

The Role of the Family in Achieving Societal Security: A Field Study

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Abstract

This study aimed to know the role of the family in achieving societal security by knowing the degree of availability of the family's social, educational, and religious role in achieving societal security. The study relied on the descriptive-analytical approach. The study population consisted of workers in the community police departments in Jordan in the regions (North, Middle, and South), and a stratified random sample was selected; the number of its members was (150) respondents. The statistical package program (SPSS) was used to test the study's hypotheses. As a result, the study reached several results, the most important of which are: the trends of the study sample are favorable and with a high degree towards the level of availability of the role of the family (social, educational, religious); Where the most available dimension was the religious role of the family, which came in the first rank, followed by the dimension of the social role of the family in the second rank, and then the educational role of the family in the last rank, and the results showed the existence of a positive relationship with statistical significance and a high degree of influence for the role of the family in its dimensions (social, educational, religious) in achieving societal security.

Keywords: *Societal Security, Role of the Family, Social Role, Educational Role, Religious Role.*

Introduction

The family is the first cell in which a person is born; where the family reflects the image of the society in which it arises in terms of its values, principles, level of civilization, and progress, Islam has had a major impact on building the family and setting controls and standards that regulate its existence as one of the most critical components of society.

The family is the institution primarily responsible for raising children and raising them to assume personal and social responsibility, and to enhance their national belonging through their respect for the security and safety rules and regulations that have been established for them, and through educating children and focusing on the bright aspects of life, which generates in the individual a strong desire to Preserving the group and working to develop it (Kabalan & Al-Adayleh, 2008).

Societal security is closely related to the family; as the family helps to reinforce the principles of social behavior, and to consolidate the prevailing social values in society, protect its children from misconceptions, and educate them to resist these ideas that call for breaking the law, violating freedoms and committing crimes (Afifi, 2004), the family is also the mainstay of societal security. Societal security can only be achieved through the family (Abdul Hakim & Abdul Wahed, 2020).

This role of the family is realized in the light of a conscious family that achieves in its children psychological, physical, ideological, economic, and health security in a way that satisfies their psychological needs, which is reflected in the firm desire to spread reassurance in the whole of society; Where it brings good to everyone (Sultan, 2011). The family's failure to fulfill its primary role or abandoning it, either out of ignorance or using wrong means and methods in education such as using methods of intimidation, humiliation, and domination, imposing blind obedience, or using methods of pampering and excessive indulgence and dependence, which resulted in children's delinquency, dissolution, homelessness, and loss, which led to the rebellion of children against parents, families, and communities (Nurhan et al., 2020).

So; This study deals with research, analysis, and conclusion on the role of the family in achieving social security from the point of view of workers in the community police departments in Jordan, and studying

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its usefulness and importance in achieving security and stability, preserving the societal, cultural and economic identity, and consolidating the values of loyalty and belonging.

The Study Problem

The existence of the family is in itself one of the critical factors for social upbringing because the existence of the family is what allows the individual to practice social life, and the standards and moral rules set by society are transferred to individuals through social upbringing, these rules effectively control individual behavior for the benefit of society, and achieve societal security.

Proceeding from the effective role of the family in achieving societal security and in enhancing the individual's belonging to his society is done through his belonging to his family, and the proper upbringing of family members can provide them with a correct upbringing that distances them from deviation, and reflects in them a sense of commitment towards things and individuals. Therefore, The study problem can be posed by the following main question: What is the role of the family in achieving societal security?

The main question is divided into the following sub-questions:

1. First, what is the degree of availability of the social role of the family in Jordanian society?
2. What is the degree of availability of the educational role of the family in Jordanian society?
3. What is the degree of availability of the religious role of the family in Jordanian society?

The Significance of the Study

The importance of this study lies in the importance of the topic it deals with and the relationship between the promotion of family values and the achievement of societal security. There is no life for the family without the achievement of security, and security can only be achieved when there is a coherent family environment and the availability of a social atmosphere of kindness, harmony, appreciation, respect, affection, and mercy. The culture of benevolence spreads among its members, which ensures community security and permanent stability, which protects society from fears, keeps it away from deviation, and prevents it from committing crimes.

Objectives of the Study

This study aims to know the role of the family in achieving societal security by achieving the following sub-objectives:

1. Knowing the social role of the family in achieving societal security.
2. Knowing the educational role of the family in achieving societal security.
3. Knowing the religious role of the family in achieving societal security.

The Study Hypotheses

H0.1: There is a statistically significant effect at the level ($\alpha < 0.05$) of the role of the family in achieving social security in Jordan.

From this main hypothesis, the following sub-hypotheses emerge:

H0.1.1: "There is a statistically significant effect at the level ($\alpha \geq 0.05$) of the social role of the family in achieving social security in Jordan.

H0.1.2: "There is a statistically significant effect at the level ($\alpha \geq 0.05$) of the educational role of the family in achieving social security in Jordan.

H0.1.3: "There is a statistically significant effect at the level ($\alpha \geq 0.05$) for the religious role of the family in achieving social security in Jordan.

The Limits of the Study

1. Objective limits: This study was limited to explaining the role of the family in achieving societal security, indicating the importance, necessity, and need for societal security for all.
2. Spatial boundaries: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Theoretical Framework and Previous Studies

The relationship between the family and societal security is reciprocal; Since a healthy family builds a healthy society, a healthy society also means that the family is healthy, as both complement each other. The family has a vital role in building society through caring for this entity in all its aspects, caring for the children, and guiding them.

Conceptual Framework of the Family

The family is considered a social group that contributes to the prevention of crime, and to the extent that the family is cared for, the more it can face the burdens it bears in order to raise its children, protect them from delinquency and correct their deformities (Waswas & Gasaymeh, 2017); where the family is the most powerful weapon used by society in the process of social application, its role is vital in protecting its members, as it is the crucible in which the personalities of its members melt. In which values, customs and traditions are acquired, and the love of the homeland and belonging to it has been scientifically proven that family disintegration gives children the opportunity to break with the norm and the right societal behavior (Abu Melhem et al., 2015).

The family is defined as a human and organizational group charged with the duty of developing and stabilizing society (Al-Mutairi, 2017). It was also defined as the group or groups that affect the development of the individual and his morals, from the first stage of his life until he becomes independent in his personality, becomes responsible for himself, and becomes an influential member of his society (Al-shahrani & Hammad, 2020). Another defined it as a set of positions and roles that are acquired through marriage (Abu Shqair, 2015), and it was defined as a group of individuals of a special kind, linked by a relationship of one feeling, cooperation, and mutual assistance, and healthy and conscious individuals contribute to its construction, development, and output to society. (A. Mashaqi, 2014), the researcher defines the family as a small social bond consisting of the husband, wife, and children, or it may consist of the husband alone with his children or the wife alone with her children.

Qabalan and Al-Adayleh (2008) indicate that the importance of the family and its important position in society lies in securing the family from the physical, psychological, moral, and emotional needs, desires, and requirements of children that it becomes a healthy and integrated society. The family achieves social values and maintains its stability and stability; it preserves society from psychological and material crises, achieves the meanings of social solidarity, and implants moral values and principles within the individual and society, which is the basis for the development of society, as the strength and weakness of society are measured by the building and solidarity of the family or its weakness. The improvement or failure of society is related to the family (Abu Shqair, 2015).

Hussein and Jamil (2016) showed that the importance of the family starts from the perspective of its means and methods in developing children's values and behaviors; Where guidance and education are formed by the family and then by the school, and the role of the family in educating its children is undeniable in building their morals and directing their behavior in a direction consistent with the principles of society,

and assuming responsibility and its consequences, from the stage of upbringing to the stage of maturity and manhood. Each Sunni stage has its own characteristics and educational features, as the home is the first institution in which the juvenile receives, at the hands of the head of the family, his knowledge and initial knowledge, a child who is raised in an atmosphere of friendliness, understanding, trust, love, and appreciation, and a balance between restriction and liberation becomes healthy and normal (Hawawsah, 2018).

Family Roles

The roles of the family in this study are as follows:

The social role of the family: The family has always been considered the basic building block in a sound social upbringing. This requires the integrity of this building block that is, that it be an interconnected family and has a sound and in-depth understanding of the concepts of social upbringing for its children (Al-Mutairi, 2017); this can only be achieved by the family's understanding of the right methods to provide its children with appropriate values, behaviors, and trends that build its culture. The good social bonds between members of the same family or the so-called family bonding, family relationships, and the emotional atmosphere of the family have an important role and an effective impact on its members (Waswas & Gasaymeh, 2017). So; the emotional atmosphere and social family relationships can be considered the focus of social interaction, which stems from behaviors, values, and attitudes believed by family members themselves, and the family's practice of positive values such as love, affection, respect, tolerance, giving, justice, equality, parity, participation, democracy, courage, and acceptance of others effectively help in creating a balance that helps in the formation of a normal social personality among individuals in the surrounding community (Hammad & Shaaban, 2020).

The educational role of the family: The family performs a set of educational functions, which are represented in physical, mental, psychological, social, moral, and religious education, then it progresses from the father's commitment to principles and responsibilities and the mother shares with him some of them, raising their children in good morals and discipline and observing justice between children (Hussain & Jameel, 2016), in addition to his cooperative role with the mother in education and appropriate guidance, and his observance of the rights and duties of his wife and appreciation for her and her children, family members acquire judgment on things, situations, and experiences, and this process is affected by the family atmosphere and its cooperation and stability or quarrels and turmoil, and whenever the relationship between parents is based on love, understanding and cooperation come true and proper socialization (Hawawsah, 2018).

The religious role of the family: Family education distances members of society from extremism and extremism. Instead, it creates an integrated and balanced personality (Abu Shqair, 2015); the family is the primary responsibility for forming human personality and morals. Proper education is the product of affection, compassion, and respect for each other by the spouses, parents' sense of duty, and responsibility for the enormity of the task that awaits them. There is no doubt that the disintegrated family and far from religious values can produce multiple forms of behavioral, psychological, and intellectual deviation (Al-Mutairi, 2017).

The concept of community security and its components

Security is one of the essential principles and foundations of human life. Security is defined as the security measures taken by the state to preserve its secrets and secure its individuals, institutions, and vital interests at home and abroad and the ability to face security and emergency events without disturbance (Mohamed, 2012). With the development of societies and human life, many developments and variables entered the concept of security. Therefore, researchers did not unanimously give one concept of security. However, there were two main trends: (Tasoulla & Jain, 2014): The first: It gives a narrow concept of security to limit it to everything related to the preservation of national sovereignty and the existing natural legal status of the state and society within the limits of the territorial framework of the state. As for the second trend: this trend gives a broader concept of security; Where the development of human thought led to the

development of the concept of security, and this development has reached the philosophy of security to the point of encompassing all aspects of human life, and the contemporary role of the security system is to achieve security at the internal and external levels, and this trend in dealing with comprehensive security takes new perceptions and ways of working in its dealings With security issues.

Community security is defined as providing protection, reassurance, and psychological and physical security for members of society from any dangers and includes meeting the human needs that an individual needs to live a secure and stable life in society; Whereas, to achieve protection, tranquility, security, and stability, the financial sufficiency of the members of the society from the nutritional, health, spiritual and recreational needs reflects the ability of that society to face the current challenges and achieve the greatest possible degree of self-reliance to ensure stability (Al-Subhiyy & Al-Rasa'i, 2018). It also refers to a life activity that expresses a state of feeling, feeling, or need for a set of guarantees that achieve security for man in his present and future. These guarantees are the provision of adequate basic education, appropriate health care, cultural and social services, the provision of adequate housing, security, and justice services, and providing food security and social security (Afifi, 2004); it was also defined as a situation in which protection, safety, and tranquility are available for the individual and the group, and to ensure a certain standard of living for citizens and protect them from social and economic risks, through a social security system that stems from four main elements: public assistance, social insurance, social welfare services, and public health. (Misra, 2009).

Societal security has several components, the most important of which are (Nurhan et al., 2021):

1. Availability of societal cohesion by strengthening belonging to one country or community. Community security, which provides the citizen with reassurance and well-being, requires this citizen to make an effective contribution to achieving it, based on his firm feeling that what others enjoy from the good is also enjoyed by him.
2. Consensus and consensus on one ethical and behavioral principle, shared by all citizens, is achieved by instilling the correct religious and national constants that ensure the growth and stability of society.
3. Provides security and educational institutions to guide people and help them to saturate with a safe social lifestyle.
4. The prevalence of the values of tolerance and the renunciation of violence as the ideal images in which the individual subject his own convictions to the necessities of common life and the recognition of the diversity of opinions and convictions and the need to reconcile their differences.

The Relationship of the Family With Societal Security

There is a close relationship between the family and societal security. In contrast, Ramzy's study (2018) indicated that individuals' satisfaction with various needs, whether social, economic, political, or cultural, leads to a feeling of freedom, which leads individuals to reassure and practice all opinions and public issues. Thus, there is a relationship between individuals' satisfaction with social security and individuals' exercise of freedom. This study confirmed that social security is not achieved in one aspect of individuals' lives, such as education, but rather all aspects must be integrated from education, health, work, marriage, justice, well-being, growth, and lasting prosperity that touches it, which makes care also be achieved, that is, social security has an integrative relationship with social care.

Sultan (2011) indicates that the family plays a major role in making societal security through protection from wrong habits and behaviors represented by drugs and violence against children and women and the lack of cooperation between individuals and institutions concerned with family security.

Previous Studies

Mishaal's study (2021) entitled "*The role of the family in achieving the safe use of social media for adolescents and its relationship to enhancing intellectual and moral security and strategies to confront cyberbullying*" A study aimed at knowing the role of the family to achieve the safe use of social media as perceived by adolescents in its axes (the preventive role - the corrective role) and its relationship to enhancing their intellectual and moral security, its dimensions are (religious - cultural and political - moral), and studying the relationship between the role of the family to achieve the safe use of social media as adolescents perceive it with its axes and strategies for confronting cyberbullying (defense and social support - avoidance - technological confrontation), the study relied on the descriptive-analytical method. The research tools were applied through personal interviews with (550) of the sample members, and the results showed a positive, statistically significant correlation between the role of the family in achieving the safe use of social media for adolescents from their point of view and interlocutors, and to enhance intellectual and moral security on the one hand, and strategies to confront electronic bullying on the other.

Abdel Hakim and Abdel Wahid's study (2020) entitled "*The role of the family in achieving digital security in light of the challenges of the digital revolution,*"; the current study aimed to determine the role of the family in achieving digital security for children in light of the challenges of the digital revolution. The study used the descriptive-analytical method; the study used a questionnaire, which consisted of three main axes: the role of the family in protecting the child from the dangers of the digital content displayed, the role of the family in protecting the child from the dangers of internet connection, and the role of the family in protecting the child from the dangers of changing behavior, and the study sample consisted of (1265) parents of children, and the results of the research resulted in the lack of realization of the role of the family in protecting the child from the dangers of the presented digital content and the dangers of the Internet or changing the behavior of the child, as the results indicated that there are no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of parents in the city and the countryside, which confirms the effect of technology on the parents' lives.

Hawawsa's study (2018), entitled "*The Role of the Family in Achieving Social Security: An Analytical Social Vision,*"; Where this study aimed to reveal the role of the family in achieving social security, which is considered a humanitarian necessity; the study used the qualitative approach by reviewing the theoretical literature. The results show that the family is a social institution and the basic system in society. It plays a vital role in taking care of the security of individuals and preserving them from deviation and disintegration, thus achieving the security of society. Despite the changes in the family system throughout history, its impact as a social institution is still clearly defined through the roles and functions it plays in consolidating the elements of social security and then the elements of social life. Therefore, the family and security complement one another. However, the family does not live and does not perform its proper role except through the provision of security.

Al-Mutairi's study (2017) entitled "*The protective determinants of the family insecurity: a field study.*" This study aimed to know the problems facing the family; it is represented in many challenges that prevent it from achieving this role, and the most prominent of these challenges is how to prevent children's thoughts from deviation, and the family can enhance security for its children through the determinants of its preventive role, which are represented in the social, cultural and economic determinants, and their impact on achieving security. The study population consisted of (420) secondary school students, and the sample size of the families of secondary school students consisted of (198) individuals; the study relied on the descriptive analytical approach using a questionnaire for secondary school students as well as a questionnaire for families of secondary school students. The study reached several results, the most important of which are: The most critical social protective determinants of the family are: raising children on good morals, respect and acceptance of the other, strengthening national values, setting a good example for children, and providing the appropriate psychological family atmosphere. The results also showed that the most critical cultural preventive determinants of the family are: Educating children about matters of religion correctly, educating children about the dangers of intellectual deviation, clarifying the dangers of the improper use of social networking sites, using discussion and positive dialogue with children, and directing the children towards positive thoughts, and the results also showed that the essential difficulties that prevent the family

from achieving its goals and protecting its children from deviation are: the absence of the language of dialogue and quiet discussion with the children, excessive strictness or extreme neglect in monitoring the children's behavior inside and outside the home, and the weakness of the family's religious scruples.

Hussain and Jamil's study (2016), entitled "*The Role of the Family in Facing the Risks and Challenges Facing Societal Security in Malaysia*," aimed to know the family's role in facing the risks and challenges facing societal security. The study relied on the descriptive-analytical approach, and the study population consisted of professors, administrators, and students at the University of Malaya. The representative sample size was (167), and the questionnaire was used to collect data from the sample members. The study reached several results, the most important of which are: That all members of the sample agree that crime, poverty, unemployment, the absence of social justice, and unequal opportunities are among the most prominent threats to societal security in Malaysia, the results also showed that the Malaysian citizen enjoys a high degree of societal awareness that can be used in developing a comprehensive national plan to strengthen and consolidate the foundations of societal security in the Malaysian society.

What distinguishes this study from previous studies is that it examined a critical topic related to the social, educational, and religious family roles in achieving societal security; this study was also distinguished in its application to a society that has experience in this field, which is the community police, in addition to the difference of this study from previous studies in terms of space and time.

Method and Procedures

This part of the study deals with the description of the study methodology, the study population, its sample, and the method of its selection; it also aims to clarify the steps for building the study tool and the statistical methods that were used in analyzing data and drawing conclusions.

Study Approach

The study used the descriptive-analytical approach and relied on the following sources: Secondary sources: They are represented by using references and sources available in libraries in order to build the theoretical framework for this study, including books, articles, studies, and theses in addition to primary sources: they are represented by collecting information from their sources using a questionnaire designed for this study, the researcher developed it, and analyzed this information to answer the study questions. The questionnaire was designed within the approved standard specifications so that the number of answers and their weights match the most widely used scales, such as the Likert Scale.

The Study Population and its Sample

The study population consisted of (278) employees in the community police departments in Jordan. It included three regions (North, Central, and South), and an equal stratified random sample was selected from the study population; the number of its members was (150) respondents.

Data Collection Tool and Method

The study questionnaire was developed based on the theoretical framework and previous studies. The questionnaire's ability used a five-point rating scale (strongly agree, agree, somewhat agree, disagree, strongly disagree), and the study tool was designed based on previous studies. The scale is from a special part of the demographic data for the respondent and a part related to the axes of the study, in detail, the study tool will consist of the following parts:

1. Demographic data (personal): It is data about respondents related to gender, age, educational level, occupational level, and years of experience.
2. Metrics on the roles of the family: It is a sub-set of scales on the roles of the family in achieving societal security.

3. Metrics on societal security: It is a sub-set of scales on societal security.

Data Processing and Analysis Methods

(150) questionnaires were distributed to the study sample members, and they were fully recovered, this number constitutes (100%) of the total distributed questionnaires, and this percentage is considered high, which facilitates the possibility of generalizing the results of the study to the study population. After completing the process of collecting the questionnaires, the respondents' responses were entered into the computer memory to process the data obtained from the survey statistically to answer the questions of the study, using the statistical package: (SPSS) Descriptive Statistic Measures to describe the characteristics of the study sample, depending on the frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Cronbach Alpha test to measure the consistency of the resolution items (resolution stability), Pearson correlation coefficient to measure the type and degree of relationship between the study variables and to determine whether there is multiple correlations between the independent variables of the study.

The five-point Likert scale was adopted to correct the study tools by giving each of its paragraphs one degree out of its five degrees (strongly agree, agree, agree to some extent, disagree, strongly disagree) and are represented digitally (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) in order.

Study tool reliability

To test the reliability of the study tool, the researcher used Cronbach's Alpha test.

Table 1: Internal Consistency Coefficient Cronbach's Alpha

Domains	Internal consistency
The social role of the family	0.84
The educational role of the family	0.83
The religious role of the family	0.84
Total Degree (Family Role)	0.84

Table (1) indicates the degree of stability in the respondents' responses because the standard alpha ratio is more significant than (60%), which is the acceptable percentage in human sciences research, which enables the researcher to rely on the responses in the process of analyzing the current study. The value of alpha $\alpha = 84\%$ was extracted, which is a high percentage as it is higher than the acceptable percentage

Fourth: Data Presentation and Analysis

Describe the Characteristics of the Study Sample

Table 2: Frequencies and Percentages by Study Variables

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Ratio
Gender	Male	251	0.83
	Female	25	0.17
Age	30 years or less	115	0.77
	31-40 years old	30	0.20
	41-50 years old	5	0.03
Educational level	secondary and less	95	0.63
	Bachelor's	50	0.33
	Postgraduate	5	0.04
Career Level	Head of the Department	5	0.03
	Other Ranks	145	0.97

Years of Experience			
	Ten years or less	100	0.67
	11-15 years	45	0.30
	16 years and over	5	0.03
	Total	501	100.0

We note from Table (2) the frequencies and percentages according to the study variables as follows:

- Distribution of the sample members according to the gender variable: We note that the most significant proportion of the sample members is males, at a rate of (83%), and this reflects the nature of the composition of the Jordanian Public Security Service; as the majority of the employees of the Public Security Agency are male.
- Distribution of the sample members according to the age variable: We note that (77%) of the study sample are under 30 years old, while (20%) of the sample members are between 31-40 years old, and (3%) of the sample members are between the ages of 41- 50 years old, which means that the majority of the sample are young people.
- Distribution of the sample members according to the educational level variable: It was found from the results of the study that the most significant proportion of the study sample are from high school and below (63%), followed by the percentage of bachelor's degree holders (33%), and then those with graduate studies (Master's and Ph.D.) at a rate of (4%), this indicates the nature of the police job in the Jordanian Public Security Service, which requires the employment of different qualifications.
- Distribution of the sample members according to the variable of occupational level: the results showed that the most significant percentage of the study sample are from the other ranks (individuals and non-commissioned officers), as the percentage reached (97%) of the study sample size, followed by the head of the department and his deputy (3%), and this fits with the job hierarchy in the Public Security Agency.
- Distribution of the sample members according to the variable of experience: We note that the most significant percentage of the sample members have experience of 10 years or less, with a percentage of (67%), followed by 11-15 years with a percentage of (30%), and in the third-place, 16 years and over, with a percentage (3%), and this indicates that the study sample members have a variety of experiences at different levels.

Dimensions of Family Roles

Table 3: Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations Related to Family Roles

N	Domain	Mean	STD	Rank	Degree
1	The social role of the family	3.75	.750	2	High
2	The educational role of the family	3.66	.657	3	High
3	The religious role of the family	4.26	.610	1	High
	Family roles	3.89	.447	-	High

Table No. (3) shows that the arithmetic means of the role of the family, in general, was high with a rate of (3.89) and a standard deviation (of .447). The religious role of the family ranked first with the highest arithmetic average at a rate of (4.26) and a standard deviation of (.610) to a high degree. In contrast, the educational role of the family ranked last with a mean of (3.66) and a standard deviation of (.657), and at a high degree as well, and this indicates that the family plays an important role in Jordanian society and that the religious role of the family in society is of great importance.

The arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the study sample members' estimates were calculated on the family's role separately, and the results were as follows:

First: The Social Role of the Family

Table 4: Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations Related to the Social Role of the Family

N	Items	Mean	STD	Rank	Degree
1	The family encourages its children to volunteer in humanitarian and community work.	3.30	.678	3	Moderate
2	The family is interested in having good social relations.	4.25	.670	2	High
3	Parents are keen to encourage their children to adhere to the social norms accepted in Jordanian society.	4.30	.495	1	High
4	The family respects the customs and traditions of Jordanian society.	3.15	.490	4	Moderate
The social role of the family		3.75	.657	-	High

Table No. (4) shows that the arithmetic mean of the social role dimension is (3.75), and the standard deviation is (.657), with a high degree, where item (3) states that parents are keen to encourage their children to adhere to the social standards accepted in Jordanian society, with a mean of (4.30) and a standard deviation of (.495) at a high degree, and in the second place, item (2), which states that the family contributes to having good social relations with a mean of (4.25) and a standard deviation of (.670), with a high degree, it was followed by item (1), which states that the family encourages its children to volunteer in humanitarian and community work, with an arithmetic mean (3.30), a standard deviation (.678) and a medium degree, while item (4) came in the last rank, which states that the family respects the customs and traditions in the Jordanian society, with a mean of (3.15) and a standard deviation of (.490) and at a medium degree as well, and this shows that the Jordanian society is concerned with adhering to positive social standards and controls.

Second: The Educational Role of the Family

Table 5: Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations Related to the Educational Role of the Family

N	Items	Mean	STD	Rank	Degree
5	The family educates its children on good values.	4.20	.463	1	High
6	The family teaches its children to do business and valuable activities.	3.20	.495	4	Moderate
7	The family educates its children to assume their responsibilities towards society.	3.45	.613	3	Moderate
8	The educational role of the family contributes to the progress of society.	3.80	.611	2	High
The educational role of the family		3.66	.610	-	High

Table No. (5) shows that the arithmetic mean of the educational family dimension is high, with a rate of (3.66), and a standard deviation of (.610), where item (5), which states that the family educates its children on good values, ranked first with the highest arithmetic average of (4.20), standard deviation (.463), and with a high degree, while item (8) came in second place, which states that the educational role of the family contributes to the progress of society, with an arithmetic mean of (3.80) and a standard deviation of (.611), with a high degree as well, it was followed by item (7), which states that the family educates its children to assume their responsibilities towards society, with an arithmetic mean (3.45) and a standard deviation (.613), with a medium degree, as for the last rank, item (6), which states that the family learns its children to practice useful business and activities with an arithmetic average (3.20), a standard deviation (.495) and a medium

degree, and this means the importance of the family's educational role in raising children's benign education, which has a role in the progress of Jordanian society.

Third: The Religious Role of the Family

Table 6: Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations Related to the Religious Role of the Family

N	Items	Mean	STD	Rank	Degree
9	The family directs its children to adhere to religious values.	4.58	.859	1	High
10	The family urges its children to be moderate in religious beliefs.	3.90	.909	4	High
11	The family is interested in instilling the religious faith in its children.	4.10	.544	3	High
12	The family directs its children to respect the religious beliefs of others.	4.46	.762	2	High
The religious role of the family		4.26	.750	-	High

Table (6) shows that the arithmetic mean of the religious role dimension was high, with a rate of (4.26), and a standard deviation of (.750); Where item (9) states that the family's orientation of its children to adhere to religious values came in the first place with the highest arithmetic mean (4.58), standard deviation (.859) and a high degree, item (12) came in the second place, which states that the family directs its children to respect the religious beliefs of others, with a mean of (4.46) and a standard deviation of (.762) with a high degree, followed by item (11) which states that the family is interested in inculcating determination with a mean of (4.10) and a standard deviation of (.544) with a high degree, as for the last rank, item (10), which states that the family urges its children to be moderate in religious beliefs, with a mean of (3.90) and a standard deviation of (.909), to a high degree as well, and this indicates the importance of the religious role of the family in Jordanian society, and in teaching its children to adhere to religious principles, and to respect other religions.

Fourth: Items Measuring Societal Security

Table 7: Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations Related to Community Security

N	Items	Mean	STD	Rank	Degree
13	Community security fulfills the basic needs of society.	4.74	.565	1	High
14	Ensuring the security and safety of individuals is an internal risk and challenge.	4.30	.678	2	High
15	Community security achieves cohesion among members of society.	4.26	.565	3	High
16	Community security helps achieve the well-being of people.	4.08	.665	4	High
17	Community security maintains national identity.	4.02	.937	5	High
18	Community security contributes to a safe life.	3.96	.968	6	High
19	Community security leads to a decrease in crime rates.	3.94	.712	7	High
20		3.74	1.065	8	High
Societal security as a whole		4.24	.665	-	

Table (7) shows that all social security items were high, with a mean (4.24), and a standard deviation (.665); Where item (1) states that community security achieves the basic needs of society in the first place, with a mean of (4.74), and a standard deviation of (.565) and a high degree, while item (20) and its text push the members of society to practice their lives positively in the last rank and also at a high degree and with an arithmetic mean of (3.74), and a standard deviation of (1.065), and this indicates the importance of societal security in Jordan, and in achieving security and stability, the cohesion of its members, and meeting the basic needs of the people.

Study Hypotheses Test

H0.1: There is a statistically significant effect of ($\alpha < 0.05$) for the family role in achieving social security in Jordan.

To answer the main hypothesis and the sub-hypotheses that emanate from it, multiple linear regression was used for the role of the family in achieving community security in Jordan, and the results were as follows:

Table 8: Multiple Linear Regression of the Role of the Family in Achieving Community Security in Jordan

Dependent variable	Model summary		ANOVA			Coefficient				
	R correlation coefficient	R2 coefficient of determination	Calculated F	D F	Sig .	Statement	B	Standard error	Calculated T	Sig .
Community security	.892	.795	383.951	4	.000	The social role of the family	.248	.034	7.347	.000
						The educational role of the family	.179	.037	4.874	.000
						The religious role of the family	.292	.039	7.431	.000

The results indicate that there is a statistically significant effect of ($\alpha > 0.05$) for the role of the family in its dimensions (social, taboo, religious) in community security, where the correlation coefficient ($R = 0.892$), which indicates the existence of a statistically significant correlation between the independent variable (the family). In all its dimensions (social, religious, religious), and the dependent variable (community security), it appeared that the value of the coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 0.795$) indicates that the role of the family in its combined dimensions explained 79.5% of the variance in (community security), while the rest is due to other variables that were not included in the model, the value of ($F = 383.951$) at a confidence level equal to ($\text{sig} = 0.000$), and this confirms the significance of the regression at the level of significance ($\alpha > 0.05$).

It appears from the coefficients table that the values of (B) in the dimension (the social role of the family) amounted to (.248) and that the value of (t) was (7.347), with a statistical significance of (.000), which indicates that the effect of this dimension is significant and this means that An increase in (the societal role of the family) by one unit will lead to an increase in (achieving community security) by (.248). Therefore, the first sub-hypothesis is accepted. Furthermore, it appears from the coefficients table that the values of

(B) at the dimension (the educational role of the family) amounted to (.179) and that the value of (t) was (4.874), and with a statistical significance of (.000), which indicates that the effect of this dimension is significant and this means that an increase in (the role of the family's nurturing) by one unit will lead to an increase in (achieving community security) by (.179). Therefore, the second sub-hypothesis is accepted. It appears from the coefficients table that the values of (B) at the dimension (the family's religious role) amounted to (.292) and that the value of (t) was (7.431), with a statistical significance of (.000), which indicates that the effect of this dimension is significant and this means that an increase in (the religious role of the family) by one unit will lead to an increase in (achieving community security) by (.292). Therefore, the third sub-hypothesis is accepted.

Table 9: Pearson Correlation Coefficient Matrix for the Relationship Between the Levels of the Family Role

N	Level	Family roles		
1	The social role of the family	1	0.47 (**)	0.39 (**)
2	The educational role of the family	0.47 (**)	1	0.44 (**)
3	The religious role of the family	0.39 (**)	0.44 (**)	1

***Statistically significant at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.01$).*

It is clear from Table No. (8) that the degree of correlation for all family roles was relatively substantial in most cases and with statistical significance at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.01$), and it has all of them.

Fifth: Findings and Recommendations

Findings

A summary of the foregoing explanation of the results of the study, which aimed to know the role of the family in achieving societal security, and after analyzing the responses regarding the variables, the study reached a set of results as follows:

1. The study sample's attitudes towards the level of availability of family roles in their dimensions in terms of relative importance were high, and the respondents' perceptions about family roles were as follows:

- The first rank: the religious family role, came to a high degree, with a mean of (.750) and a standard deviation of (.610).

- The second rank: the family and social role, with a high degree; It came with a mean of (3.75) and a standard deviation of (.657).

- The third rank: is the educational family role; It came in a high degree, with a mean of (3.66) and a standard deviation of (.750).

2. The study sample's attitudes towards achieving societal security in terms of relative importance were high if the arithmetic means reached (4.13) and with a standard deviation of (.665).

3. There is a positive, statistically significant relationship to the role of the family with its combined dimensions (social, educational, religious) in achieving societal security, where the results also showed:

- There is a positive, statistically significant relationship to the social role of the family in achieving societal security.

- There is a positive, statistically significant relationship to the educational role of the family in achieving societal security.
- There is a positive, statistically significant relationship to the religious role of the family in achieving societal security.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, it recommends the following:

1. Activating the family's role in community service by providing social and voluntary services contributes to increasing children's understanding of community issues and supports their active participation in serving their country.
2. The necessity of permanent communication between the family and other civil society institutions is the school, which is complementary to building the values of citizenship among children.
3. The family uses the appropriate educational method in all situations in which it deals with its children.
4. The family has to achieve justice and equality in the treatment of its children because this constitutes the basis for acquiring the behavior of bearing social, religious, and educational responsibility.

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