own point of view Which is attributed to the gender variable (male, female)?

The arithmetic means, standard deviations, and the (t) value were calculated to estimate the level of professional culture University students in Jordan from their own point of viewwhich is attributedFor the gender variable (males, females), the following table No. (5) shows the results:

Table 5. Test (T) to assess the level of professional cultureUniversity students in Jordan from their own point of viewwhich is attributedgender variable (male, female)

Indication level	Value (t)	Standard deviation	SMA	The Number	Variable
0.711	0.86	0.59	3.57	125	Male
Not Significant		0.52	3.39	175	Feminine

The previous table No. (4) shows that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha=0.05$) at the level of professional cultureUniversity students in Jordan from their own point of viewwhich is attributedGender variable (male, female).

The researcher attributes this result to the fact that students, whether male or female, are well aware of the importance of professional culture and vocational and technical education in general, which can contribute to their obtaining a good job in the labor market, in addition to the low level of inferiority of Jordanian youth towards education. Vocational, as many students do not refrain from obtaining a professional job or joining one of the various vocational education institutions to acquire a specific profession, in addition to the difficult economic conditions experienced by the

Jordanian society in general, drawing students' attention to the necessity of acquiring theoretical and practical knowledge towards any specific profession.

References

Ahmed, M. N., & Mahdi, M. I. (2012). Sports culture and its relationship to psychological and social adjustment among students of the fifth stage at the Institute of Teacher Training - Diyala, Journal of Physical Education Sciences - University of Babylon, 5 (3), 140-167.

Khader, M. (2016). The concept of culture. Topic website, the topic was viewed and referenced on (4-8-2019)

Suleiman, S. (2016). Elements of culture. Mawdoo3 educational website. The topic was reviewed and viewed on (9-9-2019)

Aliwi, M. (2016). The relationship between education and culture: the problem of practice and application. Alalukah Cultural Network - Culture and Knowledge - Thought, the topic was reviewed and viewed on (12-8-2019) on the following link: https://www.alukah.net/culture/0/105250/

Othman, M. S. (2009). The effect of watching sports satellite channels on spreading sports culture among Diyala University students. Unpublished Master's thesis, College of Physical Education - University of Diyala.

Ghassan, M. S. (1990). Principles of Education and Scientific Education. Dar Al-Hikma for printing, publishing and distribution, Baghdad, Iraq.

Faydi, M. (2018). Definition of culture. Mawdoo3 educational website. The topic was reviewed and viewed on (10-9-2019)

Al-Hiyari, I.(2018). Research on culture. Mawdoo3 educational website. The topic was reviewed and viewed on (9-8-2019)

Mosaediya, (2017). On the concept of culture and some of its components (customs, traditions, customs). Al-Zakira magazine, (9), 33-41.

Ronald, S. (1996). The New York Times, repris dans Courrier International,

Under Wood, G.L1 The Plysical Education Curriculun in the seeondery school planning implementation, the falner press. Dover. 1993, p80.

AL-Momani,M.O. (2021).Vocational-Education Students' Attitudes towards their Academic Specialization in Jordan. Education and Self Development, 16(3), P10-24, (DOI): 10.26907/esd.16.3.03