

The Social Function for University Youth Use of Internet Techniques in Jordanian Society

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The study aimed at identifying the social function for university youth use of internet techniques in society, according to some variables, by using a questionnaire. The study sample consisted of 450 Jordan university students. The study found that there were no significant differences ($\alpha = 0.05$) attributed to the effects of all variables except for the place where the internet was used and the website type. The study recommended that the youth should be appreciative of the importance of the internet, that they should activate the role of social sciences, rehabilitation and training of social specialists and workers to use the internet and be appreciative of its recent developments to be employed for the benefit of the youth and society

Key words: *Technological globalisation, internet, function, effects, addiction, university youth.*

Introduction

The Arab world is witnessing a steady growth in the spread of the use of the Internet, and the entry of computers and Internet use in universities and schools was credited with spreading the culture and skills of using the Internet. It has become clear now that the massive and rapid development of our time in information technology, especially the Internet, has led to the explosion of information with astonishing speed. In the fields of science and knowledge, it has become clear that the speed of adaptation and keeping pace with the Internet and using it to serve different aspects of life is changing in the light of globalisation, and specifically in the technological dimension (Lamb, 1998).

Due to the increasing reliance on the Internet in the social and economic systems of the human community, the importance of its use has increased recently; it has become a basic pillar and

increased with it our informative and interactive capacity. Accompanied by the fact that the relationships are not stable, it is difficult to predict in determining the effects of its long-term use (Jitch Bell, 1998). This information technology revolution is at its core a social and educational revolution in the first place, because with the emergence of information, human resource development becomes the decisive factor in determining the weight of countries and contemporary and future societies, and thus education has become both the problem and the solution (Al-Maliki, 1999, p. 20).

Al Gore and Nicholas Negroponte, are a sign of this era and the mechanism of liberating man from the moulds of old thinking, when they enter into the virtual age (Al-Alawi, 2006). However, despite this large number, e-commerce and online purchases are still weak due to weak infrastructure and the lack of payment methods in most Arab regions. This is where we find the following notable paradox: the highest percentage of Internet users who buy online was 12 percent in the UAE, while in Egypt it does not exceed 1 percent (Abu Al Hamam, 2010). ArabTradeCenter@googlegroups.com

Study objectives: The study attempts to identify the following goals:

- 1- The rate of Internet usage by young people, the type of sites viewed, and where the internet can be used.
- 2- Identifying the social function of university youth for using internet technology in Jordanian society.
- 3- Knowing the differences in jobs in the light of some social variables.

Study questions: The study tries to answer the following questions:

- What is the rate of Internet use from the youth's point of view and the type of websites that are viewed?
- What is the social function of using Internet technology from the youth's point of view?
- Do the jobs resulting from the use of the Internet differ according to: gender, age, academic achievement, place of residence, college, number of hours of use, and the quality of the sites from the youth's point of view?

Theoretical Framework and Previous Studies

Introduction

The Internet is the latest media and it is a rapidly spreading global phenomenon. The word Internet means a linguistic interconnection between networks. In other words, the network of networks, which consists of a large number of computer networks interconnected and scattered

in many parts of the world. There is a unified protocol called Internet Messaging Protocol (TCP \ IP) that governs the interconnection of these devices and their conversation. It is a huge group of networks that are connected to each other and connect computers via the telephone line. Through this device, the user can send whatever information he wants and receive what he wants. This is very important because it can be a dangerous network. Although it is a neutral tool, like other media outlets, it can have a good use and it can have a seriously evil purpose (Ali, 2010).

It is noteworthy that the Internet arose in the year 1969 AD in the United States of America, when a group of scientists decided to establish a computer system within the American Ministry of Defence to enable the military to follow the government's work, and to develop their military services and activities. This started with the calculation of the outbreak of nuclear war, especially when new Nuclear threats and the Cold War between America and the Soviet Union began. From here we feel that the reasons for its emergence are military, and after the establishment the Internet began to grow and develop, to exceed military interest, expanding to the interest of the press and the media (Al-Abed Al-Aali, 1421 AH, p. 23).

Al-Khademi (2006, 24), indicates that the true revolution of the Internet began in 1993 AD. In this year, the World Wide Web was invented and established, which allowed the user to view pictures, graphics, shapes, sound, animated films and read texts.

Among the most important services provided by technological globalisation in the field of the Internet are:

- 1- Internet:** The global system that links a group of computers to a single network.
- 2- Electronic Mail:** It is the exchange of messages over the network, whether text or accompanied by multimedia elements (such as sound, image, video... etc.)
- 3- News Group (Usenet):** It is the places where people meet to exchange opinions and ideas, to post public announcements, or to search for help on a specific topic.
- 4- Mailing List:** A list of email addresses for the purpose of sending messages to a group of people.
- 5- World Wide Web:** A program that helps the user to obtain written, audio, or visual information via electronic pages through which the user browses on his computer.
- 6- The Web or www:** It is an abbreviation of the phrase (World Wide Web), which is a method that facilitates access to information on the Internet (Al-Musa, 2005, p. 12).

Internet Addiction

Internet addiction is defined as a disorder controlling impulses in the use of the Internet without an intended goal which does not include sugar or loss of consciousness, and Wolf describes a description of Internet addiction in the absence of control and the destructive use of this

technical method, and the pathological symptoms associated with it, and the pathological symptoms associated with gambling are similar (Ali, 2010)

Explanatory Theories of Internet Addiction

John Gerhole, writes about the process of a person balancing his use of the internet, however, some people depend excessively on their use and are not able to stop. According to some studies that have been carried out in this field, the most addictive people are those with depression and anxiousness who, as they practice sports, travel and shopping, are able to leave the Internet crucible as soon as the time for sleep, work or any other important responsibility comes. (Ali, 2010)

The symptoms of addiction to the Internet age are represented by: talking about the internet in daily life; neglecting social, family and job duties due to using the Internet; continuing to use the Internet, despite the presence of problems such as the loss of social relations and issues at work; sitting up suddenly from sleep and wanting to open emails or see the list of callers on the Miss Nagr program (Rahma, 2005).

The Internet is one of the most prominent technologies in the field of international information networking, and is for the human being at a lower cost, as education and information are done on demand and without any cost. It also overcomes bureaucratic, administrative and social constraints (Salih, 2002, p. 37).

The network is used in many areas for its information services and e-mail service. Jalal and Abdul-Salihin (2005, p. 27), have described the excessive use of the Internet as an increasingly urgent desire to spend as much time as possible in front of the Internet, a kind of sensory research of stimuli or activities. This is among the most important areas of using Internet technology and it is one of the aspects of technological globalisation:

Education

The information network has very important uses for universities, schools and research centres where it is possible to transfer and exchange information between each other and to publish scientific research. The researcher can obtain the required information from public libraries or information centres very quickly compared to traditional methods, and learners can benefit from the network as the distance learning capability is very large.

The Press

Nowadays it is not difficult to transfer news from one country to another or from one place to another using the Internet, so the journalist can write the topic or article that he wants and then transfer it quickly to the editors of the newspaper or magazine that he works with. Despite the advantages of using the Internet it does have drawbacks, but this is due to the motives for use by each user. The user's cognitive and emotional manifestations appear through the following: the inability to control the number of hours of sitting in front of the Internet, which is called compulsive use of the Internet, and a feeling of extreme happiness and psychological comfort during the use of the Internet as well as permanent anticipation for a period of use. It is like his mother: he can feel dazzled in front of the Internet, feel enthusiasm, effectiveness, and gravity. He may feel that it is the only way to get out of boredom and overcome loneliness and depression. There is also the emergence of negative feelings when you stop using the Internet, such as dissatisfaction, loneliness, frustration, anxiety, tension and annoyance (Jalal, Abdel-Saleheen, 2005, P. 76).

The Social Function of using the Internet

No means of transmitting and disseminating information in the history of mankind has been compromised so much by the speed with which the Internet has spread and been accepted among people. The depth of influence in the lives of people on their different races and attitudes, and the diversity in the nature of the information it provides, makes the Internet a means of informing the future due to its distinction with the following:

- 1- Nowhere:** the Internet transcends all spatial barriers that have prevented, since the dawn of history, the spread of ideas, the mixing of people, and the exchange of knowledge, thus bypassing economic and political barriers.
- 2- Necessity:** The great speed with which information is transmitted over the Internet drops the time factor from the account, which leads to the so-called era of information equality.
- 3- Interactive:** Through interaction and dialogue forums, it is possible to move from the role of the future to the role of the sender or publisher.
- 4- Free:** Or, more precisely, almost free, as many Internet services are available almost completely free of charge.
- 5- Permanent connectivity:** Through advanced technology, we can be in constant contact with the Internet through pocket accounts and mobile phones, and call for information at any time.
- 6- Easy:** Internet services do not need an information expert, engineer or programmer to get them, so they are used very easily, and the network pioneers do not need sophisticated training to start using them, but rather an introduction that does not exceed an hour with a friend to explain the principles of its use. (Rahma, 2006)

The seriousness and importance of the globalisation of Internet technology are also shown in the following:

- 1 - The Internet is free of censorship imposed on other media, such as satellite channels, despite the weak censorship in satellite channels, therefore it provides a different article from what other media offers.
- 2- The nature of privacy that accompanies the Internet compared to the use of other means. The user of the Internet uses a single computer that no one else can share, and he also has his own email and password related to it.
- 3- The ability of the Internet to jump into a diversified world and reach inside homes, and thus access to family privacy.
- 4- The Internet provides audio and images during the conversation, as well as video clips, just like other methods.
- 5- If the concerned authorities are able to block bad sites morally and religiously, they cannot prevent the material sent via e-mail.

We add to the aforementioned the lack of supervision of the family, especially in Internet cafes, which are mainly commercial projects, especially if adults do not know the dangers and how to use the Internet (Saleh, 2002)

The Positive Function of Using the Internet

These functions can be summarised by:

Education and scientific research: The Internet is considered one of the manifestations of communication technology globalisation, and it represents the beginning of a knowledge revolution that will have multiple effects on the nature of human knowledge, including what it provides researchers with by way of access to knowledge from various sources, which will contribute to creating a human culture. With a more comprehensive view, the Internet has led to a great and rapid change in our human society as a result of the global flow of information.

The Formation of New Social Relationships: The media plays a major role in the social acquaintance process and increasing the contact of the masses with each other, even from a mental point of view. This role has two main aspects which are: the strengthening of social connections between individuals and the expansion of the circle of human knowledge, as a result of providing a lot of personalities and meeting new people across the Internet, either through mailing lists or chat newsgroups.

Entertainment: The media in general works to help the individual to escape from his daily problems and thereby help him to rest and relax, as well as occupying free time. For some it can be to gain truth and aesthetic pleasure, and help to release emotions and feelings.

E-Commerce: The Internet supports shopping, advertising and sales in several ways, so customers can reach company websites to find information about a product or to review the best prices before purchasing. Shopping and sales institutions provide information about their products and services on the Internet, explaining their services and improvements in their products, current prices and also the price reductions they provide.

The Internet has become a powerful tool for trade as businessmen now use electronic commerce deals to reduce costs in many areas, including purchases and sales, and offer new opportunities for sale. (Abdul Majeed, and others (2003) (Abu Al Hamam, 2010)

The Negative Function of Using the Internet

They can be summarised as:

- 1- The spread of pornography: Merchants have found it extremely difficult to collect funds through the global web pages except in one segment, which is prostitution, where it represents a profitable trade and people accept it in abundance.
- 2- The inability to fully control what pornography is published online.
- 3- Ethical Effects: The Internet carries a series of unethical websites that exceed restrictions, and the negative aspects of these sites for young people are certainly great (Abu Al Hamam, 2010, p. 230).
- 4- Young people are the majority users on the Internet, whether in the home or in Internet cafes. A recent study conducted on the pioneers of Amman cafes revealed that (37%) of the youth in Jordan use the Internet, and (24%) of them search for sex sites. In a questionnaire distributed by a Gulf magazine to a number of visitors to Internet cafes, it was found that (80%) of them are under the age of thirty, and another statistic shows that (90%) of the visitors to these cafes are at a very critical age (Abdul Majeed, et al. 2003).
- 5- The problems of family disintegration: Because using the Internet may lead to addiction, isolation, and alienation from the family, its reality, problems, and needs (Abu Al-Hamam, 2010, p. 231).

On the role of the Internet age in development, Al-Fintoukh (2001, p. 102) indicates that the Internet promotes serious steps on the road to development. The Internet has made a real leap in many areas of development at the educational levels and the government level, especially with regard to ending transactions in the shortest time, and in ways that save time and effort. It has supported development in the areas of awareness, and the dissemination of culture and general knowledge, because programmes can reach the target audience in a simpler and less costly way.

As for the globalisation of the Internet and its impact on culture in the Arab world, this environment has imposed on youths certain patterns of movement and values that have affected other Muslims; movement and values that we maintain by heart in our Arab societies (Naji and Muhammad, 2009).

Various social networks, such as the Facebook and YouTube networks, which Sharif Awad noted in his published study on “Youth and the Information Society”, which stated that the process of the main pattern of information exchange process does not take place in a vacuum, but rather depends on the cultural and political environment and, where there is a carrier of information, identifies the area of movement and quality of choice of the recipient (Alkga, 2009).

Previous Studies

First: Arabic Studies

In a study conducted by Azhar Hakim Matar and others (2018), titled '**Social Media and the Impact of a Culture of Appearance Consumption on University Youth**' they examined the changes that this culture has caused on university youth, identifying the challenges facing youth using websites and social media in choosing their appearance. A questionnaire was used to collect information and they concluded that most individuals in Iraqi society have Internet networks in their homes and that most young people consider that consumption.

Another study conducted by Hanan Al-Saeedi and Aisha Dhaif (2015), entitled '**The Use of Social Media and its Impact on the Values of the University Student**' used a questionnaire to collect data. They found that most of the surveyed males use Facebook compared to females. They use it from one to two hours, prefer to use it in the evening, they have only one account and they prefer to chat in the first place. It was found that they use social media to chat and communicate with family and friends. The study recommended working on developing national mechanisms to protect our values from collapse.

Al-Osaimi (2015) study entitled: '**The social and economic effects of using computers on the children of the Saudi family**', has the aim of studying the impact of the uses of the Internet technology and developing concepts and terms related to it from a social perspective. This is a more important study of computer uses and Internet technologies and their effects for uses in the entertainment, educational and economic fields. The results indicated that the children whose families live in apartments are more used to the Internet, and that the children whose father's education was university are more used to the Internet, and that recreational uses are more what the children do via the Internet and most of these uses are visiting gaming sites and seeing songs and video clips.

Ali's (2003) study entitled '**The Egyptian child's relationship with electronic means of communication**' relied on the survey method of the sample, as it was chosen - a random stratified form of 400 individuals from 12 to 18 years old - using a questionnaire to obtain the results of the study. The Internet usage rates in the average user category were two to less than three hours a day, and they increase in the summer vacation, reaching 3 hours or more per day.

Second: Foreign Studies

There is a Falkenberg & Peter (2008) study entitled '**Adolescent Social Interaction on the Internet and the Concept of Self**'. This study was conducted on a sample of Dutch adolescents aged 10-17 years, and the researchers assumed that adolescents suffering from loneliness and social anxiety often use the Internet to prove their identity more than others. The study yielded a set of results, the most important of which is that loneliness and anxiety from social interaction among respondents was an indication, except for Teen disclosure about themselves on the Internet with other people, which showed females in the highest level of loneliness and anxiety of social interaction for males, but no clear differences between males and females in the E. Stability of their identity to others through the Internet.

The Nie, N-and Erbring L (2000) study entitled '**The Internet and Society (Initial Report)**' concluded that the higher the average number of hours a person uses the Internet, the less time that he spends with real people and building direct social relationships with them. The researchers argue that many Internet users have had alternative people to form personal relationships with and that these people are online or are located in the network, and there is no need to interact face-to-face with them.

The results of a study conducted by a group of American researchers in 1995 indicated that:

- 1 Millions of people on Earth are connected to the Internet with the goal of personal and group communication.
- 2 E-mail is one of its most prominent uses, and its services include different fields and activities, as e-mail is used to send and receive with different regions of the world and with any number of messages and as quickly as possible.
- 3 Various media services can be provided by reading newspapers and magazines electronically and by following the programs of radio stations and TV channels (Boutros, 2000).

In the Arab world, the researcher Omari conducted a field study in 2002, with the aim of investigating the reality of Internet use among faculty and students at the Jordanian University of Science and Technology, where its results showed that: 50% of the respondents use the Internet daily once, for a period ranging between two and four hours.

Cultural and ritual functions: It helps to spend time, relax, inspires friendship and develop familiarity with the means and helps to escape problems (Hajar, 2007).

Study Methodology and Procedures

Study Method: The social survey was used in the sample in addition to the descriptive method that describes the study problem in a quantitative and qualitative description, in a way that achieves the study objectives.

Study Community: The study population consists of all male and female students of the University of Jordan.

Study Sample: A sample of 1.19% was withdrawn from the study community, which was 450 male and female students of the University of Jordan, at scientific and human colleges, and specifically 150 male, 300 female in accordance with the ratio of 1:2 male population to the female population at the university.

Study Tool, its Sincerity and Consistency: After reviewing the previous studies, a form was built that consisted of 17 paragraphs distributed appropriately, and it passed through the stage of honesty, as it reached 0.86, and these ratios were considered appropriate for the purposes of this study.

Statistical methods: To answer the study questions, iterations and percentages were used to describe the study sample and answer the first question. Mathematical averages and standard deviations were used to answer the second question. As for answering the third question, the “T” test was used. And mono-variance analysis, and dimensional comparisons were used in a Chevy method to show marital differences.

Average Rating

The averages are classified according to the following criterion:

2.00 and below is slightly agreed

2.01-3 is moderately agreed

Over 3 is highly agreed

View and Discuss the Results

After collecting data from the selected study sample, the questionnaires were sorted, coded, and entered into the statistical program (SPSS) where the results were as follows:

First: The Demographic Characteristics of the Study Sample

Table 1: Frequencies and percentages according to the study variables

The ratio	Repetition	Categories	
33.3	150	Male	Gender
66.6	300	Female	
56.6	255	18- 20	Age
29.3	132	21-25	
14	63	26-40	
8.4	38	Excellent	Academic achievement
38.8	175	Very good	
43.1	194	Good	
9.5	43	Acceptable	
41.3	186	City	Address
44.4	200	Village	
7.7	35	Encampment	
6.4	29	Badia	
39.1	176	Scientific	College
60.9	274	Humanities	
50	225	Home	Where is the Internet used?
26.6	120	University	
23.4	110	Internet cafes	
32.3	145	Social	The most important sites that are viewed
18.8	85	Scientific	
42.2	190	Entertaining	
6.6	30	Pornographic	
100.0	450	Average	

Gender: It is clear from the above table that males obtained the lowest frequency of 150 at 33.3%, while females received the highest frequency of 300 and a percentage of 66.6%, and this is in line with the reality of students at the University of Jordan, where the number of females is twice that of males.

Age: As shown in the above table, the age group 18-20 obtained the highest frequency 225 (56.6%), while the age group 26-40 got the lowest frequency 63 (14%).

Academic Achievement: It is clear from the above table that a good achievement obtained the highest frequency of 194 (43.1%), while the achievement was acceptable at the lowest frequency of 43 (9.5%).

Place of residence: As for the place of residence, it appears that the residents of the village got the highest repetition of 200 (44.4%), while the inhabitants of the countryside got the lowest repetition of 29 (6.4%)

The College: The above table shows that the scientific colleges got the lowest repetition of 176 (39.1%) while the humanities colleges got the lowest repetition of 274 (60.9%).

Where the use of the Internet is: The use of internet at home got the highest frequency 225 (50%), while the use of the Internet in cafes got the lowest frequency 110 (23.4%).

The first question: 'What is the rate of internet use by young people?'

To answer this question, iterations and percentages of Internet hours used by the students were extracted, and the table below shows that.

Table 2: Frequencies and percentages of internet hours

The ratio	Repetition	Categories
40.6	183	An hour or less
30	135	2-3
13.3	60	3-4
16.6	75	More than 4
100.0	450	average

It is clear from the above table that the number of students who use the Internet for an hour or less have obtained the highest frequency of 183 (40.6%), and the number of those who use the Internet from 2-3 hours is 135 (30%), the number of people using the Internet from 3-4 hours is 60 (13.3%), while the frequency of those using the Internet more than 4 hours a day is 75 (16.6%).

The second question: 'What is the social function of using Internet technology by young people?'

To answer this question, the mean and standard deviations for the jobs resulting from the use of the Internet were extracted by university youth, and the table below shows that.

Table 3: Mathematical Averages and Standard Deviations of Social Functions Arising from the Use of Internet Technology by Young People in Descending Order by Mathematical Averages

Class	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Paragraphs	No.	Rank
Large	1.158	3.10	Porn websites helped to lose the religious and moral fear of individuals	13	1
Large	1.082	3.08	The use of the Internet helps to spread pornography and corruption	17	2
Medium	.905	2.92	The Internet strengthens my relationship with my friends outside my city and Jordan in general	14	3
Medium	1.234	2.72	The use of the Internet leads to the marketing of unethical principles through attractive methods	8	4
Medium	1.112	2.66	The use of the Internet disrupts the value system of individuals as a result of the blending of cultures	9	5
Medium	1.262	2.51	My busy Internet reduces the hours I spend with my family	1	6
Medium	1.253	2.47	The regulator's use of the Internet leads me to addiction	11	7
Medium	1.266	2.39	Use of the Internet led me to market consumer values that are hostile to our values, morals and customs	12	8
Medium	1.238	2.37	There are many differences between me and my father because of the negative impact of the Internet on my studies	3	9
Medium	1.160	2.34	I feel that my interactions with family members seem less than before using the Internet	15	10
Medium	1.187	2.23	The use of the Internet weakens independence and self-reliance	16	11
Medium	.981	2.22	My use of the Internet guides my behaviour within the community	7	12
Medium	1.163	2.14	Friendship via electronic correspondence and the establishment of indirect social relations	5	13
Medium	1.201	2.09	My use of the Internet led to a feeling of alienation and isolation	10	14

Class	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Paragraphs	No.	Rank
Medium	1.157	2.04	My busy Internet reduces my participation in social events	2	15
Small	1.167	2.00	I feel annoyed and disturbed by the visits of relatives, as it interrupts me being busy with the Internet	6	16
Small	1.122	1.92	The Internet keeps me away from my friends	4	17
Small	.647	2.42	The tool as a whole		

The third question: Do the social functions resulting from the use of Internet technology by young people differ according to gender, age, educational attainment, place of residence, college, number of hours of use, place of use, and the most important sites used?

To answer this question, arithmetic averages and standard deviations for the functions resulting from the use of the Internet were extracted for young people, according to gender, age, academic achievement, place of residence, college, number of hours of use, place of use, and the most important sites used. To indicate the significance of the statistical differences between Arithmetic Averages, a monochromatic contrast analysis was used, and the table below illustrates this.

Table 4: Mathematical Averages, Standard Deviations, and Unitary Variation Analysis of the Range of Functions Arising from the Use of Internet Technology by Young People According to Gender, Age, Academic Achievement, Place of Residence, College, Number of Hours of Use and Place of Use.

Statistical significance	F value	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Categories	
.254	1.316	.633	2.49	Male	Gender
		.665	2.33	Female	
.196	1.657	.648	2.52	18- 20	Age
		.648	2.39	21-25	
		.603	2.16	26-40	
.956	.107	.520	2.46	Excellent	Academic achievement
		.645	2.44	Very Good	
		.693	2.43	Good	
		.674	2.32	Acceptable	
.140	1.876	.580	2.50	City	Address
		.631	2.29	Village	
		.785	2.77	Encampment	
		.850	2.29	Badia	
.827	.048	.571	2.44	Scientific	College
		.727	2.41	Humanities	
.090	2.236	.691	2.37	An hour or less	Hours of use
		.694	2.26	2-3	
		.471	2.46	3-4	
		.516	2.77	More than 4	
.003	6.272	.628	2.32	Home	Where is the internet used
		.659	2.27	University	
		.507	2.85	Internet cafes	
.002	5.157	.604	2.21	Social	The most important sites that are viewed
		.551	2.39	Scientific	
		.662	2.42	Entertaining	
		.403	3.24	Pornographic	

Note: The most important sites are arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic averages.

Table 4 shows the following:

- There were no statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) due to the effect of sex and age for Academic achievement, the place of residence, for college effect and hours of use.
- There were statistically significant differences ($0.05 \alpha \alpha$) due to the effect of the Internet use place. To show the statistically significant marital differences between the arithmetic averages, the dimensional comparisons were used in a verbal way as shown in Table (5).
- There were statistically significant differences ($0.05 \alpha \alpha$) due to site type effect. To show the statistically significant marital differences between the arithmetic averages, dimensional comparisons were used in a verbal way as shown in Table (6).

Table 5: Dimensional comparisons in the effect of the place of use

Internet cafes	University	Home	Arithmetic mean	
			2.32	Home
		.06	2.27	University
	-.58(*)	-.53(*)	2.85	Internet cafes

A function of the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Table (5) shows that there are statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between Internet cafes on the one hand and both home and university on the other hand, and the differences came in favour of Internet cafes where there is freedom and the absence of family control.

Table 6: Dimensional comparisons in the effect of the site type

Pornographic	Entertaining	Scientific	Social	Arithmetic mean	
				2.21	Social
	.21	.18	-.18	2.39	Scientific
	.03	-.03	-.21	2.42	Entertaining
	-.81(*)	-.84(*)	-1.02(*)	3.24	Pornographic

A function of the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Table (6) shows the following:

- There are statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between porn on one side and both social, scientific and entertainment on the other hand, and the differences came in favour

of pornographic sites. This is an indication that young people suffer from a lack of sexual culture, which is linked to the nature of conservative socialisation in Jordanian society.

Discussion of Results

- The rate of internet use by university youth: It was found that the majority of the study sample was using the internet for an hour or less per day, they had the highest frequency of 183 (40.6%), and the number of those using the Internet from 2 – 3 hours a day was 135 (30%), the number of people using the Internet for 4 – 3 hours a day was 60 (13.3%), while the frequency of those who use the Internet more than 4 hours a day was 75 (16.6%). This is explained from a social and analytical perspective by the university youth's need for the Internet because it satisfies them with their diverse needs, whether educational, recreational, social or sexual; to form friendships and relationships or, as a means of emotional and emotional emptying and sense of self. It is consistent with the concepts of social role theory, which indicates that the Internet performs a number of roles and functions that satisfy the needs and desires of users and individuals, which makes them relate to it and they cannot do without it because of the multiple and diverse functions they achieve.

- The social functions resulting from the use of Internet technology: two paragraphs came in large measure, 13 paragraphs with an average degree, and 2 paragraphs came in a small degree. The tool as a whole came with a moderate degree. As the arithmetic averages ranged between (1,92_3,10), where paragraph (13) states that 'pornographic websites have helped to lose religious and moral turpitude among individuals' in the first place with an average of (3.10).

The above confirms the opinion of some previous studies, such as the study of Al-Natour (2001), Al-Sharia (2017), where the study concluded that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance in the academic achievement due to the number of hours of use, and the study of Abu Eita and Al-Mashhadani (2004) differ with previous results, as there is a difference between males and females in the arrangement of their information about the Internet and its use, and it also differs with the results of the Hein et al (2007: Hein) study.

On the other hand, the majority of all previous studies are consistent with the results of our study that there are social functions of the Internet for young people, and among these studies is the study of Abdul-Jawad Saeed Mohamed Rabei (2009) Abu Al-Hamam (2010), where it was indicated that the sample members preferred entertainment sites that are not useful, which led to educational and cultural ritual functions. These sites encourage young people to spend time, relax, have friendship and familiarity with the means to escape from problems (Hajar, 2007).

Recommendations

In Light of the Previous Results, the Study Recommends a Number of Theoretical and Practical Recommendations, the Most Important of Which are:

- Educating the youth about the importance of the Internet as one of the developments of technological globalisation, and how to benefit from its services in different areas of life.
- The importance of conducting comprehensive future studies for multiple age groups, due to the widespread use of the Internet and its direct effects on the social life of individuals.
- Activating the role of social sciences and rehabilitating and training social workers and workers in the youth field on how to deal with the Internet and any new developments in technological globalisation and harnessing them to their advantage and in the interest of society.
- Activating the role of social workers and psychological counsellors in universities and schools because of its importance in helping individuals to overcome life's stresses and problems, providing services to them and alleviating negative functions of the Internet.
- Holding seminars and meetings that bring together young people, their families and specialised parties to explain the importance of family communication with children, because of its role in alleviating the negative functions of technological globalisation (of the Internet).
- The issue of informational bulletins by competent authorities within the university explaining the most appropriate way to use the Internet and specifying the hours of use and the sites allowed to be used in a manner that does not interfere with the system of values and culture prevailing in society.
- Dissemination of a culture of rational use of the Internet to raise the level of information and knowledge yield for the user.

This requires further effort to establish a culture of conscious social interaction with these technologies, especially in sensitive centres such as universities and educational institutions in general, in order to bridge the digital divide and achieve a qualitative leap in the field of rational investment in information and communication technology.

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