

# The Role of Jordanian Electronic Newspapers in Educating the Jordanian Public about Security Issues

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## Abstract

The study aimed to find out the degree of follow-up of the Jordanian public to security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers, and the effects of this follow-up through the use of the media audience survey method by applying it to a sample of (450) individuals of the Jordanian public. The study found that the vast percentage of respondents (82.7%) follow up on different degrees of security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers for many reasons, most notably "understanding security issues affecting society. Al-Rai newspaper came at the forefront of the newspapers through which respondents follow these issues, and the issues of protests and sit-ins came at the forefront of the issues they follow, and the most prominent cognitive effects of the respondents' follow-up to security issues were "increasing knowledge of security issues inside Jordan. The most prominent emotional effects were in "arousing sympathy for victims of terrorist operations," while the most prominent behavioral effects were "sharing security topics through social media platforms".

**Keywords:** Jordanian electronic newspapers, security awareness, security issues

## 1. Introduction

After many researchers in the field of media established that media has excellent impacts, media research is making significant efforts to analyze the content that the media broadcasts to the people and the consequences of this content (Alzyoud & Makhareh, 2023). Electronic journalism plays an important role in educating and raising public awareness of various issues and events that take place within society (Ahmad et al., 2023), and these means are referred to as the fourth authority that helps in the processes of comprehensive political, economic and social development of society, by forming citizens' knowledge about events and issues that take place in the environment in which they live, and regardless of being considered a publisher of news, electronic newspapers are one of the most effective tools to express the public's attitudes, opinions, and ideas on various issues that affect their lives (Alzyoud, 2022; Makhareh, 2018; Olayiwola, 2013).

Because of the current era of information flow at the global level, electronic journalism is increasingly important in the field of awareness and education and plays an important role in covering and reporting on various security issues (Tahat, 2021), and therefore it is one of the means contributing to building security culture and awareness, and it is seen as an effective carrier of security standards and values, in addition to promoting various aspects related to security awareness and culture, and the related values and standards of security and stability of society (Freedman, 2014.)

During the past few years, as a result of the emergence of many security risks that threaten the security of societies, security awareness has become one of the most prominent priorities of countries to maintain their internal security and stability, as security is linked to individuals, institutions, and society as a whole, and the lack of knowledge of security issues and problems and the laws and legislation related to them leads to the spread of various forms of crimes and the absence of security and social stability. Thus the role played by the electronic press in spreading security culture and raising awareness of security-related issues among individuals. The community would contribute to facing security risks professionally, thus providing safety and stability within the community (Safari, 2019; Carat, 2017).

In addition to the security role of the electronic press in building security thought and culture, it plays a warning role in times of lack of security and stability and the spread of crimes in all its forms, which positively affects the building of security culture among the public, and this idea has been confirmed in many media theories that have shown a strong influence of interactive media such as electronic journalism in shaping and increasing levels of security awareness of

crimes, violations and issues that occur in society (Makharesh et al., 2022; Dunstan et al, 2010).

## **2. The Problem with the Study**

The Jordanian electronic press seeks to enhance community awareness of various security issues that threaten the stability of society and the security and safety of individuals and tries to achieve a set of goals that are in the field of awareness of security issues to achieve internal security, which is a major requirement at the individual and institutional level inside Jordan, so the various Jordanian electronic newspapers needed to play an active role in the field of awareness of various security issues through highlighting these issues, and involving the public in combating them. By forming a public opinion towards them, in a way that supports the efforts and activities carried out by the Jordanian security services, as these agencies cannot perform their role in isolation from the cooperation of the media, including electronic newspapers, which imposes the need for relations between the media and the security services to be vital relations that support the security and stability of society, as the lack of awareness of the seriousness of security issues and problems leads to low levels of security at the individual and societal levels.

Based on the above, the problem of the study is the following main question: What is the role of Jordanian electronic newspapers in educating the public about security issues?

### **Importance of the study**

- The need for studies that address the role of the Jordanian electronic press in raising awareness of security issues, especially in light of the instability that society suffers from at the political, economic, social, and other levels.
- The lack of studies - within the limits of the researcher's knowledge - that dealt with the role played by Jordanian electronic newspapers in educating Jordanian citizens about security issues, despite the existence of many studies that dealt with the public's dependence on these newspapers as a source of information and news.
- Shedding light on the most followed security issues of the Jordanian public through Jordanian electronic newspapers, and clarifying their role in shaping awareness of these issues, which helps in prioritizing press coverage of security issues based on the public's priorities.
- Clarifying the positive aspects of the role of Jordanian electronic newspapers in educating the Jordanian public about security issues, promoting and developing them to achieve security awareness among the public, and identifying the negative aspects and shortcomings of security awareness to address and address them.

### **Objectives of the study:**

The main objective of this study is to know the role of Jordanian electronic newspapers in educating the Jordanian public about security issues, and under this goal falls a set of sub-objectives:

- The degree of follow-up of the Jordanian public to security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers.
- Reasons why the Jordanian public follows up on security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers.
- Jordanian online newspapers through which the Jordanian public follows security issues.
- Security issues that the Jordanian public follows through Jordanian electronic newspapers.
- The role played by Jordanian electronic newspapers in educating the Jordanian public about security issues.

### **Questions of the Study:**

- What is the degree to which respondents follow up on security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers?
- What are the reasons for respondents' follow-up on security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers?
- Which Jordanian online newspapers do respondents follow up on security issues?
- What security issues are the respondents following up on through Jordanian electronic newspapers?
- What is the cognitive role played by Jordanian electronic newspapers in educating respondents about security issues?
- What is the emotional role played by Jordanian electronic newspapers in educating respondents about security issues?
- What is the behavioral role played by Jordanian electronic newspapers in educating respondents about security issues?

### **Hypotheses of the study:**

- 1- There are statistically significant differences in the degree of follow-up of respondents to security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers due to their demographic factors.

- 2- There is a correlation between the degree of follow-up of respondents to security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers and the effects of this follow-up.
- 3- There is a correlation between the cognitive effects of respondents' follow-up of security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers and the behavioral effects of this follow-up.
- 4- There is a correlation between the emotional effects of respondents' follow-up of security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers and the behavioral effects of this follow-up.

### Previous studies

(Qandil, 2021) found that awareness links on websites have focused on issues or mechanisms only, depending on the policy and objectives of those sites, where the issue of "terrorism" came in the first place, followed by "rumors", and it turned out that the websites of the studied electronic institutions have relied on readable forms when introducing aspects of awareness more than visual forms that have been traditionally employed, and voice messages came in last place.

(Teo, 2021) indicated that the most prominent reasons for respondents' follow-up to local news and issues are: "its excellence in interactivity and multimedia", and the most prominent effects of relying on social media platforms were "access to a greater range of information about local issues", and the most prominent emotional effects were "a sense of desire to participate in civic life", while the most prominent behavioral effects were "defending public issues."

(Shearer & Mitchell, 2021), (72%) of respondents use websites as a source of information about news and local issues for many reasons, most notably "understanding current events", and the most prominent reasons for non-use were "inaccuracies in the news", while the most prominent effects of relying on these sites as a source of news were "helping to better understand current events."

(Al-Rashidi, 2019) concluded that (81.6%) of the respondents follow security issues related to terrorism on Kuwaiti television, for many reasons, most notably "speed in transmitting events related to terrorism issues", and counter-terrorism efforts came at the forefront of the topics followed by the respondents, and the most prominent cognitive effects of this follow-up were "introduced me to different points of view on terrorism issues", and the most prominent emotional effects were "increased my support for counter-terrorism efforts", while the most prominent behavioral effects were "searching for Learn more about security issues".

(Al-Samad, 2018) indicated that (84.2%) of the respondents follow up on security issues through websites, of which the Gulf crisis came at the forefront, and the most prominent reasons for this follow-up was the ease of access and use at any time, and the most prominent cognitive effects of following up on these issues were "knowing the role played by Kuwait to solve the crisis", and the most prominent emotional effects were "increasing my support for Kuwaiti efforts to resolve crises and confront security issues", while the most prominent behavioral effects were in "Find more related information about crises and security issues".

(Mutahar et al, 2017) showed that the most relied upon by respondents to obtain information on terrorist attacks in Paris were "social media" and "news websites", and the most prominent reasons for this reliance were "to know the identity of the terrorists who carried out these attacks". Behavioral in "encouraging the confrontation of extremism and terrorism through various means".

### The main idea of the theory:

In light of obscure issues and events such as political and security crises, the media becomes a primary source of information for the public (Ball-Rokeach & DeFleur, 1976; Safori, 2018a, 2018b), and the theory proposes a strong relationship between the media system and other systems in society such as the political, social and cultural system, as well as the existence of a relationship between the media and individuals on the one hand. At the level of objectives, individuals seek to achieve personal and social goals through information provided by media and non-media sources, while information sources refer to the control of the media in the sources that work to achieve the goals of the public, and the information provided by the source goes through many stages, such as arranging it, coordinating and disseminating it in a way that differs from its original form (Deflair and Rokic, 2002; Sharadga & Safori, 2020).

Thus, individuals develop relationships of dependence on the media; if these means provide information useful in achieving their goals, the more individuals rely on the media to meet their needs; the more important these means are for them, and therefore the effects of dependence on them (Makharesh et al., 2022; Patwardhan, & Yang, 2003). The need for the individual to move away from social reality when it is a source of anxiety and stress (escape and relaxation) (Ball-Rokeach & DeFleur, 1976; Sharadga et al., 2022).

In addition to the above, the goal of expression has been added as the fourth goal of accreditation, which emerged after the spread of digital media such as electronic journalism and others, which refers to the need for the individual to express his ideas, opinions, and views on various issues and events affecting them through digital media that are

characterized by interaction and participation, unlike traditional media due to their communication structure, which is characterized as one-way (Phillips, 2008 & Van Dijk, 2013).

Based on the above, dependence theory is based on a set of main assumptions that dealt with the relationship between individuals and the media, which are as follows (Ball-Rokeach et al, 1984):

- 1- The relationship of individuals to the media is formed by the strength of their motivation to obtain information through it to achieve their personal and social goals.
- 2- The degree of dependence on the media correlates positively with the level of exposure to those media so the more individuals rely on the media, the greater their levels of exposure to it.
- 3- The goals of surveillance, utility, relaxation, and expression as one compound lead to dependence on the media, and the difference in these goals affect the degree of their dependence on the media.
- 4- Heavy exposure to the media leads to increased interest in media content to achieve certain goals.

The public's dependence on the media has three forms of effects, according to the following:

**Cognitive effects:** This type of influence is related to the public's interests towards various issues according to the media's arrangement of them, as the importance of issues increases when the media focus on them increases, and overcoming the problem of ambiguity resulting from the lack of information about an issue, which requires the individual to form meanings and understanding, and to form trends through the dissemination of opinions and contents of interest to the individual, especially during crises and changes that occur in society ( Abdelhamid, 2006).

**Emotional effects:** These include emotional apathy associated with the individual's unwillingness to help others as a result of his heavy exposure to scenes of violence through the media that make him flocculated and apathetic, fear and anxiety for fear of committing or falling victim to such acts and behaviors, and moral support as a result of the media expressing the culture of society, which leads to raising the morale of the individual, and making him feel integrated and involved with the rest of society (Hijab, 2010).

**Behavioral effects:** These include the element of activation that pushes the individual to adopt certain behaviors as a result of exposure to the media, which expresses the final link between cognitive and emotional influences, and these behaviors may be positive or negative and include the element of lethargy that pushes the individual not to perform any action or behavior as a result of exposure to the media (Makkawi and Al-Sayed, 1998).

Based on the above, the benefit of the theory of reliance on means is to apply it within the current study and use it to know the role of Jordanian electronic newspapers in educating the Jordanian public about security issues, and the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral effects of their follow-up to these issues through those newspapers.

**Procedural definitions of the study**

- **Role:** Jordanian electronic newspapers employ full information that covers all security events, facts, and current situations received by the security and stability of society and individuals, which is a kind of media blackout, that is, how electronic newspapers deal with various security issues to educate the Jordanian public about them, which contributes to achieving the security of individuals and groups, community gains and public interests.
- **Jordanian electronic newspapers:** All electronic newspapers published via the Internet have paper copies of them, and in this study, they were identified as the largest and most widespread newspapers in Jordan, namely Al-Rai, Al-Dustour, and Al-Ghad.
- **Awareness:** Building the knowledge of the Jordanian public, shaping its attitudes and views on security issues and risks that may threaten its security and safety, and clarifying ways to prevent falling victim to or becoming involved in such issues, thus contributing to enhancing the security and stability of society.

**Security issues:**

All issues and events that threaten national security and social peace, and whose spread increases their seriousness in a way that may result in human, material, and moral losses, and security issues also refer to the various events that Jordanian electronic newspapers work to educate the Jordanian public about their dangers and how to avoid and report them, which include issues of combating crime in its various forms, electronic and non-electronic, drugs, terrorism, protection of morals, and health risks such as awareness of the dangers of smoking and alcohol, whose presence and spread to destabilize Jordanian society.

**Type and Methodology of the study:**

The current study is among the descriptive research that "aims to reach accurate knowledge of phenomena, events, and

observations by researching their elements, variables, and characteristics, and providing sufficient information necessary for their interpretation and analysis, to identify their effects and implications, and developing appropriate procedures and instructions to address, develop, change, complete or predict their future" (Ahmad, 2022). Towards the role of the Jordanian electronic press in raising awareness of security issues.

Study population and sample of the study:

The study population is represented by all Jordanian citizens aged (18 years and above), where an equal quota sample of (450) individuals was selected, divided equally among the three regions of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (north, center, and south) by (150) individuals from a region, they were selected equally between males and females by (75) individuals each, and Table (1) shows the personal characteristics of the respondents.

Table (1). Personality Traits of Respondents

Variable	percentage	Frequency	Type
Social Type	%50	225	Male
	%50	225	Female
Age	%35.8	161	20 years – less than 30 years old
	%30.4	137	30 – less than 40 years old
	%20.9	94	40 years – less than 50 years old
	%12.9	58	50 years and above
Level of Education	%14	67	High school or less
	%18	81	Intermediate Diploma
	%55.3	249	Bachelor
	%11.8	53	Postgraduate (Master/Ph.D.)
Place of residence	%33.3	150	Northern Region (Irbid, Ajloun, Jerash, Ma'raq)
	%33.3	150	Central Region (Amman, Zarqa, Madaba, Balqa)
	%33.3	150	Southern Region (Karak, Tafileh, Ma'an, Aqaba)

N=450

Tools of the study:

The questionnaire tool was used to collect the data of the current study, as it was distributed in two ways, paper and electronically through (Google Forms) forms, and the tool included the following measures: The degree of follow-up of respondents to security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers, the reasons for the respondents' follow-up of these issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers, Jordanian electronic newspapers through which respondents follow these issues, security issues that respondents follow through Jordanian electronic newspapers, the cognitive, emotional and behavioral role Which is played by the Jordanian electronic newspapers in educating respondents about security issues from their point of view.

**3. Correction of the Questionnaire**

To evaluate the paragraphs of the study tool, a quadruple scale was used (to a large degree, to a medium degree, to a small degree, no), where the paragraphs of the scale indicate the degree of approval of the respondents to the paragraphs contained in the axes of the questionnaire, and the degree (3) represents the highest degree in the scale (to a large degree), and the degree (2) is the average degree (with a medium degree), and the degree (1) is the weak degree in the scale (with a small degree), while the degree (0) represents the lowest degree in the scale (no), and to determine the level of respondents' estimates; The scale by subtracting the upper limit (3) from the lower limit (0), then dividing the result by the number of required categories, which are (3) categories (high, medium, low) and thus the equation becomes according to the following:  $(3-0)/3 = 1$ , so that one score was added to the end of each category according to the following:  $0 - 1.00 = \text{low} / 1.01 - 2.00 = \text{medium} / 2.01 - 3 = \text{high}$ .

### Procedures of validity and reliability to test the validity of the study tool:

The method of validity or the truthfulness of the content was used by presenting the questionnaire to (5) specialized arbitrators from professors of journalism and digital media in Jordanian universities as experts in this field, to ensure that the questionnaire measures all dimensions of the research problem, achieve the objectives of the study, answers its questions, and is suitable for testing its hypotheses and that it is linguistically sound and free of errors, as adjustments were made to the questionnaire based on the directives of the arbitrator professors before starting the application process Field. The reliability of the study tool was also verified through the use of the statistical analysis program (SPSS) and based on the Cronbach Alpha coefficient to measure the stability of the internal consistency of the tool, and the extent of the consistency of its paragraphs with the field or axis to be measured, and the total reliability coefficient of the tool reached (91.1%), while the reliability values of the tool's axes ranged between (82.4%) and (90.5%), and these values are acceptable in media and humanitarian research and indicate the reliability of the tool, and Table (2) shows the values of the reliability coefficient for each axis of These axes.

Table (2). Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient for resolution axes

Item	Reliability coefficient
The cognitive role played by Jordanian electronic newspapers in raising awareness of security issues.	%90.5
The emotional role played by Jordanian electronic newspapers in raising awareness of security issues.	%85.7
The behavioral role played by Jordanian electronic newspapers in raising awareness of security issues.	%82.4
Total reliability of the tool	%91.1

### Study results and discussion

The degree of follow-up of security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers

Table (3). The Degree of Respondents' Follow-up on Security Issues in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Follow-up score	Percentage	Frequency
To a large degree	%20.9	94
Moderately	%35.8	161
To a small degree	%26	117
I don't follow it.	%17.3	78
Total	%100	450

The previous table shows that those who follow security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers came in the first place (35.8%), followed by those who follow these issues to a small degree (26%), then those who follow them to a large extent (20.9%), while the percentage of those who do not follow security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers reached (17.3%).

It can be attributed that the majority of respondents follow up on security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers to the newspapers' focus on these issues, especially concerning issues that concern them and affect them, as Jordanian electronic newspapers work to follow up on local security events first-hand, perhaps the most prominent of which are the protests and strikes of truck drivers and the subsequent martyrdom of some security men during the protests, in addition to giving importance to other topics related to economic security, high prices, terrorism issues, intellectual extremism, and others. Other issues. These findings are consistent with (Teo, 2021; Shearer & Mitchell, 2021; Al-Quran et al., 2022; Al-Rashidi, 2019, and Samad, 2018) which found that the largest percentage of respondents use different media outlets to get news on local issues.

Reasons for not following up on security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers

Table (4). Reasons for Respondents' Failure to Follow Up on Security Issues in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Reasons for not following up	Percentage	Frequency
Rely on other media for security information.	%73.1	57
I don't use Jordanian electronic newspapers.	%66.7	52
Because I am not interested in security topics and issues.	%60.3	47
Lack of contribution to increasing security awareness.	%52.6	41
Distrust of security information provided by Jordanian online newspapers.	%43.6	34
To call it boring and repeating.	%28.2	22
Lack of security topics published in Jordanian electronic newspapers.	%20.5	16
Sum of frequencies	***	269

The respondents could choose more than one answer, while the number of respondents to this question was (78). The data of the previous table indicate that the most prominent reasons for the respondents' lack of follow-up on security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers were "relying on other media to obtain security information" (73.1%), as well as "I do not use Jordanian electronic newspapers" by (66.7%), while the least of these reasons was "boring and repetitive" by (28.2%), as well as "lack of security topics published in daily electronic newspapers" by (20.5%).

The dependence of individuals on other media to obtain security information as one of the most prominent reasons for not relying on Jordanian electronic newspapers may be due to the ease of use and exposure to these means compared to electronic newspapers such as social media platforms, which are highly interactive compared to newspapers, and allow users to search, comment and share security topics with others, in addition to the high use of these platforms due to their being among the means based on virtual communities with multiple media and non-media uses. Informative. These findings contrast with the study (Shearer & Mitchell, 2021), which showed that the most prominent reasons for not using news sites as a source of information and local issues were "inaccuracies in the news they publish".

Reasons for following up on security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers

Table (5). Reasons for Respondents' Follow-up on Security Issues in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Reasons for follow-up	Degree	SD	Arithmetic Mean
Understand important security issues affecting society.	High	0.524	1.45
Knowing the security situation in Jordan. Knowing the security situation in Jordan.	High	0.641	1.38
Trust the security information provided by these newspapers.	Moderate	0.597	1.23
Know the methods of preventing various crimes.	Moderate	0.676	1.17
Easy to understand the security information provided by these newspapers.	Moderate	0.582	1.13
Continuous follow-up of various security issues.	Moderate	0.511	1.07
Use images, video, and audio in delivering security topics.	Low	0.498	0.88
Provide analysis and explanations of various security issues.	Low	0.544	0.74
Know the ways to inform the security authorities about various crimes.	Low	0.593	0.62
Average	Moderate	0.574	1.09

It appears from the data of the previous table that the most prominent reasons for the respondents' follow-up of security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers were "understanding important security issues affecting society" with an arithmetic average of (1.45) and a high score, as well as "knowing the security reality in Jordan" with an arithmetic average of (1.38) and a high degree, while the least of these reasons was "providing analyzes and interpretations of various security issues" with an arithmetic average of (0.74) and a low score, as well as "knowing the methods of informing the security authorities about various crimes" with an arithmetic average of (0.62) and a low score.

The advent of the phrases understanding security issues affecting society, and knowing the security reality, at the forefront of the reasons for respondents' follow-up of security issues in Jordanian electronic newspapers may be attributed to the interest of these newspapers in this type of issues due to their impact on Jordanian citizens directly, and their impact on their daily lives, which makes them search for them in various media outlets that electronic newspapers come at the forefront due to the characteristics that distinguish them from other media, such as the possibility of exposure at any time, and their follow-up to security issues, continuously and instantaneously, and other characteristics. These results differ from the study (Teo, 2021), which found that the most prominent reasons for respondents' follow-up to local issues and news were represented in their excellence in interactivity and multimedia, and also differ with the study (Al-Rashidi, 2019), which showed that the most prominent of these reasons were "speed in transferring events and issues", and also differ with the study (Al-Samad, 2018), which concluded that the most prominent of these reasons was "ease of use". They also differ from the study (Mutahar et al, 2017), which indicated that the most prominent reasons for the follow-up were "knowing the identity of perpetrators of terrorist attacks", while these findings are consistent with a study (Shearer & Mitchell, 2021) that pointed out that the most prominent reasons for following local issues on news sites were to "understand current events".

Jordanian electronic newspapers through which respondents follow up on security issues

Table (6). Jordanian Electronic Newspapers through which Respondents Follow Up on Security Issues

Jordanian Electronic Newspapers	Degree	SD	Mean
Opinion	High	0.699	2.17
Tomorrow	Moderate	0.734	1.94
Constitution.	Moderate	0.721	1.64
Average	Moderate	0.718	1.92

It is clear from the previous table that Al-Rai newspaper ranked first among the Jordanian electronic newspapers through which respondents follow up on security issues with an arithmetic average of (2.17) and a high degree, followed by Al-Ghad newspaper with an arithmetic average of (1.94) and an average degree, then Al-Dustour newspaper with an arithmetic average of (1.64) with an average degree.

Al-Rai newspaper came at the forefront of Jordanian electronic newspapers, through which respondents follow up on security issues, may be attributed to its being the most widespread newspaper in Jordan, which enjoys more follow-up rates than Al-Ghad and Al-Dostor newspapers, as Al-Rai newspaper is one of the oldest Jordanian newspapers, and the widest spread and fan base, in addition to its interest in various topics of local importance more than other newspapers, especially in light of its wider base of reporters and press representatives than others.

Security issues followed by respondents in Jordanian electronic newspapers

Table (7). Security Issues Followed by Respondents in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Security Issues	Degree	SD	M
Protests and sit-ins.	High	0.637	2.21
Drugs, promotion and control.	High	0.624	2.12
Issues of intellectual security and extremism.	Moderate	0.586	1.98
Terrorism issues.	Moderate	0.581	1.67
Crimes of various forms and how to avoid and report them.	Moderate	0.658	1.48
Traffic awareness and traffic accidents.	Moderate	0.591	1.38
Issues of national unity and rejection of differences.	Moderate	0.634	1.29
Public morals and morals.	Moderate	0.626	1.15
Safety at home (preventive measures).	Low	0.727	0.94
The dangers of the Internet and social media platforms.	Low	0.647	0.86
Average	Moderate	0.631	1.51

The data of the previous table indicates that the most prominent security issues followed by respondents through Jordanian electronic newspapers were "protests and sit-ins" with an arithmetic average of (2.21) and a high degree,

followed by "drugs, promotion, and control" with an arithmetic average of (2.12) with a high degree, then "intellectual security and extremism issues" with an arithmetic average (1.98) and an average degree, while the least of these issues was "morals and public morals" with an arithmetic average of (1.15) and a medium degree, followed by "safety at home (preventive measures)" with an arithmetic average of (0.94) and a low degree, then "network risks" Internet and social media platforms" with an arithmetic average of (0.86) and a low score.

The protests and sit-ins at the forefront of security issues that respondents follow through Jordanian electronic newspapers may be attributed to the start of truck drivers' protests during the study period and their escalation to turn in some areas from peaceful protests to illegal riots, which prompted Jordanian electronic newspapers to cover the events of the protests in real-time to meet the public's needs for knowledge about them. These results differ from the study (Qandil, 2021) and the study (Al-Rashidi, 2019), which concluded that terrorism issues ranked first among the security issues followed by the respondents.

The cognitive role of Jordanian electronic newspapers in raising awareness of security issues.

Table (8). The cognitive role of Jordanian electronic newspapers in educating respondents about security issues

Cognitive Role	Degree	SD	Mean
Increasing knowledge of security issues inside Jordan.	High	0.672	2.27
Increase knowledge of the risks facing Jordanian society.	High	0.707	2.08
Know the penalties for security violations.	Moderate	0.694	1.79
Increased knowledge of ways to prevent security risks.	Moderate	0.651	1.54
Increase knowledge of behavioral deviation issues in society.	Moderate	0.661	0.96
Increasing knowledge of online digital risks.	Low	0.656	0.85
Knowledge of ways to report any attempt to destabilize national security.	Low	0.728	0.72
Average	Moderate	0.681	1.46

It appears from the previous table that the most prominent cognitive roles played by Jordanian electronic newspapers in educating respondents about security issues were represented in "increasing knowledge of security issues in Jordan" with an arithmetic average of (2.27) and a high degree, as well as "increasing knowledge of the risks facing Jordanian society" with an arithmetic average of (2.08) and a high degree, while the least of these roles was "increasing knowledge of digital risks online" with an arithmetic average of (0.85) and a low score, as well as "knowledge of ways to report any attempt to destabilize national security" with an arithmetic average of (0.72). And to a low degree.

These results may be attributed to the focus of Jordanian electronic newspapers on security issues affecting Jordan, and their highlighting of the risks facing Jordanian society and citizens alike, to raise awareness levels of the seriousness of these issues, how to deal with them, and avoid falling victims of them, which was reflected in the levels of public knowledge and awareness of their seriousness. These findings are consistent with the study (Teo, 2021), (Samad, 2018), and (Mutahar et al, 2017), which found that the most prominent cognitive effects of following up on local issues were "obtaining information about these issues", and with the study (Shearer & Mitchell, 2021), which showed that the most prominent effects of this follow-up were "helping to better understand current events", while these results differ with the study (Al-Rashidi, 2019). She explained that the most prominent of these influences was "getting to know different points of view".

The emotional role of Jordanian electronic newspapers in raising awareness of security issues.

Table (9). The Emotional Role of Jordanian Electronic Newspapers in Educating Respondents on Security Issues

Cognitive Role	Degree	SD	M
Arouse sympathy for the victims of terrorist operations.	High	0.704	2.24
Supporting Jordanian efforts in combating crimes.	High	0.696	2.11
Support sit-ins and peaceful protests.	High	0.797	2.10
Rejection of extremism and subversive acts.	Moderate	0.717	1.95
Increased concerns about the spread of drugs in society.	Moderate	0.728	1.84
Support for national unity issues increased and differences were rejected.	Moderate	0.656	1.62
Support for security activities aimed at educating citizens about security has increased.	Moderate	0.681	1.51
Average	Moderate	0.711	1.91

It appears from the previous table that the most prominent emotional roles played by Jordanian electronic newspapers in

educating respondents about security issues were "arousing sympathy with the victims of terrorist operations" with an arithmetic average of (2.24) and a high degree, as well as "supporting Jordanian efforts in combating crimes" with an arithmetic average of (2.11) and a high degree, while the least of these roles was "supporting national unity issues and rejecting differences" with an arithmetic average of (1.62) and an average degree, as well as "supporting security activities aimed at educating citizens about security" with an arithmetic average of (1.51) and a degree Medium.

These results may be attributed to the heavy coverage of the Jordanian electronic newspapers of the victims of terrorist acts and riots, which provoked the public's anger and pushed them to take a position in support of Jordanian security efforts to combat various types of crimes, especially after the martyrdom of many security elements during the recent protests and sit-ins called the "truck drivers strike", despite the opposition of Jordanian citizens to the rise in fuel prices, but this did not prevent them from sympathizing with the victims of strikes calling for a review of the pricing of oil and its derivatives. These results differ from the study (Teo, 2021), which found that the most prominent emotional effects of following up on local issues were "the desire to participate in civilian life", while these results are consistent with the study (Al-Rashidi, 2019) and the study (Al-Samad, 2018), which showed that the most prominent of these effects were "supporting security efforts to combat security issues", and are consistent with the study (Mutahar et al, 2017), which noted that the most notable of these effects was "evoking sympathy for victims".

The behavioral role of Jordanian electronic newspapers in raising awareness of security issues.

Table (10). The Behavioral Role of Jordanian Electronic Newspapers in Educating Respondents on Security Issues

Emotional Role	Degree	SD	M
Share security topics from online newspapers via social media platforms.	High	0.632	2.17
Abide by the instructions and instructions provided by the security services.	High	0.667	2.03
Avoid committing behaviors that are against the law.	Moderate	0.654	1.85
Participation in security awareness campaigns carried out by security authorities.	Moderate	0.616	1.59
Participation in conferences and seminars on awareness of security risks.	Moderate	0.611	1.34
Cooperating with the security agencies in the performance of their security mission.	Moderate	0.621	1.18
Report any attempt to destabilize the security and stability of society.	Low	0.688	0.96
Average	Moderate	0.641	1.56

The previous table indicates that the most prominent behavioral roles played by Jordanian electronic newspapers in educating respondents about security issues were represented in "sharing security topics from electronic newspapers through social media platforms" with an arithmetic average of (2.17) and a high score, as well as "adhering to the instructions and instructions provided by the security services" with an arithmetic average of (2.03) and a high degree, while the least of these roles was "cooperation with the security services in performing their security mission" with an arithmetic average of (1.18) and an average degree, as well as "reporting any attempt to destabilize Community Security and Stability" with an arithmetic average of (0.96) and a low score.

These results may be attributed to the respondents' reliance on social media platforms to participate in expressing opinions and publishing topics related to security issues, given that these platforms are among the most prominent means of communication used by respondents, in addition to the high level of their knowledge of security issues and their risks, led to their commitment to the instructions and instructions provided by the security services on these issues, as behavioral effects are the results of the interaction of cognitive influences and emotional influences, which explains the high behavioral effects to follow up on issues. Respondents' security. These results differ from the study (Teo, 2021), which found that the most prominent behavioral effects of following up on local issues were "defending public issues", and these results differ with the study (Al-Rashidi, 2019) and the study (Al-Samad, 2018), which showed that the most prominent of these effects were "searching for more information on security issues", and also differ with the study (Mutahar et al, 2017), which concluded that the most prominent behavioral effects were "encouraging the fight against extremism and terrorism through various means.

Hypothesis test results

The first hypothesis: statistically significant differences in the degree of follow-up of respondents to security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers due to their demographic factors.

Table (11). Results of the first hypothesis test

Statistical coefficient	Sig.	Value of statistical coefficient	SD	M	Demographic variable	
Statistical coefficient	T-test	2.659	0.692	2.06	Male	Type
T-test			0.664	1.86	Female	
One-Way ANOVA	One-Way ANOVA	1.691	0.565	1.24	20 – Less than 30 years old	Age
			0.569	1.68	30- Under 40 years	
			0.522	2.03	40 – Less than 50 years	
			0.541	2.11	50 years and more	
One-Way ANOVA	One-Way ANOVA	2.624	0.643	1.62	High school or less	Educational level
			0.475	1.76	Intermediate Diploma	
			0.588	1.66	Bachelor	
			0.571	1.50	Post-graduate studies	
One-Way ANOVA	One-Way ANOVA Statistical coefficient	2.558	0.657	1.63	Northern Territory	Place of residence
			0.624	1.98	Central Region	
			0.697	1.88	Southern Region	

It is clear from Table (11) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) in the degree of follow-up of respondents to security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers attributed to the variable of educational level and place of residence, and there are differences at the level of (0.05) due to a variable of gender and age, where it is clear through the arithmetic averages of the gender variable; In Jordanian electronic newspapers.

The second hypothesis: There is a correlation between the degree of follow-up of respondents to security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers and the effects of this follow-up.

Table (12). Second Hypothesis Test Results

Effects of follow-up	The degree of follow-up of security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers		
	Sig.	Spearman's rho	Frequency
	0.000	0.684**	372

\*\*function at the level of (0.01).

Spearman's rho correlation coefficient in Table (12) shows the existence of a statistically significant positive correlation between the degree of follow-up of respondents to security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers, and the effects of this follow-up, where the value of the correlation coefficient reached (0.684\*\*) at a level at the significance (0.000), which is statistically significant at the level of (0.01), which indicates that the greater the degree of follow-up of respondents to security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers, the greater the effects of this follow-up.

The third hypothesis: There is a correlation between the cognitive effects of respondents' follow-up of security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers and the behavioral effects of this follow-up.

Table (13). Third Hypothesis Test Results

Effects of follow-up	Knowledge Implications of Tracking Security Issues through Jordanian Electronic Newspapers		
	Sig.	Spearman's rho	Frequency
	0.000	0.579**	372

\*\*function at the level of (0.01)

The Spearman's rho correlation coefficient in Table (13) shows the existence of a statistically significant positive correlation between the cognitive effects of the respondents' follow-up of security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers, and the behavioral effects of this follow-up, where the value of the correlation coefficient reached (0.579\*\*)

at a level at the significance (0.000), which is statistically significant at the level of (0.01), which indicates that the greater the cognitive effects of the respondents' follow-up of security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers; The behavioral effects of this follow-up have increased.

Fourth hypothesis: There is a correlation between the emotional effects of respondents' follow-up of security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers and the behavioral effects of this follow-up.

Table (14). Third Hypothesis Test Results

		The emotional effects of following up on security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers		
Effects of follow-up	of	Sig.	Spearman's rho	Frequency
			0.000	.0**659

\*\* function at level (0.01).

The Spearman's rho correlation coefficient in Table (14) shows the existence of a statistically significant positive correlation between the emotional effects of the respondents' follow-up of security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers, and the behavioral effects of this follow-up, where the value of the correlation coefficient (0.659\*\*) at the level of significance (0.000), which is statistically significant at the level of (0.01), which indicates that the greater the emotional effects resulting from the respondents' follow-up of security issues through Jordanian electronic newspapers; The behavioral effects of this follow-up have increased.

#### 4. Recommendations and Proposals

- Increase the interest of Jordanian Electronic Newspapers in security issues, especially those of interest to citizens, through conducting public opinion surveys by newspapers, to identify the security knowledge needs of Jordanian citizens.
- Reconsider the security issues covered by Jordanian Electronic Newspapers, and measure their effectiveness in shaping security awareness among Jordanian citizens, who are the target of the awareness process of security issues and risks to which they may be exposed.
- The need to work to raise the level of cooperation between the Jordanian security services and the Jordanian Electronic Newspapers, given that these agencies are responsible for maintaining safety and security inside Jordan and protecting citizens from crimes to which they may be exposed, and therefore the security services are one of the most prominent sources of shaping security awareness among the public, which can use newspapers to implement their awareness campaigns.
- Developing and training communicators, liaison officers, and media spokespersons for the security services, to enable them to implement and conduct security awareness campaigns that are published and call for adherence to security instructions and guidelines through various newspapers.
- Conducting more studies on the security awareness campaigns implemented by the Jordanian security services using various Jordanian media, given that the current study is limited to researching the role of Jordanian electronic newspapers in shaping security awareness among the Jordanian public.

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