

**Degree of Cognition and Practice of
Postgraduate students at the Faculty of
Education at Yarmouk University for the
Principles of the Universal Declaration of
Human rights**

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Abstract

The study aimed to reveal the degree of awareness of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education, and the degree of their practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from their viewpoint. This study was applied randomly to 113 postgraduate students at the Faculty of Education in the academic year 2021/2022. A tool consisting of 30 paragraphs was used, which are the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and it was approved by the International Association for Human Rights. After applying and processing statistically by using the SPSS, the study indicated the following results: The study sample, who are postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education, realize four paragraphs out of 30 paragraphs with a very high degree, and they also realize sixteen items out of 30 paragraphs with high degree. The study sample realizes that they practice four items out of 30 with a medium degree, and 26 paragraphs are practiced as low. The study variables are gender, educational qualification, and the interaction between them. Statistical tables (4) indicated that gender showed a statistical indication for the awareness degree of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles, and it was in favor of males. While the other variables did not show any statistical significance except at the level of awareness or the level of practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Keywords: Principles of the Declaration of Human Rights. Awareness of human rights, postgraduate students.

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درجة إدراك وممارسة طلبة الدراسات العليا في كلية التربية بجامعة اليرموك لمبادئ الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان

ملخص:

هدفت الدراسة الكشف عن درجة وعي طلبة الدراسات العليا في كلية التربية، ودرجة ممارستهم لمبادئ الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان من وجهة نظرهم أنفسهم. وقد طبقت هذه الدراسة على عينة عشوائية مكونة من ١١٣ طالباً من طلبة الدراسات العليا في كلية التربية للعام الأكاديمي 2021 / 2022. تم استخدام أداة مكونة من ٣٠ فقرة، هي مبادئ الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان والتي أقرت من قبل الجمعية العالمية لحقوق الإنسان. وهي عبارة عن معاملات إحصائية من أجل التأكد من ملاءمتها وذلك بفحص معامل الارتباط المصحح لارتباط كل فقرة من فقرات أداة الوعي، وكذلك بفحص الارتباط المصحح لارتباط كل فقرة من فقرات أداة الممارسة بالأداة ككل. كما أجرى معامل ثبات الإنسان الداخلي لفقرات الوعي وكذلك لفقرات الإنسان الداخلي لفقرات الممارسة وكانت كافية لأغراض الدراسة.

وبعد تطبيقها، ومعالجتها إحصائياً باستخدام نظام الدراسات الاجتماعية SPSS، أشارت الدراسة إلى النتائج التالية: إن عينة الدراسة وهم طلبة الدراسات العليا في كلية التربية يدركون أو يعون أربع فقرات من أصل ٣٠ فقرة بدرجة عالية جداً، كما يدركون ست عشرة فقرة من أصل ٣٠ فقرة بدرجة تقدير عالية. كما أن عينة الدراسة تدرك أنهم يمارسون أربع فقرات من أصل ٣٠ بدرجة متوسطة، ويدركون ٢٦ فقرة ممارسة متدنية. وأن المتغيرات التي وهي: الجنس، والمؤهل العلمي والتفاعل بينهما. أشارت الجداول الإحصائية (٤) أن الجنس أظهر دلالة إحصائية على درجة الوعي لمبادئ الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان وكانت لصالح الذكور.

في حين أن المتغيرات الأخرى لم تظهر أي دلالة إحصائية إلا على مستوى الوعي أو على مستوى الممارسة لمبادئ الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان.

الكلمات المفتاحية: مبادئ الإعلان لحقوق الإنسان. التوعية بحقوق الإنسان، طلبة الدراسات العليا.

Introduction:

Human occupies the central issue in the issues of all existence, regardless of the difference in human wisdom in recognizing this issue, but the historical path of human societies with different geographical data on the globe emphasizes the importance of raising the role of a human in this life, and therefore, try to harness natural resources for the benefit of human who constitutes sovereignty in the land.

Whoever looks into this issue finds that human wisdom and religious wisdom enhance man's position in this existence, and work to organize his life within the social entity, so that he can achieve his great goals, which are the reconstruction of the earth and the worship of Allah in the holistic sense. The United Nations, especially the General Assembly, has played a great effort in ratifying and documenting the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), on the basis that they are universal rights that represent all human beings of different races and geographical locations on the globe. The UDHR was approved by the General Assembly on 15 December (1948 according to Resolution 217 / A / D-3)) which included 30 articles on the principles of rights (Al-Khawaldeh and Al-Azzam, 2014). It seems that people have paid attention to the issue of human freedom through their historical journey in this life on earth and they took an unforgettable lesson from the story of Adam and Eve in Heaven when Adam and Eve wanted to exercise their freedom in Heaven by violating Allah commandment to them didn't approach this tree, but Satan whispered for them. Allah said "And We said, "O Adam, dwell, you and your wife, In Paradise and eat therefrom [ease and] abundance from wherever you will. But do not approach this tree, lest you be among the wrongdoers. But Satan caused them to slip out of it and removed them from that [condition] in which they had been. And we said, "Go down, [all of you], as enemies to one another, and you will have upon the earth a place of settlement and provision for a time." Then Adam received from his Lord words, and He accepted his repentance. Indeed, it is He

who Is the Accepting of Repentance, the Merciful””(Al-Baqarah 35-37). Khawaldeh, and Al-Azzam, 2015).

The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) approved by the General Assembly on 15 December, 1948. It according to Resolution (217 / A / D-3), includes 30 articles on the principles of rights (Al-Khawaldeh and Al-Azzam, 2014). However, some social and political, due to their special circumstances and existing conditions, constitute a major obstacle to the human realization of these major UN goals. In this context, global humanitarian organizations and bodies are striving to help people achieve change themselves and realize their goals, by providing a set of necessary rights that people require to grow freely in the light of the instinct on which they were created, to work within an environmental framework on earth and live with dignity in their social system. That is why the concerned organizations seek to put these rights in legislative documents in the form of global declarations of human rights articles, for states to abide by in their regional and national framework to ensure basic data for every person in this world wherever he is, regardless of the difference in the political systems of these societies, and countries may differ in their degree of commitment to fully providing these rights to citizens depends on the political, economic and social system in these countries.

Countries that belong to the membership of the United Nations and other international and regional organizations adopt all the declarations issued by these organizations, but it seems that the existing social and political conditions in the countries of this world lead to a disparity in the degree of commitment to the rights guaranteed by international declarations and international covenants. For example, the document of the articles of the UDHR is still faltering in many countries of this world, which claims to move towards upholding the value of humans and securing their rights.

Here, it is better for every country to explicitly declare the securing of human rights for its citizens, but these declarations remain

within the framework of possibility and probability until they are confirmed using national, regional, and international testimonies, and these responsible testimonies may vary, because citizens don't realize these rights to the same degree, and don't practice them at the same level due to cultural, social, political and other background reasons. Because of this discrepancy in testimonies, the importance of this research comes as a witness to the extent to which the articles of the UDHR are practiced in Jordanian society, as it is one of the human societies. It is an Arab, constitutional country, a member of the United Nations, part of the Arab world, a member of the League of Arab States, a member of the Islamic Conference, and other international and regional organizations, On top of this, in an advanced constitution that guarantees human rights, in addition to that it tends at present to adopt a democratic life in political life.

This study comes to reveal the awareness degree of the youth category, i.e. postgraduate students in the Education faculty at Yarmouk University, and the degree of their practice of the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Jordanian society, and to what level the country's constitution, laws, regulations, and practices adopt to the contents of the articles of the UDHR. It is an issue of great importance for the citizens, society, the state, and the national, regional, and international organizations. in it so This study will be a scientific testimony to the degree of the state's adoption in Jordan of the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its commitment to them in its constitutional legislation.

Moreover, it represents a study aimed at reassuring citizens of the degree of securing their human rights, as well as increasing the degree of their awareness and revealing the degree of their practice of them. It also encourages citizens to adhere to these rights and to benefit from them as much as possible, and it can also urge citizens to benefit from the services of the interfacing infrastructure provided by the state to citizens, specifically those that fall within the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

And when the results of this research are positive, it enhances the process of social stability among citizens and improves the image of

the political system and its sincerity in applying the values of democracy in social life and the dimensions of life as a whole, as it raises respect for the state in the international system and the General Assembly of the United Nations, and other moral goals that it is not visible, but it is reflected in the Jordanian society in its political, economic, social and humanitarian dimensions.

Study Problem

It is noted that human societies differ in the degree of their civilization, their political and social systems, and their constitutional legislation, and this follows in data for human in social life, since human is the most important issue in life, he represents a central issue in modern democratic societies, So, human enjoys universal rights in democratic societies, many human rights are denied in non-democratic societies.

In this context, the United Nations and its global organization are trying to emphasize the drafting of a UDHR. It uses towards that all means that encourage political systems in all countries of the world to adopt the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Jordanian society, like other societies, differs from the views of citizens regarding the degree of the practice of the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in it, and this results in different positions, some of which see that the dialogue of the Universal Declaration is practiced in a total degree, and some see that it is practiced in a partial degree, and some of them are neutral and do not know what to say about this subject.

To reveal the truth of the matter in this important issue for the individual, society and the state, as is the case with other human issues at the local, national and global levels, so this study tries to make a modest scientific contribution in the context of this. The problem, by revealing the reality of the realization and practice of the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by university students who represent an enlightened class in Jordanian society.

This study problem can be identified by answering its questions, which are represented in revealing the degree of awareness and practice of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University for the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights within the Jordanian society.

Study Questions

Questions can be identified as follows:

1. What is the degree of awareness of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University for the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Jordanian society from their viewpoint?
2. Does the awareness of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University differ from their viewpoint according to their gender and academic qualifications, and the interaction between them?
3. To what degree do postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University practice the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from their viewpoint?
4. Does the practice of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University differ in the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from their viewpoint according to their gender and academic qualification?

Study Objectives:

The following objectives can be achieved:

1. Detecting the degree of awareness among Yarmouk University students of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Jordanian society.
2. Clarifying the degree of Yarmouk University students' practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Jordanian society.
3. Statement of the effect of some intermediate variables on students' awareness of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Jordanian society.

4. Realizing the effect of some intermediate variables on the degree of Yarmouk University students' practice of the principles of the Declaration of Human Rights in Jordanian society.
5. Submitting a written testimony about the Jordanian state's interest in applying the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights within Jordanian society.

Definition of scientific and procedural terms

- **Degree of Students' Awareness:** A sample of postgraduate students in the College of Education at Yarmouk University estimates the degree of their awareness of the articles of the UDHR.
- **Degree of Students' Practice:** Perceptions of the sample study of postgraduate students in the College of Education at Yarmouk University to the degree of their appreciation for the areas of practice and application of the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- **Principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:** These are the thirty principles of the Universal Declaration Issued by the United Nations on 10/1/1984.

Study limits:

The tool of the study was applied to the postgraduate student as a sample in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University randomly for the 1st semester of the academic year 2020/2021.

Previous studies:

In this part, we present some previous studies that dealt with the degree of awareness of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Arab societies in general and particular in Jordanian society. We will address them in their time frame from the oldest to the most recent. Perhaps this study will benefit from them in the context of its purposes in one way or another.

Akiri's study (2013) reviewed the concept of human rights, its origins, and its connection to human society in general and the school system in particular. The study aimed to assess the level of human rights awareness of secondary school students and teachers in the

Central Delta region. The stratified random sample method was used to determine the size of a sample of students and teachers, which included (75) teachers and (150) students from fifteen secondary schools. The researcher used the descriptive survey method and the study tool designed to consist of a three-scale questionnaire. The results indicated that there is limited awareness of basic rights among secondary school students about human rights, also indicated that teachers have a good awareness of human rights.

Olanrewaju (2020) conducted a study titled “Assessing the knowledge and perception of the concept of human rights by residents of selected suburban communities of Lagos, Nigeria”. The researcher used the descriptive survey method, and the questionnaires were designed to collect data from the respondents in the suburbs of Lagos, which includes uneducated and poor groups of different religions. The study sample included (800) individuals. The results of the study showed that there is a relationship between poverty, low educational level, and exposure to human rights violations in Nigeria. Also, it indicated that there is a higher awareness of the concept of human rights and its principles among the societal group with a higher educational level.

Ponmozhi & Thillaiyarasi (2017) also conducted a study entitled “Predictors of Human Rights”. The study aimed to predict human rights awareness among students of the Education and Training Institute of Cuddalore District. The researcher used the random sampling method to select the study sample consisting of (100) student teachers from three teacher training institutes. The researchers used a questionnaire to measure awareness of human rights to collect study data. The questionnaire consisted of (30) Items distributed over 8 domains. Regression analysis was also used to analyze the data using IBM SPSS19. The result showed that the nature of the parents' profession helped the teachers to acquire the concepts of human rights. As for their knowledge of rights, the result was as follows: Civil rights obtained the highest degree in the model, followed by political rights, legal rights, economic rights, social rights, cultural rights, and finally educational rights.

A study conducted by Aljaidyah (2018) in Kuwait entitled “Human Rights Education in Kuwait: Perceptions, Experiences, and Beliefs of Student Teachers at Kuwait University, College of Education.” The study aimed to discover the perception of students and teachers in the College of Education at Kuwait University towards Human Rights (HRs) in terms of awareness and importance, to identify the experiences of student teachers in the field of human rights education, and to verify the beliefs about HRs education among students and teachers in Kuwait, the College of University Education. The study used the non-experimental descriptive-quantitative approach to achieve the study objectives. The sample of the study consisted of (265) students and teachers from the Education Faculty at Kuwait University. The results of the study indicated that (65%) of the respondents are sufficiently familiar with the principles of international HRs, although (82.9%) of them did not enroll in courses dealing with the principles of human rights, and that what they are most aware of HRs are the rights related to the right to education.

Padmavathy & Pallai (2015) study aimed at knowing the degree of awareness of human rights among postgraduate students who study the educational values course. In this study, the descriptive survey method was adopted and the stratified random sampling method was used. The study sample consisted of 200 postgraduate students. A standard human rights awareness test designed by Vishal Sood and Arte Anand (2012) was applied to collect data. To analyze the average of the data, the standard deviation, and t-test were used. The results of the study revealed that the degree of possession of postgraduate students, regardless of gender, place of residence, academic track, and family size, was moderate. And that there are no differences in the degree of awareness of human rights due to gender, place of residence, academic track, and family size.

Moini (2017) conducted a study entitled "Comparing the level of awareness of HRs among future teachers in Aurangabad city" aimed at measuring and comparing the level of awareness of human rights

among male and female student teachers who hold a Bachelor of Education, as well as providing them with guidance to increase their level of awareness of human rights. The study sample included 150 students (75 male and 75 female teachers) who were chosen randomly. The main results revealed that the level of awareness of human rights among student teachers was medium, and there were no statistically significant differences in the level of awareness of human rights between males and females. The study recommended providing more valuable guidance to all students and teachers to enhance the level of awareness of HRs.

Nivedita conducted & AnjuRan (2016) aimed their study to compare the level of awareness of HRs among students of the Faculty of Arts and students of the Faculty of Education in the Sirsa district. Also, conducting a comparison of the level of human rights awareness among male students in terms of Faculty and place of residence, and another among female students in terms of Faculty and place of residence. The descriptive standard survey method was used and the sample of the study consisted of 100 bachelor's students, who were chosen randomly, where 50 male and 50 female students were chosen from the Sirsa region. 25 students from the countryside (13 males and 12 females), 25 students from the city (12 males and 13 females), and 25 students from the countryside (13 males and 12 females). The results concluded that there was no significant difference between students of the Faculty of Arts and students of the Faculty of Education concerning the level of awareness of human rights. The results also showed that there were no differences between male students in terms of faculty and place of residence, as well as between female students in terms of faculty and place of residence with regard to awareness of human rights.

In a study conducted by Al-Rajhi (2005) in Riyadh, the aim was to compare rights In Islamic law and man-made laws (principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) in economic, social, and cultural dimensions, and he stated that human rights received the attention of the European Union and the United States in the past two decades after the dissolution of the Soviet Union In the early nineties,

and most third world countries were accused of violating human rights, and this accusation became at the level of the United Nations and the European Union, on the other hand, third world countries, especially Islamic countries, see that such issues are matters of internal affairs that have nothing to do with these European organizations and countries. He stated that human rights were confirmed by Islamic law much before international organizations, and therefore they will remain in the field of research among those interested. These organizations will remain an area of research because they are still not settled among Muslim scholars and intellectuals. After all, these rights come from the standard of Western civilization. Therefore, they are man-made rights, and they always remain a matter of controversy, because the opinions of Muslims on this subject vary between supporters, rejecters, and hesitators.

He believes that the UDHR consists of a preamble and thirty articles, and the first and second articles focus on the freedom of all people and their equality in dignity and rights and distinguish man from the rest of creatures with his mind and conscience, and reject all discrimination, including the political, legal and International status of all countries and regions. He divided the rights contained in the declaration into two types:

1. Political and civil rights, which are Articles 3 to 21, include the right to life, freedom of performance and safety, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom from cruel treatment contrary to human dignity, and political participation.
2. It was stipulated in Articles 17 to 30, and those articles included economic, social, and cultural rights, and focused on issues of private property, the right to own property, the right to work, fair wages and rewards, the duty of states towards achieving justice, social security, the standard of living, educational rights, freedom of cultural life, and other matters related to economic and social rights.

The researcher emphasized that the Islamic Sharia, derived from the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah, provides for the rights contained in the Universal Declaration stipulated in Articles 22 and 25. Rather, it preceded the Declaration by more than fourteen centuries and added to it many matters related to interdependence and social solidarity, which were not addressed in the Declaration. Islam has made this matter not confined to the state, rather it has expanded the circle to make it easier for every able-bodied to contribute to this important work in order to prevent what may befall society in terms of disasters and tribulations that may affect moral matters, Islam emphasized the issue of social security in terms of providing work, fighting and guaranteeing their rights. Islam also guarantees a state of brotherhood among people.

Al-Rajhi's study (2005) concluded that the economic, social, and cultural human rights contained in the UDHR are a global and civilized achievement achieved by the United Nations in the field of human rights, despite the organization's failure to develop an effective mechanism to guarantee these rights, and the failure to specify the means and mechanisms by which put an end to abuses. As Article 28 stipulates that everyone has the right to enjoy a social and international system in which the rights and freedoms stipulated in this Declaration can be realized, any text that may be interpreted in a way that restricts phenomena, and authorizes any state, group, or individual, any right to carry out any activity or any action aimed at destroying any of the rights and freedoms stipulated in it, and despite this achievement In the Universal Declaration, Islamic Sharia has preceded this achievement in human rights.

He pointed out that the farewell sermon of the Prophet, may Allah's prayers and peace be upon him, addressed to the nation became a constitution for Muslims, as many considered it the first global declaration of equality, and a document of human rights in history, in addition to that Islam took care of human rights in inheritance and his rights to self-defense, money, and honor, and the rights of the minors, the insane, and other rights not mentioned in man-made legislation.

Mahboub (2012) also conducted a study entitled: HRs between Islam and the Universal Declaration, in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, and aimed to identify human rights between Islam and the Universal Media for HRs as well as the principles under which human rights arose and the contribution of individual culture and Islam in the formulation of human rights and impact Human rights in the new world system.

Method and procedures:

In this part of the study, we show the study population, tool, variables, methodology used, and statistics used.

- **Study population:** Postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University for the academic year 2020/2021, their total number was: (1258).
- **Study sample:** The study was applied to a soft random sample of (113) male and female postgraduate students for the 2nd semester of the academic year 2015/2016, and Table (1) displays this.

Table (1): Distribution of the study sample according to the variable (gender, educational qualification

		Educational Qualification		Total	
		Master	PhD		
Gender	Female	Number	٢٦	١٢	٣٨
		Percentage	%٢٣.٠	%١٠.٦	%٣٣.٦
	Male	Number	٥٣	٢٢	٧٥
		Percentage	%٤٦.٩	%١٩.٥	%٦٦.٤
Total	Number	٧٩	٣٤	١١٣	
	Percentage	%٦٩.٩	%٣٠.١	%١٠٠.٠	

The methodology used: The functional method used analysis supported by field statistics to describe, analyze and interpret the study results.

Study tool: The study applied the original document issued by the United Nations on 10/1/1948, which represents the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and includes 30 articles and was measured according to a five-point scale from 1 to 5.

The criteria for measuring the results of the study were defined as follows:

- 1 - 1.8 is very low. 1 - < 1.8 Very Low
- More than 1.8 - less than 2.6 1.8 - <2.6 Low
- More than 2.6 - 3.40 is average 2.6 - < 3.4 Average
- More than 3.40 - 4.20 high 3.4 – <4.2 High
- More than 4.20 - 5 is very high- 4.2 – 5 Very High
- He also extracted the corrected correlation coefficients for the correlation of each paragraph of the awareness tool, as well as the paragraphs of the practice tool as shown In Tables (a) and (b).
- The stability coefficient of internal consistency of awareness paragraphs (0.96)
- The stability coefficient of the internal consistency of the practice paragraphs (0.94)

Table (a): Corrected Item-Total Correlation coefficients for the correlation of each paragraph of the awareness tool with the tool as a whole

NO.	Corrected correlation coefficient	NO.	Corrected correlation coefficient
1	0.63	16	0.56
2	0.69	17	0.75
3	0.67	18	0.50
4	0.52	19	0.65
5	0.71	20	0.73
6	0.59	21	0.72
7	0.63	22	0.77
8	0.57	23	0.66
9	0.62	24	0.68
10	0.63	25	0.75
11	0.68	26	0.69
12	0.72	27	0.67
13	0.72	28	0.71
14	0.60	29	0.65
15	0.71	30	0.61

Table (b): Corrected Item-Total Correlation coefficients for the correlation of each paragraph of the practice tool with the tool

NO.	Corrected correlation coefficient	NO.	Corrected correlation coefficient
1	0.62	16	0.46
2	0.65	17	0.64
3	0.67	18	0.46
4	0.53	19	0.62
5	0.53	20	0.65
6	0.70	21	0.55
7	0.60	22	0.64
8	0.53	23	0.55
9	0.52	24	0.64
10	0.67	25	0.66
11	0.57	26	0.62
12	0.73	27	0.69
13	0.60	28	0.65
14	0.49	29	0.67
15	0.64	30	0.57

Study variables

- **Gender:** It has two categories (male and female) **Academic qualification:** with two levels (Master, Ph.D.)
- **Statistical techniques:** The study used: arithmetic means, standard deviations, percentages, analysis of variance, and correlation coefficients.

Results

This part of the study presents the results reached after unpacking and analyzing the data according to the SPSS social studies system. We present the results in light of the order of the study questions as follows:

Results of the first question: "What is the degree of awareness of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study members) for the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from their viewpoint"?

To answer this question: Arithmetic average and standard deviations were calculated for the estimates of postgraduate students in the

Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study members) on each paragraph of the tool related to their awareness of the principles of the UDHR from their viewpoint and for the paragraphs as a whole, Table (2) displays this.

Table (2): Arithmetic average (SMA) and standard deviations of the estimates of postgraduate students in the College of Education at Yarmouk University (study members) on each paragraph of the tool related to their awareness of the principles of the Universal Declaration of HRs from their viewpoint, and for the paragraphs as a whole arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic average

Rank	No of paragraph	Paragraphs	SMA	Standard deviation	Degree
1	3		4.48	0.84	V. high
2	4		4.41	0.99	V. high
3	2		4.40	0.88	V. high
4	13		4.37	0.87	V. high
5	1		4.35	0.88	V. high
6	17		4.34	0.95	V. high
7	9		4.32	1.00	V. high
8	12		4.31	0.94	V. high
9	15		4.28	1.13	V. high
12	11		4.26	1.10	V. high
15	26		4.19	0.91	High
16	8		4.13	1.05	High
17	24		4.04	1.07	High
17	25		4.04	1.14	High
20	21		3.99	1.19	High
21	19		3.96	1.13	High
21	20		3.96	1.17	High
23	23		3.96	1.20	High
24	27		3.95	1.12	High
25	28		3.92	1.07	High
26	16		3.88	1.36	High
19	29		4.03	1.07	High
27	22		3.87	1.08	High
28	30		3.81	1.08	High
29	14		3.79	1.22	High
30	18		3.78	1.29	High
awareness			4.13	0.73	High

Table (2) shows that the degree of awareness of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) for the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from their point of view is high, with an arithmetic mean (4.13) and a standard deviation (0.73). Paragraph No (3) was ranked first with an arithmetic mean (4.48) and a standard deviation (0.84) with a degree of appreciation of very high, followed by Paragraph No(4) with an arithmetic mean (4.41) and a standard deviation (0.99) with a degree of appreciation of a very high. Paragraph No (18) ranked last, with an arithmetic mean (3.78) and a standard deviation (1.29), with a high rating. It also appears from Table (2) that, 14 of the (30 paragraphs came with a very high degree, while 16 paragraphs came with a high degree.

The second question: "Does the awareness of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) for the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights differ from their viewpoint according to their gender, academic qualification, and interaction between them"?

To answer this question; Arithmetic average and standard deviations were calculated for the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on the tool as a whole and related to their awareness of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights according to the variable (gender, educational qualification), and table (3) shows that.

Table (3): Arithmetic average and standard deviations of the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on the tool as a whole and related to their awareness of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights according to the variable (gender, educational qualification).

Gender	Educational qualification	SMA	Standard deviation	No.
Female	Master	3.68	0.77	26
	PhD	3.87	0.81	12
	Total	3.74	0.78	38
Male	Master	4.26	0.68	53
	PhD	4.49	0.40	22
	Total	4.32	0.62	75
Total	Master	4.07	0.76	79
	PhD	4.27	0.64	34
	Total	4.13	0.73	113

Table (3) displays that there are apparent differences between the arithmetic averages of the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on the tool as a whole and related to their awareness of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights according to the variable (gender, educational qualification), and to know the statistical significance of those variances, Two Way ANOVA was used, and Table (4) shows this.

Table (4): The results of the binary variance analysis of the arithmetic average of the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on the tool as a whole and related to their awareness of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights according to the variable (gender, academic qualification)

Source of contrast	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Average of squares	p (value)	Statistical significance
Gender	7.650	1	7.650	*16.859	0.000
Educational Qualification	0.954	1	0.954	2.103	0.150

Gender × Educational qualification	0.012	1	0.012	0.026	0.873
Error	49.462	109	0.454		
Total	58.078	112			

Statistically significant at the level of statistical significance ($\alpha=0.05$)

Table (4) shows the following:

- There is a statistically significant difference at the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) between the two arithmetic averages of the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on the tool as a whole and related to their awareness of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights due to the variable (gender), where the value of statistical significance was (0.000), which is less than the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$). Table (3) shows that it is in favor of males.
- There are no significant differences at the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) between the arithmetic average of the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on the tool as a whole and related to their awareness of the principles of the UDHR due to the variable (educational qualification), where the value of statistical significance was (0.150), which is greater than the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$).
- There are no statistically significant differences at the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) between the arithmetic average of the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on the tool as a whole and related to their awareness of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights due to the bilateral interaction between the two variables (gender and academic qualification), where the value of statistical significance was (0.873), which is greater than the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Results of the third question: "What is the degree of the practice of postgraduate students in the College of Education at Yarmouk University (study members) of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from their viewpoint "?

To answer this question; Arithmetic average and standard deviations were calculated for the estimates of postgraduate students In the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on each paragraph of the tool related to their practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from their point of view and for the paragraphs as a whole. Table (5) shows this.

Table (5): Arithmetic average and standard deviations of the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on each paragraph of the tool related to their practice for the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from their point of view, and for the paragraphs as a whole arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic average

Rank	No of paragraph	Paragraphs	SMA	Standard deviation	Degree
1	25		2.75	1.28	Average
2	14		2.65	1.13	Average
3	18		2.61	1.37	Average
4	23		2.61	1.31	Average
5	19		2.59	1.29	Low
6	21		2.50	1.29	Low
7	27		2.50	1.18	Low
8	8		2.45	1.25	Low
9	7		2.43	1.24	Low
10	30		2.41	1.10	Low
11	20		2.40	1.33	Low
12	22		2.40	1.04	Low
13	24		2.40	1.21	Low
14	28		2.38	1.06	Low
15	16		2.35	1.36	Low
16	9		2.31	1.24	Low
17	29		2.27	1.07	Low
18	10		2.25	1.20	Low
19	1		2.16	1.01	Low

Rank	No of paragraph	Paragraphs	SMA	Standard deviation	Degree
20	26		2.15	1.04	Low
21	11		2.13	1.18	Low
22	2		2.12	1.07	Low
23	6		2.12	1.02	Low
24	5		2.09	1.20	Low
25	12		2.08	0.98	Low
26	13		2.08	1.09	Low
27	15		2.06	1.23	Low
28	3		1.98	0.99	Low
29	4		1.94	1.20	Low
30	17		1.89	0.94	Low
Practice			2.30	0.74	Low

Table (5) shows that the degree of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) practicing the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from their point of view is low, with an arithmetic mean (2.30) and a standard deviation (0.74). Paragraph No(25) came in first place with an arithmetic mean (2.75) and a standard deviation (1.28) with a medium rating, followed by Paragraph No(14) with an arithmetic mean (2.65) and a standard deviation (1.13) and a medium rating, where Paragraph No (17) ranked last, with an arithmetic mean (1.89) and a standard deviation (0.94), with a low rating.

As it appears from Table (5), that, 4 paragraphs out of 30 paragraphs came with a medium degree, while 26 paragraphs came with a low degree.

The fourth question: "Does the practice of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample) differ from the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from their viewpoint according to their gender and academic qualification"?

To answer this question: Arithmetic average and standard deviations of the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) were

calculated on the tool as a whole and related to their practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights according to the variable (gender, educational qualification), and Table (6) shows this.

Table (6): The arithmetic average and standard deviations of the estimates of postgraduate students in the College of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on the tool as a whole and related to their practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights according to the variable (gender, Educational qualification).

Gender	Educational Qualification	SMA	Standard deviation	No.
Female	Master	2.54	0.85	26
	PhD	2.24	0.81	12
	Total	2.45	0.84	38
Male	Master	2.28	0.65	53
	PhD	2.11	0.71	22
	Total	2.23	0.67	75
Total	Master	2.37	0.73	79
	PhD	2.16	0.74	34
	Total	2.30	0.74	113

It appears from Table (6) that there are apparent differences between the arithmetic average of the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on the tool as a whole and related to their practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights according to the variable (gender, academic qualification), and to know the statistical significance of those variances: Two Way ANOVA was used, and Table (7) shows this.

Table (7): Results of the binary variance analysis of the arithmetic average of the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on the tool as a whole and related to their practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights according to the variable (gender, Educational qualification).

Source of contrast	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Average of squares	p (value)	Statistical significance
Gender	0.815	1	.815	1.520	0.220
Educational Qualification	1.166	1	1.166	2.175	0.143
Gender × educational qualification	0.091	1	0.091	0.170	0.681
Error	58.431	109	.536		
Total	60.503	112			

Statistical significance at the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$)

Table (7) shows the following:

There is no statistically significant difference at the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) between the two arithmetic averages of the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on the tool as a whole and related to their practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights due to the variable (gender), where the value of statistical significance was (0.220), which is greater than the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$).

There are no significant differences at the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) between the arithmetic average of the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on the tool as a whole and related to their practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights due to the variable (educational qualification), Where the value of statistical significance was (0.143), which is greater than the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$).

There are no statistically significant differences at the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) between the arithmetic average of

the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University (study sample members) on the tool as a whole and related to their practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights due to the bilateral interaction between the two variables (gender and academic qualification), where the value of statistical significance was (0.681), which is greater than the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Discussion and Recommendations:

In this part of the study, we discuss the findings of the study according to the order of its questions, discuss the most prominent results of the statistical analyzes and try to interpret them probabilistically, with an indication of the comments that may be appropriate with the topic under discussion:

Discussing the results of the first question

What is the degree of awareness of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education at Yarmouk University for the principles of the Declaration of Human Rights from their point of view?

Table (2) showed that postgraduate students understand 14 paragraphs out of 30 paragraphs with a very high rating, and they also understand 16 paragraphs out of 30 with a high rating, and this may be that postgraduate students realize with a very high degree of awareness about half subjects of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, they also recognize the other half of these articles in high regard. These results can indicate that postgraduate students realize, to a very successful degree, the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from an intellectual and theoretical point of view, that is, they understand the human rights contained in the Universal Declaration to a degree that may be sufficient or even considered high. This means that they are aware of Human Rights and their importance to their lives in social reality, but this high degree of understanding and awareness of these Human Rights does not make them able to transform this theoretical perception of the principles or concepts related to Human Rights into a practice of these rights in the social reality. So they understand and are aware of the importance of these rights for humans, but they do not work to complete the meaning of

their realization of these rights by transferring them from the graphic level to the actual level in the lived reality. This may be because the social reality experienced in these societies doesn't constitute a tolerant social environment that encourages them to practice these rights in the social reality and not be content with theoretical realizations of rights.

This also may be due to the prevailing popular culture that was shaped by imbalances in the cultural heritage that was imposed on the reality of societies in their historical course for internal and external reasons that were imposed on the social environments due to political, social, economic and other cultural and religious data imposed by the executors without regard to the principles of divine justice or the principles of social justice which was called by the great philosophers or wise men.

In short, this high theoretical conception of the principles of human rights for this group of intellectuals is in dire need to transfer this theoretical conception from the state of awareness and understanding to the state of action so that the conceptual meaning of human perception is complete because the perception in the natural state is only complete. With understanding, awareness, and action, and If universities desire to be an environment of enlightenment and reform, they must teach generations In which the true meanings of scientific culture so that science is a clear culture in social reality so that knowledge has a social reality in human life on earth.

Discussing the results of the second question

Does the awareness of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights differ from their viewpoint according to variables: gender, educational qualification, and the interaction between them?

It has been shown from Table (3) that there are apparent differences in the arithmetic average of the estimates of postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education on the degree of their awareness

of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights according to the variables: gender, and educational qualification. By using two-way ANOVA to find out the statistical significance of these differences in the averages, it was found that the gender variable indicated a statistical significance between the male averages and female averages. It was in favor of males, not females. As for the rest of the variables, which are the academic qualification, and the interaction between gender and academic qualification, the variance analysis in Table (4) didn't show a statistical significance with these variables, meaning that when gender interacts with the academic qualification, it does not result in statistically significant differences because they are two neutral factors in the context of Human Rights issues.

Discussing the results of the third question

To what degree do postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education, especially Yarmouk, practice the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from their point of view?

It can be seen from Table (5) that postgraduate students practice the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with an average rating for four paragraphs, namely No. 25, 14, 18, and 23, and they practice (26) paragraphs out of (30) paragraphs with a low degree. This means that the sample of postgraduate students doesn't practice their Human Rights in the social reality with a successful degree, but rather sufficient to preserve these rights, as if they are completely isolated from the exercise of these rights. This may be because these students are not concerned with the exercise of these rights. After all, they do not taste them and do not realize their importance in social reality. Or because they are oppressed and do not feel the importance of exercising these rights in the social reality, because they have entered into a state of social and political unconsciousness, so they no longer care about searching for exercising these rights. Because these rights may belong to the political system, which grants them completely free to whomever he wants and withholds them from whatever he wants according to his convictions.

This isolation between postgraduate students and their practice of human rights, as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, maybe because members of society in general, and postgraduate students among them, practice these rights without awareness. They practice them as if they are natural cultural concepts that they have the right to practice without being aware of such rights in social reality. As if it is a natural behavior in their social life, they practice it automatically without the need for prior awareness of the exercise of these rights. If this interpretation is correct, it may explain this initial degree of exercise by postgraduate students of these rights, noting that they are necessary rights for human life in the different stages of his life.

Why this category of postgraduate students do not practice these rights, which are natural needs practiced by the average person in his daily life, this probabilistic statistical result may be because the students themselves didn't distinguish between what is meant by the practice, and what they do in the reality of their lived daily life. The state of weakness in their practice may be because they are not politically concerned with these human rights, but they exercise them automatically in their ordinary lives. Such as their right to marry, to think, to participate in associations, to live in a social system that has a space, to carry out one's duties towards society, to have a legal personality, equality between people before the law, and other rights that a person exercises automatically without feeling that they are rights that he has extracted from his political system or social system.

Discussing the results of the fourth question

Does graduate students' practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the Faculty of Education of Yarmouk University differ from their point of view according to gender and academic qualification"?

- The result of this question has been presented in Table (6) and it has been shown that there are apparent differences in the arithmetic average of postgraduate students' assessments related to

their practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in terms of the variable of gender and academic qualification and using two-way ANOVA analysis in Table (7).

- It was found that the gender variable didn't create any statistically significant differences between the averages of postgraduate students' estimates of their practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- Also, the educational qualification variable did not result in any statistically significant differences between master's qualifications and doctoral qualifications.
- When the Interaction was chosen between the variables of gender and educational qualification, there was no statistical significance between the averages of students' estimates related to their practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights due to this interaction.
- These results can be explained by the fact that the gender variable between males and females in the study sample did not lead to statistically significant differences between the averages for these two groups, because the degree of their awareness of the cases of practice was similar regardless of the status of gender, male or female, as students perceive it to the same degree regardless about their sexual status. In other words, there is a state of realization of the practice of Human Rights, a state in which males and females are equal because it is a matter of concern to the human being, regardless of the gender to which he belongs. After all, the social reality offers them the same degree of awareness and awareness of the state of practice.
- As for the case of the other change, which is the academic qualification (Master, Ph.D.), It did not arrange any differences, and this may be due to the cultural convergence in the level between the two qualifications, in addition to the fact that the case of practice is not logically related to the level of difference between the qualifications because they are close, and the case of practice does not require the variation in the level of

qualifications, and therefore did not arrange statistically significant differences in the case of practice.

- When examining the interaction variable between gender and educational qualification, it did not arrange any statistically significant differences, and this may be due to the fact that sex alone did not arrange, just as the qualification alone did not arrange any statistically significant differences, so the logicity of the total statistics did not arrange any differences statistically significant when gender interacted with the academic qualification, as if this statistical result confirms the logical value system between these variables that arrange any statistically significant differences on the averages of postgraduate students on the degree of their practice of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Recommendations:

The results of the study showed that postgraduate students are aware of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to a very high degree. While they exercise these rights to an average degree for four paragraphs, and to a low degree for about twenty-six paragraphs.

In light of these results, the following recommendations can be made:

- 1- Introducing the concepts of human rights in university study plans, and clarifying the position of legal legislation in Jordan regarding these rights at their various types and levels with the aim of Increasing students' awareness of these rights, and Introducing them to their human rights in the legislation that governs human life In social reality, to create a state of rational dialogue that it leads to a state of security and social stability.
- 2- Taking cultural and legal measures that detach human rights from official state institutions and work to link them with civil society institutions, so that these rights do not remain a gift of the ruling

state to the ruled, but rather spread the culture that confirms that these rights are natural rights from the birth of man until his death.

- 3- Teaching postgraduate students in general, and bachelor's degree students in particular, the concepts of human rights and their social, economic and political significance, and working to provide them with positive attitudes towards these rights to adopt and practice them in the social reality.

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