The Role of Electronic Journalism in the Jordanian Parliamentary Elections From the Viewpoint of Jordanian University Students: A Survey Study

Dr. Mohd Khair Sulieman Banidoumi,
University of Petra/ Jordan
Mohammadkhair.Domi@Uop.Edu.Jo

Abstract

This study aims to identify the role of electronic journalism in Jordan's parliamentary elections, which were held in late 2016 and were conducted through a practical study of the students of the Arab Open University (Jordan).
 To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used the analytical descriptive approach. Guided by some of the foundations of the two democratic theories of communication and social responsibility, the former calls for the right of citizens to obtain the right information, guidance and facts, while the latter stresses the need for the press to carry out its duties toward the political development of society.

The study was based on the prescriptive curriculum and on a simple random sample of 177 students from the Arab Open University (Jordan Branch), who were given a resolution designed for this purpose.

 The study showed a series of results, the most important of which were: There is a moderate degree of role of the electronic press in disseminating facts, information and guidance on the 2016 parliamentary elections, a weak degree of oversight of the electronic press in parliamentary elections, and a moderate degree of electronic journalism in the political development process. There were statistically significant differences at the level of significance (a =0.05) in the disadvantages of using electronic press and in its role in political development during parliamentary elections, of the gender variant, and the differences came in favor of males.

Key words: Electronic Press, Parliamentary elections, Arab Open University, Jordan.

Introduction:

In recent years, in particular the 1990s, there has been a dramatic revolution in information and communication technologies; This has led to the development of a range of modern communication systems and means with many advantages, and communication technology has imposed itself in many areas of life, becoming an effective mass media medium that is beginning to put its mark in all economic, political, social, cultural and educational fields.

Parliamentary elections are one of the manifestations of political participation that has made them a matter of concern, and the media have multiple responsibilities toward that process and within the framework of the political development of societies, including a monitoring role for the actors in the political and electoral process. Whether from governments, candidates, citizens and all relevant parties, such a role will not come if the press does not perform at the highest professional level, such as accuracy in obtaining information, compliance with objectivity in coverage, compliance with all political groups and candidates with justice and equality, and compliance with election campaign laws. In particular, the e-press has come to open enough space for citizens to be interactive and involved in producing political content, through free debates, and to reach the widest possible base of segments and social groups.

Electronic journalism can perform important tasks in the context of democratization of communication and broadening the base of people who benefit from political

development, and it highlights the importance of such a role during electoral processes, as this press follows the goals of education and motivation to increase participation in elections that usually suffer from low turnout. It also provides analytical and interpretation coverage of electoral programs to help voters distinguish, choose between voters, and rationalize voters' political rights. The idea of this study came to explore the extent to which the Jordanian electronic press played its role in the parliamentary elections.

The problem of study:

The electronic press has become available to a wide range of social groups that the traditional media were not to communicate with and consist of, thanks to the Internet, the proliferation of smart phones, computers and social media, thus highlighting the role of the electronic press in promoting democratic life, and because of the ease of access and other technical features, especially interactive ones. This has contributed to an open space development, where dialog and exchange of ideas are easy and rapid. As a result, media organizations, individuals and different groups have been at a time of exploiting this important communication resource to disseminate and exchange information in a variety of forms, and political actors have also been keen to use this area to communicate their messages and influence public opinion trends, which has helped the electronic press to enhance its position in the information system on the one hand. It also faced significant challenges, although they were still relatively early in their time with other forms of journalism.

This study was based on the idea of how the electronic press played its professional, developmental and supervisory role in the 18th Jordanian Parliament elections in 2016

The main question for the study is this: How far does the Jordanian electronic press play its developmental and supervisory role in the process of the 18th Parliament's parliamentary elections in 2016?

Research questions:

1- What are the motives for Jordanian university students' use of Jordanian electronic journalism during the parliamentary elections?

2- What is the role of Jordanian electronic journalism in providing Jordanian university students with facts, information, and instructions regarding elections?

3- To what extent does the Jordanian electronic press play a monitoring role in the parliamentary elections from the viewpoint of Jordanian university students?

4- What are the main mistakes of the Jordanian electronic press in the parliamentary elections from the viewpoint of Jordanian university students?

5- The most important features of the performance of electronic journalism in the parliamentary elections from the viewpoint of Jordanian university students?

6- Are there statistically significant differences in the motives for using the Jordanian university students 'view of electronic journalism, its role in providing them with facts and information, the negatives of their use by them, and its role in political development and the oversight role?

Importance of Study:

The performance of the electronic press is still controversial in the Jordanian and Arab public opinion in general, but in the research and political circles, as some of them give this role a big negative in return for another team that builds great hopes. Only scientific studies can help us in the nature of this role and performance, far from being overdone. Despite that controversy, the role of the electronic press continues to grow steadily in different aspects of political, social and economic life.

This study also comes in important political circumstances, which are the growing wave of demands for rights and freedoms in the Arab world in general, and the Jordanian citizen's firm desire to move forward in the democratic path to avoid consequences of the insidiously incompetent. Parliamentary elections are a very good opportunity to assess the developmental, political and professional role of this rising press

Study Terms:
Electronic press: This is a kind of Internet read through computer equipment and smart devices, and the Internet is used as a means of

releasing it on the Internet, and it is published on the Internet, it is published, edited, edited, and edited, and edited. To employ a browser-based interaction, communication, call, preserve and print, multi-media images, images, images[1], video, audio, video, video, video, video, audio, video, video, video, audio, video, video, video, video, audio, video, video, audio, video, video, video, audio, video, video, audio, video, video, video, video, and archival features) and are easily archived and images.) The researcher defines the electronic press in this study (procedural): It is the kind of Jordanian newspapers that are issued through the Internet according to domain, and it has a specific name licensed and registered in the Department of Publications and Publishing according to Jordanian laws, and it is updated daily with news, pictures, articles and analyzes.

Parliamentary elections: The means or the way in which citizens choose the persons to whom they are assigned to exercise power or rule on their behalf, whether at a political level, such as presidential and legislative elections, or at an administrative level, such as municipal and local elections, or at the level of different social, cultural, and economic facilities.)

The researcher defines the elections in this study (procedural) as the 18th Jordanian Parliament elections, which were held on 2016/09/20 according to the Electoral Act of the Parliament of 2016.

Theoretical framework and previous studies:
Electronic press in Jordan:
The website is run by a number of journalists and professionals focusing on civil rights and community news, and in 2006, the website of the "Ammon News Agency", an electronic news newspaper, was launched on the media scene in Jordan. Other news sites, such as the Saraya News Agency, the site of my expertise, Tumor Online, and Sna, and the name of Jordan, followed by the appearance of news sites on the network to more than 400 until early 2014. This number has dropped back to less than 150 sites because of the governmental publication and publication department's blocking of sites that refused to

apply for publishing licenses, in a step that reflects the interest in the electronic press in Jordan. In August 2010, the Jordanian Electronic Press Association was established with the participation of (84) e-newspapers to become the association of a large number of e-journalism workers and to follow up on their issues. However, the leakage of electronic press agents prompted the government to seek to regulate the profession and to rid it of the chaos provoked by some newspapers and websites through publishing rumors and inaccurate news, some violations of privacy and other negative and non-professional features; The government has submitted an amendment to the publication and publication law in 2012 to regulate the operation of websites and subject them to the laws of the traditional press. On this basis, on June 2, 2013, government agencies blocked the 263 unauthorized sites, while as of mid-2016, the number of licensed sites reached one hundred and eighty-three news sites. The law has raised wide controversy and was opposed by a percentage of Jordanian journalists and human rights organizations such as Human Rights Watch, which issued a statement.

Despite the uproar over the amendments to the Publications and Publishing Act, press posting on the Web sites has continued. However, some of its negative effects appeared in the paucity of comments on political subjects, fearing from the legal questions of commentators and website presenters, as stipulated in the articles of the law, especially article 49, which they consider as a press release, which is what is happening to other press material, and so on; Sites are becoming more eager to verify the news they publish to avoid being condemned by law.

Regarding the position of Jordanian news websites in the press map, about ten to fifteen websites are those that control Internet space in Jordan, some of which are less important than others. The Alksa measurement site (alexa.com) has shown that the "News Agent" site has the first rank and third position after Google and YouTube, whereas the "Neos Plat" site has appeared in the fourth rank, "News Brigades" in the fifth rank, and "Ammon", followed by "Our experience" in the ninth rank, and then the "Universe" site; "Vision" News of Ra'Aya, at the eleventh position).

The electronic press is gaining some of its status and influence from being accessible to

different social groups, and from being offering itself as alternative sources of news and information that have been almost monopolized by bureaucratic, and elitist mass media institutions. In this context, it reinforced the principles of democratic theory of communication, which is based on broadening the base of participation in content production as well as expanding the recipient base.

The electronic press meets with the theory of social responsibility of the media, although the Covenant has been presented, yet it has been based on a reduction of the gap in the flow of information between the different parties, at the international or local level. In doing so, it was a reaction to the failure of liberal theory to balance press freedoms with the preservation of citizens' rights, the rights, ethics, and values of society[2].

Dennis McCowell summarizes the basic principles of the theory of social responsibility by:

The press and other media should contribute to certain obligations of society, which fall within the scope of society's right to the press to abide by high standards in the performance of its functions.

The media can implement commitments by respecting professional standards for transmitting information such as facts, accuracy, objectivity and balance.

The media should take the initiative to organize themselves.

The media must avoid spreading what encourages crime, violence and social chaos, and must refrain from any insult to minorities.

The press must respect pluralism in its coverage and must reflect the diversity of views and respect the right of reply.

Although it gave the authority the right to public intervention, it stipulated that it was justified in the public interest, but in cases of the emergence of a conflict, the judiciary could be brought to justice[3].

However, that point continued to be the most important criticism of the theory of social responsibility because, in its view, public intervention had curtailed freedom of the press.

As for the general pattern of Jordanian media, in relation to power and its role in the development process, William A. Rugh, in his famous book the Arab Press of 1979, classified Arab media as a theological theorist. It is the theory that the media are subject to power, spoken in its name and guided by it - contrary to liberal media, or freedom media based on the fact that the media is a fourth supervisory authority, offering opinion and other opinion and criticizing governments, but (ROO) found slight differences between the flags of Arab countries, rather than in kind. Accordingly, he lost

The Arab media is classified in four degrees or patterns: Pro-monarchy, patriarchal (as in republican systems) and diverse. The third pattern is best because it provides a minimum of pluralism of opinion, as in the press of Lebanon, Morocco and Kuwait at that time, while the fourth type of Arab media is transitional, and one of its characteristics is that it allows a government control while showing a degree of freedom of expression and diversity.

According to many indications, the Jordanian media appear to belong to the fourth type, as the government possesses some media, but it also allowed independent media institutions to emerge, while the freedoms range between censorship and freedom, with no tribal censorship except in rare cases decided by the judiciary.

Some have looked forward to the electronic press working to compensate for the shortage and fill the gaps that have been identified in the Jordanian press system, on the one hand, in expanding the participants' base, in production, reception and utility, on the basis that the traditional newspapers were commercial enterprises that relied primarily on economic bases. Then, they have no access to all segments of society. Thus, some researchers believe that the best forms of media are small media through which political interaction or participation can be achieved as widely as possible. Despite the privileges enjoyed by the new media, this has not been exempt from the many criticisms leveled against them, there are some who believe that it helped spread and promote the vulgar culture instead of the serious culture. It provides surface-based

media materials based on excitement and confusion rather than depth, and some believe that it has led to generalizing lifestyles and promoting blind tradition, affecting human capacity for innovation, innovation, criticism, and analysis[4].

Parliamentary elections in Jordan:
Elections are the democratic means by which citizens exercise their right to choose, a means of building democratic life in societies, and of periodically doing it with a high degree of integrity and transparency, which is a measure of the health of the state and society.

Within the scope of the political development plans, Jordanian governments sought to reinvigorate the democratic life of Jordan. After a break of more than 20 years following the Zionist occupation of the West Bank (which was part of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan), they began the process of political reform by holding parliamentary elections in response to the protest movement that erupted in April 1989. The new democratic life began with the election of the 11th Jordanian parliament members, in 1992 the political Parties Act emerged, and in 2003 the Ministry of political Development was developed by royal initiative as a mechanism for political action, developing political awareness, promoting democracy, deepening democratic understanding and activating participation in political decision-making.

Although parliamentary elections have continued without interruption since 1989, the single-vote (1993-2016) election law has been a major reason for disrupting parliamentary elections, since the voter has the right to vote only for one candidate. The law was accused of causing the reluctance of many groups of society to participate in the elections.

In 2016, new amendments to the previous law were passed, the concept of a single vote that distinguished the old law was abolished, and the voter could vote for all or some of his constituency deputies as he wished, and the new amendment required candidates to join electoral lists, so the law was known as the Law on relative Lists. According to this law, the Jordanian House of Representatives

consists of 130 seats, 115 seats are elected according to the constituency system and proportional list, while the law (15) seats are allocated to women, some minority groups such as Circus, Chechnya or Christians are allocated seats in some electoral districts, in addition to the requirement of women on each list[5].

Electronic press in parliamentary elections:
The electronic press imposed itself as one of the most important mass media that contributes to spreading news and forming the public opinion on the issues that provoke controversy and discussion in the Jordanian society, as it was active in covering the political reality and distinguished from newspapers and other mass media through the speed of publishing news. Access to sources of information or sources of the event is quick and dynamic, assisted by the activity of what has become known as a journalist, as well as the interactive feature of this press for users.

As the electronic press is a widespread mass communication medium, The Jordanian electronic press played a prominent role in the parliamentary elections through news and analysis coverage of the elections stages, and the electronic press educated the citizen and made them aware of the political, social and historical reality of society and helped them to crystallize their political trends and push them to active political participation and the electronic press To provide the public with accurate information, facts, experiences and political events and to qualify individuals for political participation and decision-making, thereby contributing to the public's notice that they have a say in the administration of the state and the economy.

Previous studies:
The [6] study aims at identifying the issues addressed by the Iraqi Constitution and time newspapers during their coverage of the Iraqi governorate Council elections in the period 1-28/12/2008 - based on an analysis of the content of coverage and the direction of coverage. The results of the study indicated that the coverage related to elections and candidates came first, followed by coverage related to political parties, and the last was the

issues related to Iran as well as the oil issue . The results of the study also showed that the Iraqi electronic press's position on the governorate Council elections was positive and 54.7%.

The[7] study of the Na'aimat (2010)) aimed at identifying the role of the Jordanian press in political development and how it dealt with the issues of political development. The researcher relied on the analytical descriptive approach. The results of the study found that the interest of the Jordanian press in the political development through the press articles is little compared to the volume of the published articles, as these articles reached 8% of the published articles. The lack of interest in the Ministry of political Development through the number of articles and by not linking political development articles to them.

The fourth report of the Jordanian Media Institute on elections (2016), which monitored the various Jordanian media coverage of the 2016 parliamentary election process, was based on a quantitative content analysis of the coverage. The results of the report indicated that interest in registration procedures for candidates and electoral lists was among the priorities of the electronic press, with a ratio of 13.3%, second and 11.1%, third with an interest in logistics, electoral management, 9.1%, and then (8.4%) in voting.

On the trends in coverage, the report revealed that the neutral coverage rate in the electronic press was (34.8%), negative coverage rate (34.3%), while positive coverage was third and 29.4%, and the reliance of the electronic press on one source or opinion was the highest in terms of the relative distribution of the number of materials. The area is by balance and by (42.8%), and the proportion of non-second source materials (22.1%) (Amman Net, 2016) is.

3.2: Studies in foreign language:
The study "Sundar" discussed "Public trends toward News from Internet Sites and traditional Media, and through his pilot study on two groups of press and media students, the researcher tested four variables: Credibility, similarity, quality of news content and degree

of news representation of fact, search results indicate that printed news and instant news from websites are subject to the same criteria as readers' trade-off, which include: Objectivity, impartiality, excitement, pleasure, ease, clarity, consistency, accuracy, good wording, instant, importance, credibility, information depth and comprehensiveness. The future aspect of this study was to call for new measures to address the issue of digital media credibility.

– **Robin et al., Al.** I aimed to know the impact of social media on elections. I use the descriptive approach, and one of the most prominent findings is that there are challenges in engaging people in party politics, that previous efforts to activate public participation using traditional tools have not met the hoped-for aspirations, and that social media have a clear impact on electoral behavior during the local elections 2010/2011.

– **Milakovich (2010))**[8] aimed at identifying the roles that communication systems, information technology, and the Internet can play to strengthen citizen participation and influence government electoral and administrative decisions. Use the descriptive approach. The research found the following results: The use of the Internet in political communication is increasing during the 2008 U.S. presidential election campaign, and communication, information technology, and the Internet enabled citizens to cast their votes in a clear and decisive manner.

– **Jessica Vitak et al (2009) study**. She aimed to identify the impact of Facebook on the political behavior of young people, to learn about the impact of Facebook's political activities on the political participation of young voters, and the sample was made up of 683 members of the American University of Michigan. The results of the study showed that technology played an important role in the 2008 U.S. presidential election, and showed that political activities on Facebook were a big indicator of political participation.

Comment on previous studies:
In general, the role of the new e-press and media may still need to be addressed from multiple perspectives, within diverse

particularities in Arab societies, and on various occasions, including elections and other issues. The role of the media in covering the election process is part of the democratic development process. Information, expression, communication, the right to vote and to choose are the multiple facets of a single process, or a coherent and multifaceted process, the right to expression and representation.

Methodology of the study:

The study belongs to the meta-approach, which aims to describe a particular phenomenon in order to be clear about its ambiguities, complete the lack of its information, or evaluate its reality in order to contribute to the prediction of its future potential, and for this purpose the survey method was used to collect the study sample data and information.

4.1: The Study Community and its Study:

The study community is made up of approximately 2,000 students at the Open Arab University of Oman (UAUST) at the end of 2016 and early 2017, and the sample study was selected in simple sample style as a guide to the Bartlett, Kotrlik & Higgins table, 2001. The9 study community samples were therefore composed of (177) students and students from the university, or approximately 10% of the total students, and the researcher distributed (210) resolutions, recovered (195), and (18) were excluded from the resolution because it was not valid for analysis, thus the sample was based on (177) singles.

The most important characteristics of the sample study are:

Study Sample Demographics:

The results of the population demographics of the sample, as shown in table 1, are as follows:

Table (1): Repetitions and percentages by study variables

Ratio	Repeat	Categories	Variable
49.2	87	Male	**Gender**
50.8	90	Female	
18.6	33	18-29 years	**Age**
48.6	86	30-39 years old	
7.3	13	40-49 years	
25.4	45	50 years and over	
55.9	99	Single	**Social status**
36.7	65	Married	
7.3	13	Absolute	
100.0	177	**Total**	

The table above shows the following:

Sex: Table 1 shows that the sample population was 177, with 49.2% male and 50.8% female.

Age: Table 1 shows the results of the study on the age variable, with the sample population distributed to four age groups, with 19-29-year-olds (33) and 18.6%, while the number of persons in the age group was 30-39 (86) individuals and 48.6%; The number of persons aged 40-49 years (13) was 7.3%, while the rest of the sample was 50 years and

older, with 45 individuals and 25.4%. Noting that more than 80% of the sample population is in the age group (30 years and older), this is due to the nature of the open education system adopted by the university in which the study was applied, This type of education has attracted large age groups of employees, housewives and employers, making it difficult for them to enter the formal university system, while less-age students prefer to join the traditional (formal) system adopted at all Jordanian universities.

Social status: Table 1 shows the results of the study on the social status variable. (99) persons in the study sample were "single", 55.9% of the total study sample, while (65) married women were 36.7% of the total study sample. The divorced population (13) is 7.3%. In fact, such proportions do not exist in formal university education systems, as the age group table has pointed out, the majority of students in this type are elderly.

4.2: Threshing tool:

The "resolution" study tool is designed as a data collection tool, and the resolution is composed of five axes: 1—the motives for using the sample of the study for electronic journalism in the elections. The role of the electronic press in the dissemination of facts , information and accompanying guidance. 3- the supervisory role of electronic journalism in the conduct of elections. 4- disadvantages of electronic press in elections. The e-Journalsession of the political Development process during elections.
The five-year Lecert ladder was adopted for the study's paragraphs and axes, with each of its paragraphs given one of its five grades

(strongly agree, agree, Neutral, Exhibitions, strongly disagree) and represented digitally (1.2.3.4.5), respectively. Appendix (3) shows the statistical equation in which the three scores were calculated.

4.2.1: Virtual honesty Test:

To test the instrument's apparent sincerity, it was presented to a group of experienced and competent arbitrators from the media and political science professors to judge their validity as a tool for collecting data, and proposed amendments were made by arbitrators and appropriate professors before being distributed to the sample of the study. Some adjustments have been made to the resolution to be clearer and more truthful in the measurement of what the study measured, and Appendix 1 shows the names of the two resolution's two.

In order to ensure that the tool is consistent, it was applied to a 30 student survey sample, and two weeks later the same sample was reapplied to the test and return method (T- RETST) and by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient between the results of the two applications, it was valued at (0.85), and the degree of correlation coefficient was considered acceptable for the purposes of the study.
Internal consistency testing has also been conducted to determine the reliability of the data-collection tool using the alpha-microbach coefficient. The resolution is as reliable as the Alpha (88%) kronbach standard and is highly reliable. The alpha kronbach values as shown in Table 2 note that the stability factor for all studies variables was high and good and suitable for study purposes.

Table (2): Testing the stability of alpha-carnbach

Alpha Kronbach coefficient	Number of paragraphs	Domains
0.83	6	Field 1: Motives for using the sample of the study for electronic press in elections
0.79	8	Second area: The role of electronic press in disseminating facts, information and accompanying guidance
0.90	8	The third area is the oversight role of electronic

		journalism in the conduct of elections
0.92	9	Field 4: Disadvantages of electronic press in elections
0.87	11	Area 5: The role of the electronic press in the process of political development during elections
0.88	42	Overall stability equalizer

Statistical treatment:

The study data was collected, revised, and unvalid, then completed answers and entered into computer memory, and then used the Statistical Package before the Social Sciences (SPSS).   The 'T' test and the monosoculmonary contrast analysis test were used to answer study questions, and the Pearson correlation coefficient and Alpha Kronbach coefficient test was used to check the stability of the study tool.

6. Study procedures and determinations:

The researcher collected the sample study data in November 2016, 40 days after the election ended, and all the study procedures were completed in January 2017. It is noted that the dissemination of the results of the field study is linked to the sincerity of the study tools and the credibility of the sample members in their responses to their questions.

Results of the Field study:
I. Communication characteristics of Study Sample members:

1- number of hours spent by the sample of the study in the use of electronic journalism:

Table (3): Repetitions and percentages of the sample usage rate of the study population for the electronic press

Percent	Repeat	Range
31.1	55	Less than an hour
42.9	76	1 to 2 hours
19.2	34	From 3 - 4 hours
6.8	12	More than 5 hours
100.0	177	Total

Table 3 shows the rates of use of the epress sample by individuals at the first level (1 to 2 hours) and 42.9% of the other categories. The proportion of those using the electronic press for less than an hour came second, 31.1%, and finally the category using the electronic press more than 5 hours a day and reached 6.8%.

Reasons why the sample of the study would prefer the use of the electronic press:

Table(4): Sample respondents' answers on why they prefer to use e-journalism

Percent	Repeat	Answer
66.1	117	**Because of the ease of dialog**
16.4	29	**The credibility of traditional media has been weakened**

Percent	Repeat	
6.8	12	**The high ceiling of freedom**
10.7	19	**Use live pictures and videos**
100.0	177	**Total**

Table (4) shows that 66.1% of the sample study prefers using electronic journalism because of the ease of dialog, while 16.4% prefer this because of the poor credibility of traditional media, 6.8% attributed this to the high ceiling of freedom in electronic newspapers, and 10.7% prefer it because of the use of live photos and videos.

The summary of the reading shows that the technical features of electronic journalism were the primary reason for their use, not the professional or objective characteristics of this press pattern.

Participation of Study Sample members in the 2016 Parliamentary elections?

Table(5): Sample study answers on their participation in the 2016 parliamentary election.

Percent	Repeat	Answer
62.1	110	**Yes**
37.9	67	**No.**
100.0	177	**Total**

The table above shows that 62.1% of the sample study participated in the 2016 parliamentary election, while 37.9% did not. On this level, press reports indicated that the true participation rate in elections reached about 46% [10], while the difference with the current study numbers can be explained in the reminder that the classes of learners are more interested in participating in the elections.

Second: View the results of the study questions:

View the results of question 1: Why the online press sample was used in Jordan's 2016 parliamentary Table (6) arithmetic averages and standard deviations for answers to the motives of using electronic press In the 2016 parliamentary elections, there is a descending rank.

Table 6 data show that all but one of the drive pivot paragraphs was weak, the first rank was motivated by "helping to select the best candidate" in the middle of my account, and the rest came in the middle of my "weak"

account, as the "acquiring new information and knowledge related to candidate programs and logos" motive came in the second rank. At the third level, the motive for "sharing ideas and information about parliamentary elections" was to be found, and the results then show that the use of a general follow-up rather than an exclusive election was at the fourth level, as reflected in paragraph (4), while the motive for "identifying laws and procedures related to the election process" was at the fifth level. Finally, he was the motive of "curiosity only" at the sixth and final rank.

Level	Standard deviation	Mean	Paragraphs I followed the elections on the electronic press:	Rank
Medium	1.40	2.79	To help me choose the best candidate	1
Poor	1.07	2.25	To acquire new information and knowledge regarding candidate programs and logos	2
Poor	1.04	1.86	To exchange ideas and information on the 2016 parliamentary elections	3
Poor	.74	1.84	I followed the election process in the electronic press like other news It is not for participation in the elections	4
Poor	.63	1.76	To familiarize yourself with the laws and procedures necessary for the election process	5
Poor	.90	1.60	Curiosity only	6
Poor	0.6	2.02	The total arithmetic mean	

View the results of question 2: The role of the electronic press in disseminating the facts , information and guidance associated with the Jordanian parliamentary elections 2016:

Table (7) arithmetic averages and standard deviations on the role of electronic journalism in Publish the facts , information and guidance on the 2016 parliamentary election in descending order

Level	Standard deviation	Mean	Paragraphs	Rank
Medium	1.56	3.20	The electronic press has identified the candidates' personalities, ideas and backgrounds	1
Medium	1.04	2.58	The electronic press showed the complete news of the parliamentary elections without deleting or Distortion or exaggeration	2
Medium	1.29	2.70	The information before the electronic press regarding parliamentary elections can be trusted	3
Medium	·91	2.66	The electronic press has contributed to the citizen's guidance on the administrative procedures of the voting process	4
Medium	1.10	2.58	The electronic press has contributed to the citizen's introduction to the new election law	5
Medium	1.12	2.54	The electronic press helped to identify local events and developments For elections	6
Medium	1.24	2.51	The electronic press has shaped the political culture of the voter and candidate Ali Both	7
Poor	.82	2.27	The electronic press has contributed to the citizen's introduction of the positive return to his participation and return Negative for boycotting elections	8
Medium	1.01	2.63	The total arithmetic mean	

View the results of question 3: The supervisory role of electronic journalism in the course of Jordan's parliamentary elections 2016:

Table 8 : Computational averages and standard deviations to the control role of electronic journalism   In the course of the 2016 parliamentary elections, there is a descending order

Level	Standard deviation	Mean	Paragraphs The electronic press contributed to the election process by:	Rank
Medium	1.505	3.58	It helped to monitor parliamentary elections for greater transparency and fairness	1
Medium	.96	2.45	It contributed to supporting the reform and democracy March in the country.	2
Medium	1.02	2.32	It encouraged citizens to engage in the electoral process in its entirety .	3
Medium	1.31	3.23	It helped to find language for understanding between the voter and the candidate on the basis of Rational	4
Medium	1.20	3.11	It has contributed to the transmission of voters' aspirations to candidates for parliamentary elections	5
Medium	0.8	2.41	They had the opportunity to practice criticism and accounting for candidates	6
Poor	.63	1.76	Monitor the implementation and integrity of election laws and procedures	7
Poor	.95	1.70	The election season was used to present diverse views on corruption, political reform and democracy.	8
Medium	1.04	2.57	The total arithmetic mean	

View the results of question 4: The disadvantages of electronic journalism in the 2016 parliamentary election?

Table 9: Arithmetic averages and standard deviations about   the disadvantages of electronic journalism in the 2016 parliamentary election are in descending order

Level	Standard deviation	Mean	Paragraphs	Rank
Medium	1.49	3.63	The electronic press exaggerated the violence that accompanied the elections	1
Medium	1.49	3.21	It contributed to offending Jordanian values, customs and traditions	2
Medium	1.35	2.86	Some have provided political finance to owners for use in parliamentary elections	3
Medium	.98	2.80	The electronic press mixed news, opinion, and paid advertising	4
Medium	1.07	2.46	The government can use the e-press to influence citizens' electoral behavior	5
Medium	.89	2.34	Some have contributed to attacks on the personal privacy of the voter and the candidate	6
Poor	.79	2.33	Some cyberjournalism abuses contributed to a loss of confidence in the election Parliamentary	7
Poor	.87	2.18	Relying on the electronic press drawing rosy images of some candidates and reducing Role of personal experience in selection	8

Level	Standard deviation	Mean	Paragraphs	Number
Poor	.80	2.00	The electronic press has raised topics with special objectives that have nothing to do with In parliamentary elections	9
Medium	.93	2.64	The total arithmetic mean	

Table 9 shows that (6) and (9) are moderately arithmetical, with (3)

View the results of question 5: The role of e-journalism in the political development process during the 2016 parliamentary election:

Table (10): Arithmetic averages and normative deviations about the role of the e-press in the political development process during the 2016 parliamentary election in descending order

Level	Standard deviation	Mean	Paragraphs	Number
Medium	1.41	3.49	The electronic press has contributed to the general appearance of candidates	1
Medium	1.53	3.48	The electronic press has contributed to bringing out new political figures that have come to me Parliament Dome	2
Medium	1.58	3.14	The electronic press provided an opportunity for everyone to raise any issue of concern Public opinion in front of candidates	3
Medium	1.20	3.13	The electronic press has helped make use of the election with concerns And the issues of society	4
Medium	1.45	2.97	Electronic journalism has played a positive role in election campaigns	5
Medium	1.30	2.83	The electronic press has contributed to a deepening sense of national responsibility and awareness-raising Political	6
Medium	1.29	2.81	Election propaganda in the electronic press contributed to the success of some of the candidates who Their material potential has not been priced into traditional electoral propaganda	7
Medium	1.09	2.80	The electronic press has helped mobilize and motivate election campaigns	8
Medium	.99	2.61	The electronic press has contributed to the promotion of political participation in the elections Foundations of democracy	9
Medium	.92	2.38	The electronic press has contributed to the nomination of electoral conduct on the basis of efficiency Far from tribal, regional, and party intolerance	10
Poor	.95	2.28	The electronic press has succeeded in presenting different opinions concerning corruption, political reform and democracy issues.	11
Medium	.64	2.90	The total arithmetic mean	

It can be concluded that the electronic press has played a positive role in bringing to the public personalities of candidates,   and has contributed to highlighting   new political figures that have reached the parliamentary dome. In other words , the role of traditional media and direct communication is no longer the key   to this process.

Presentation of the results of question 6: Statistical significance differences   in the motives for using electronic press, in its **role in disseminating facts and information, in the disadvantages of using   electronic press, in its role in political development, and in its oversight role :**

To answer this question , a multiple quadrilateral contrast analysis of the impact of gender, age, political orientation of   study sample responses to   the role of e-journalism in the 2016 parliamentary elections was extracted, and the following table (11) is included:

Table (11): Multiple Quadrilateral contrast Analysis of the impact of Gender, age, and Policy trend Study Sample respondents' responses to   the role of e-Journalism in the 2016 parliamentary election

Statistical significance	F value	The average of squares	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Domains	Test value Multiple		Variable
.355	.860	.36	1	.364	Motives for using the electronic press	0.15	Hotelling's Trace	Gender
.138	2.218	1.10	1	1.104	The role of the electronic press in the dissemination of facts and information			
.048	3.955	3.46	1	3.460	Disadvantages of using electronic press			
.002	10.08	3.80	1	3,800	The role of the electronic press in political development	0.00	Statistical significance	
.001	12.0	5.33	1	5.339	The supervisory role of electronic journalism			
.055	4.482	1.89	3	5.688	Motives for using the electronic press	0.88	Wilks' Lambda	Age
.697	.480	.23	3	.716	The role of the electronic press in the dissemination of facts and information			
.704	.470	.41	3	1.234	Disadvantages of using electronic press			
.013	3.689	1.39	3	4.169	The role of the electronic press in political development	0.62	Statistical significance	
.060	8.054	3.57	3	10.732	The supervisory role of electronic journalism			
.100	1.884	.79	5	3.985	Motives for using the electronic press	0.82	Wilks' Lambda	To the political direction
.492	.886	.44	5	2.206	The role of the electronic press in the dissemination of facts and information			
.205	1.463	1.28	5	6.402	Disadvantages of using electronic press			

419	1.001	.37	5	1.886	The role of the electronic press in political development	0.52	Statistical significance	
.062	3.022	1.34	5	6.712	The supervisory role of electronic journalism			

Findings:

The most important results are as follows:

There is a weak degree of motivation for electronic journalism in the 2016 parliamentary election,   with an average of 2.02.

There is a moderate degree of role for the electronic press in disseminating facts , information and guidance on the 2016 parliamentary elections, with   an average of 2.63.

There is a weak degree in the supervisory role of electronic journalism in the course of the Jordanian parliamentary elections 2016 with an average arithmetic of 2.28.

A moderate grade in   the cyberpress negative in the 2016 parliamentary election, with an average of 2.64.

There is a moderate degree in   the role of e-journalism in   the political development process during   the 2016 parliamentary election, with an arithmetic average of 2.90.

The lack of   statistically significant differences at   the level of significance (α=0.05) in all areas is attributable to the changing age and political orientation.

There were   statistically significant differences at   the level of significance (α=0.05) in the disadvantages of   using electronic press and in its role in   political development during parliamentary elections, for the gender variable, and the differences came in favor of males.

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