Attitudes of university students towards the uses of electronic newspapers

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ABSTRACT

The current descriptive study aims to identify the attitudes of university students towards the uses of electronic newspapers among university students in Thi Qar Governorate. The study sample consisted of 300 students from various universities, and the sample for the design and construction of the scale was 150 students, and the sample for the application was 150 students, who were randomly selected by the researchers in the second semester of the academic year 2023/2024. The discriminatory power of the items was used to detect strong items and weak items, as well as the internal consistency of the items to determine the relationship of the item to the total score of the scale. The researcher used split-half and Cronbach's alpha to detect the stability of the scale. The results showed that the electronic press is a source of information gathering and is more popular than the paper press. It is accessible to all university students, has the largest amount of information and is the fastest in its spread. Electronic newspapers are more independent and give a degree of credibility to the reader. Based on the results of the current study, a set of recommendations were proposed by the researchers at the end of the study.

Keywords: Electronic newspapers, direction, University student

Introduction

Today, the world is witnessing rapid progress in the development of knowledge and sciences related to humans, which has had a great impact in pushing many societies to introduce radical, tangible changes to their policies, economies, plans, curricula, and methods of education in order to keep pace with this trend and cultural and technological progress.

The media has an important and pivotal role in the system of societies. This has witnessed the development of the field of technology and communication industry, especially in the field of electronic journalism, in communicating with the masses, delivering news and information, and enhancing its presence.

" The technical revolution and its fusion with the media has brought many newspapers into homes via the Internet, which has brought us into direct contact with any place in the world with an countless amount of information exchange and communication[1]

-Edmond Gharib: The American Media, Arab Future Magazine, Issue 26, 2001, p. 75. [1]

Electronic journalism appeared for the first time in the mid-nineties of the last century, forming a new media phenomenon directly linked to the eras of the information technology revolution. The international media scene became more open and spacious, as anyone who wished was able to contribute to communicating his voice and opinion to a wide audience of readers without the complications of paper journalism and the approval of Publisher within certain limits. Thus, press freedoms expanded in an unprecedented way after the new media phenomenon demonstrated its ability to transcend geographical borders with ease.

This rapid spread of the Internet was accompanied by the opportunity and ability to disseminate news and information through this means, which was later known as the electronic newspaper, which can be defined as: combining the concept of journalism and the system of sequential or sequential files([1]).

The widespread spread of electronic newspapers among media professionals and journalists, which has become one of the achievements of the world of technology, as the Internet allowed the issuance of many newspapers in different sizes, dimensions, and spaces, which led to a change in the concept of journalistic performance, and since the spread of the phenomenon of electronic newspapers in our society and in the absence of oversight and scientific study of their uses is higher. University students, so the researchers decided to conduct this study to investigate the attitudes of university students in the uses of electronic newspapers.

Statement of the problem

Electronic newspapers have become a very important media outlet, in addition to other functions. They have become a tool for conveying information and news quickly and directly to millions of people. Through the significant increase and widespread spread of electronic newspapers, adoption, and the attention-grabbing interest of university students, the transmission of daily news has become of great importance in our world. For various news and for many groups of society, including university students, while electronic journalism faced major crises and challenges, which resulted in contradictory phenomena in the world of journalism, and electronic journalism has its own distinct audience that depends on the Internet.

The problem of the study is to identify university students' attitudes towards the uses of electronic newspapers, convey media coverage of internal and external events, and the advantages and implications of electronic newspapers.

Research Questions

Based on the research problem, the following questions were formulated:

1-What are the attitudes of university students towards electronic uses.

2-The difference in students' attitudes towards the uses of electronic newspapers.

Objectives of the study

1-Identifying university students' attitudes towards the uses of electronic newspapers.

2-Identifying the advantages of electronic newspapers from the point of view of university students.

Importance of the study

The importance of the study lies in identifying the attitudes of university students towards the use of electronic newspapers, which are in dire need, especially at the present time, for many studies and research into the process of use and transmission of news and information in the proper manner, and to determine the opinions of university students towards electronic newspapers, which contributes to improving and developing performance and providing a certain amount. Information about students' opinions and trends in using electronic newspapers.

limits of the study

-Osama Al-Sharif: The electronic newspaper and the printed newspaper, research papers of the scientific symposium of the ninth [1] conference of the Arab Federation of Journalists, Amman, Egyptian House of Books, 2000, p. 18

The current study is limited to the following limitations:

1-A study on a sample of university students from universities (Thi Qar, Sumer, Shatrah, Al-Ain, Al-Watania, Mazaya) for the second semester of the academic year 2023/2024.

2-A questionnaire tool designed for this purpose.

limitations of the study

1-The results of this study are determined by the validity of its instrument, its reliability, and the objectivity of the answers of the study sample members..

2-The results of this study can be generalized to other similar samples

Definitions of the key terms

Attitudes: A state of nervous and psychological readiness or readiness through which a person's experience is organized and has a directing or dynamic influence on the individual's response to all topics and situations that provoke this attitude, which may be positive, negative, or neutral, and includes (affective, emotional, and behavioral)[1]

University Student: A person registered to obtain an academic degree in accordance with the regulations and controls in force by the Iraqi Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

Journalism: "It is the profession that is based on collecting and analyzing news, verifying its credibility, and presenting it to the public. This news is often related to developments in events on the political, local, cultural, sports, social, and other field"[2].

Electronic journalism: It is the newspapers that are issued and published on the Internet, whether these newspapers are copies or electronic versions of printed paper newspapers, or a summary of the most important contents of the paper copies, or as electronic newspapers that do not have regular issues or are printed on paper and include a mixture of news messages, stories, articles, comments, and pictures. and reference   services.[3]

Theoretical studies (theoretical framework

Trends: Definition of trend

There are many definitions of trend among researchers, media and sociologists, and there are those who consider it "a hypothetical concept or formation that refers to a fixed orientation or fairly stable organization of an individual's feelings, knowledge, and willingness to carry out certain actions toward any topic of thought that is concrete and abstract, and is represented by degrees of acceptance and rejection of this topic." Expressing it verbally or verbally[4].

As for the definition adopted by social scientists and the media, it is considered that the attitude is not limited only to the emotional or evaluative side of things, but rather includes two other aspects, namely the cognitive and behavioral components. In light of this concept, Hamida (2005) defined it as "a state of nervous and psychological readiness or preparedness through which a person's experience is regulated." It has a directive or dynamic effect on the individual's response to all topics and situations that provoke this tendency, which may be positive, negative, neutral, qualitative, or general, and

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.- Hamida Sumaisim: Theories of Public Opinion, Cairo, Cultural House for Publishing, 2005, p. 58[1]

-Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, The concept of journalism, access date to the website 6/11/2011 at 22:25 (available) at the [2] link:
http://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%81%D8%A9

- -Mohamed Saeed Ibrahim: The Egyptian press's uses of the Internet and the extent of its repercussions on journalistic [3] performance, Fifth Scientific Conference, Faculty of Information, Cairo University, 1999.106

-Jawad Ragheb: Electronic journalism in Palestine and the possibilities of its impact on reading printed newspapers, a field [4] study, published research, Journal of the Faculty of Arabic Language, Al-Azhar University, Issue 20, Cairo, 2002, p. 1285.

includes   elements   of   the   cognitive,   emotional,   emotional,   and   behavioral   aspects.([1])
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electronic press:
The concept of electronic journalism has varied among many researchers Jawad   Ragheb (2002) defined it as journalism published through electronic publishing means and channels on a regular basis. It combines the concepts of journalism and the sequential file system. It contains current events and is accessed through a computer via the Internet.([2])
While Muhammad (2003) mentioned: The electronic version of the newspaper, which is done by storing information electronically, managing it, and recalling it, whether this extraction and storage is completed from material that was previously published on paper or entered directly, including words, pictures, and drawings, onto the screen of a personal computer or interactive television.([3])
    As for Reda Abdel Wahed (2007), he defined it as "one of the multimedia means in which news and all journalistic arts are published via the international information network, the Internet, periodically and in a serial number, using techniques for displaying texts, drawings, animated images, and some interactive features, and it reaches the reader through a computer screen, whether it has Originally printed, it was a private electronic newspaper([4])
        Majid Salem (2008) states: It is a process of journalistic communication via the Internet that takes place through multiple electronic media, taking advantage of the technological advantages offered by the Internet. It is issued periodically and has specific sites on the Internet. It relies on computer technology to analyze and formulate the contents of the newspaper and present it to the reader via The Internet to create an atmosphere of interaction with it, with the possibilities it provides for interacting with text and the ability to browse it, recall it, search its contents, store it, and retrieve it in the easiest and easiest ways.([5])

Previous studies
The researchers reviewed many previous studies directly related to university students, the most important of which are:
 -Study by Anwar Muhammad Al-Rawas (2003): Youth's uses of Arab satellite music channels and the satisfactions achieved([6]).
The study aims to identify the motives behind Omani youth's exposure and watching of music satellite channels, as well as the satisfactions achieved. The study sample consisted of (400) students from Omani universities, and one of the most important results reached by the research is
 (%82.5)of the students watch satellite music channels, and the goal of watching for the majority of students was to spend free time and then feel comfortable, happy, and develop emotions.
Students also believe that satellite music channels have a direct and limited impact on their culture and values as students in Omani universities.

Barakat's (2003) study: Kuwaiti university youth's reliance on the media for knowledge of Arab and international issues([7])

-Muhammad Abdel Karim: The electronic experience of Egyptian printed newspapers, an analytical study, research presented to [1] the Press and Technology Horizons Conference, Cairo, April, 2003, p. 4
-Jawad Ragheb: Electronic journalism in Palestine and its potential impact on reading printed newspapers, a field study, [2] published research, Journal of the Faculty of Arabic Language, Lazhar University, Issue 20, Cairo, 2002, p. 1285.-
Muhammad Abdel Karim: The electronic experience of Egyptian printed newspapers, an analytical study, research presented to [3] the Press and Technology Horizons Conference, Cairo, April, 2003, p.-
- Reda Abdel Wahed: Electronic Press, Cairo, Dar Al-Fajr for Publishing and Distribution, 2007, p. 95. [4]
- Majid Salem: Arab electronic journalism, where is the future vision, 1st edition, Cairo, Egyptian Printing House, 2008, p. 98.[5]
- Anwar Muhammad Al-Rawas: Youth's uses of Arabic music satellite channels and the satisfactions achieved, unpublished [6] study, College of Arts and Social Sciences, Sultan Qaboos, Sultanate of Oman, 2003.
- Barakat, Walid Fathallah (2003) Kuwaiti university youth's reliance on the media for knowledge of Arab and international [7] issues, Egyptian Journal of Media Research, Issue 18.

The study examined the media that Kuwaiti university youth turn to as sources to obtain the information they need, and monitored the extent to which there is a relationship between choosing a specific media in a specific situation and some variables specific to the respondents, such as gender, academic specialization, and intensity of their use of the media. The study concluded with the following results:

1-There is a positive correlation between the means the respondent relies on to obtain news in general and the intensity of his use of the media.

2-There is a positive correlation between the method that the respondent relies on to obtain news about the American presidential elections and the type of respondent

3-Kuwait Television enjoys great confidence among the respondents, while the radio is a modest source for obtaining news and information, and the Internet as a news medium is still relatively low among the respondents' choices.

Dalia Khalil's (2012) study on the role of electronic newspapers in introducing Egyptian political issues to a sample of university youth([1]).

The study sought to identify the role of electronic newspapers in introducing university youth to political issues. The study aimed to measure the extent of youth interest in accessing newspaper websites, whether inside or outside Egypt, by identifying the motives behind Egyptian youth's use of electronic newspapers and the satisfactions resulting from this use. By applying it to a sample of 450 young people from Egyptian universities, the study reached many results, the most important of which are: that young people who follow political issues through electronic newspapers resort to following them through Egyptian electronic newspapers, in contrast to a weak interest in following them through Arab newspapers, and moderate interest in following them. Through foreign electronic newspapers. The results of the study also revealed that the largest number of young people turn to electronic newspapers to learn about and communicate with political issues. Young people are more interested in reading about political issues through electronic newspapers than in following them through paper newspapers. The study rejected the assumption that there is a correlation. Between the characteristics of the respondents and levels of preference and between Egyptian, Arab and foreign electronic newspapers.

Method and procedures

Research Methodology

This study is considered a descriptive survey study, "which is considered an organized scientific effort to obtain data, information and descriptions about a specific phenomenon" ([2]), so the researchers used the descriptive method using the survey method in order to suit the nature of the study

The research community and its samples

The research population consists of students from universities (Thi Qar, Sumer, Shatrah, Al-Ain, Al-Watania, Mazaya). The study sample consisted of (300) students distributed among (150) students to build the scale, from (150) students to apply the scale, as shown in Table (1)

<div align="center">جدول (1) توزيع إفراد العينة</div>

the sample	University	the society	Construction sample	Sample application
1	The Qar	60	25	25
2	Summer	60	25	25
3	Shatrah	60	25	25

- Dalia Salah Muhammad Ali Khalil, The role of electronic newspapers in introducing Egyptian political issues to a sample of [1] university youth, Journal of Childhood Studies, Ain Shams University: Institute of Graduate Studies for Childhood, Issue No. 56, Volume 15, Supplement July-September, 2012, p. 115 -118

- Hussein, Samir Muhammad (1976) Media Research: Foundations and Principles, 1st edition, Cairo, World of Books for [2] Publishing and Distribution, p. 127

4	AL-Ain	60	25	25
5	AL-Watania	60	25	25
6	Mazaya	60	25	25
the total		300	150	150

Field research procedures
Determine the phenomenon to be studied
Before commencing the descriptive study by preparing and codifying the study tool in accordance with the theoretical framework of reference and arriving at a solution to the problem, the phenomenon to be studied must be determined and its concept and boundaries must be completely clear and the phenomenon to be studied (students' attitudes towards the uses of electronic newspapers). The researchers relied on the theoretical framework.

Study tool:
The early need to determine the purpose of the test when intending to build it follows the assumption that the form of the test and some of its characteristics differ depending on the purpose of the test.
Therefore, the researchers must choose a scale to measure the uses of electronic newspapers. The researchers adopted a scale prepared by Talal Nasser Ahmed Al-Azzawi (2011) ([1]), which consists of 34 items and consists of five alternatives (5 - 1) strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, disagree To a great extent.

Validity of the questionnaire:
The initial version of the scale was presented to a panel of arbitrators with expertise and specialization in the field of psychology and media, in order to ensure the validity of the scale items and their suitability for the field in which they were developed, and to judge them as being valid or not, after the experts expressed their answers and comments on the scale items. The scale is 100% valid for what it was designed for.

The basic experiment for analyzing the scale and questionnaire items on a construction sample
The application was conducted on a date from (2/18/2022 to 2/24/2024), where (150) students were selected and the questionnaires were distributed to them. After completing the answers, the researcher checked each questionnaire to ensure that the instructions were followed and that all paragraphs were answered.

Analyzing the items of the two scales statistically
Statistical analysis is a necessary step in constructing personal scales and other scales because the logical analysis of the items may sometimes reveal their validity or validity accurately, while the statistical analysis of the scores reveals the accuracy of the items in measuring what they were designed for([2]).

The discriminating power of the items in the two scales:
Discriminatory power means "the extent to which the items are able to distinguish between those with high levels and those with low levels of teachers in relation to the field that the items measure([3]). "
For the purpose of calculating the discriminating power, the researcher followed the following:
1- The alternative score chosen by the respondent was given to each item of the scale, and then the scores of the items were collected for each individual in the sample, representing the individual's total score.

- Talal Nasser: Arab youth's attitudes towards electronic journalism, unpublished master's thesis, Faculty of Arts and Education, [1] Arab Open Academy in Denmark (2011)

- Able :**Essentials Of Education Measurement** NJ Prentice – Hall Englewood Cliffs New Jersey 1972 P41[2]

- Show: **Marin scales for the measurement of attitude**, New York ,Mc Growhill,1961.p450[3]

2- The grades obtained by the sample members were arranged in descending order from highest to lowest.

I took two sets of scores, one representing 27% of the individuals who obtained the highest scores and the second representing 27% of the individuals who obtained the lowest scores.

Thus, the researchers formed two groups, the upper and lower groups, each consisting of (40) questionnaires. For the purpose of calculating the discrimination factor for each of the scale's (34) items, the researchers used the T-test using the Statistical Portfolio for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The statistically significant T-value was considered an indicator of the discrimination of the items.

From the application of discriminatory power, we find that the limits of the arithmetic means for the grades of the upper and lower groups ranged between (4.53 - 3.45), while the arithmetic means of the grades of the lower group ranged between (4.01 - 3.40), and the T-value ranged between (3.60). - 3,43).

By comparing the level of significance (sig), we did not find any paragraphs that were not distinctive. This means that there are no distinguishing differences for those paragraphs between the upper and lower groups. Therefore, no paragraph was excluded.

Internal consistency coefficient:

The discriminatory power of the items does not determine the extent of their consistency in measuring the phenomenon they are intended to measure, as there may be items that are close in their discriminatory power, but they measure different dimensions, as this method assumes that the total score is a criterion for the validity of the scale, so the item is deleted when the degree of its correlation with the total score is low on the basis that The items do not measure the phenomenon that the scale measures, and using the internal consistency method distinguishes the scale with important features, which are:-

1- Establishing internal consistency is one of the aspects of the construct

2-The internal consistency procedure is an extraction of the stability of the paragraphs.

3-It makes the scale homogeneous in its ability, as each item measures the same cognitive dimension that the entire scale measures.

The internal consistency method means "the extent to which the items relate to each other and the extent to which each item relates to the test as a whole. The presence of non-zero correlations between the items of the scale confirms the consistency of these items and that they all measure the same thing to be measured([1])."

This indicator was extracted using the significant correlation coefficient (Pearson) between the score of each item and the total score of the scale for all members of the sample, which numbered (150) students, using the Statistical Portfolio for the Social Sciences (SPSS)

Table (2)

It shows the value of the correlation coefficient of each item with the total number of items in the scale

Values of preserving the environment			Value social engagement			Values of belonging and loyalty to society		
Indication	The paragraph's connection to the scale	S	indication	The paragraph's connection to the scale	S	indication	The paragraph's connection to the scale	S
moral	0,690	25	moral	0.877	13	moral	0,846	1
moral	0,616	26	moral	0,640	14	moral	0,928	2

- Muhammad Nasr al-Din Radwan: Introduction to Measurement, 1st edition, Cairo, Al-Kitab Center for Publishing, 2006, p. 231[1]

moral	0.931	27	moral	0,662	15	moral	0,859	3
moral	0,892	28	moral	0,633	16	moral	0,919	4
moral	0,831	29	moral	0,592	17	moral	0,734	5
moral	0,926	30	moral	0,894	18	moral	0,688	6
moral	0,891	31	moral	0,941	19	moral	0.661	7
moral	0,654	32	moral	0,897	20	moral	0,640	8
moral	0,638	33	moral	0,969	21	moral	0,573	9
moral	0,869	34	moral	0,920	22	moral	0,773	10
			moral	0,676	23	moral	0,894	11
			moral	0,712	24	moral	0,819	12

The results of the correlation coefficient are high and that all correlation coefficients are statistically significant compared to the level of significance (0.05) for the sample. This means that all items of the scale are honest in measuring what they were designed to measure and are consistent among themselves to measure the characteristic to be measured.

Scientific foundations of the scale

Honesty:

Honesty is one of the characteristics that must be paid attention to in testing and building standards. There are several types of honesty, so the researcher extracted content validity and construct validity.

: **Honesty content or content**

" Content validity aims to determine whether the test or scale represents the aspects of the trait, characteristic, or ability to be measured, and this validity has been achieved "when a group of specialists evaluate the validity of the items to measure what they were prepared for([1]). "

Content validity is one of the types of honesty through which the contents of the scale form become clear through the paragraphs presented to the experts and specialists. This type of honesty was achieved by presenting the scales to the experts and specialists in presenting the initial version of the scale.

Construct validity:

This type of honesty was calculated through the following:

1-The method of the two extremist groups:

The discriminatory power of the items was extracted through which the items capable of distinguishing between individuals with high scores and those with low scores were identified, and the ability of the items to distinguish is evidence of the construct validity of the scale.

The relationship of the score of each item to the total score of the scale (internal consistency)

The researchers used the internal consistency factor in analyzing the items of the two scales, that is, calculating the validity of the items of the two scales using the internal criterion by finding the correlation between the score of each item and the total score of the dimension to which it belongs, as well as the total score of the scale. This type of validity was achieved through the use of the simple correlation law (Pearson) Table (3) shows the internal consistency of the scale.

Stability:

Reliability is defined as "the accuracy in estimating the individual's true score on the item he is measuring, or the extent of consistency in the individual's relationship if he takes the same measure several times under the same circumstances([2]). "

The researcher used the method (half-splitting the scale)

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[1] - brahim Ahmed Salama: The applied approach to measurement in physical fitness, Alexandria, Manshaat Al-Maaref, 2000, p. 49.

[2] - Ahmed Odeh and Fathi Malkawi: Basics of Scientific Research, Jordan, Al-Kinani Library, 1993. p. 194.

To find the reliability coefficient of the scale and the questionnaire, the researcher adopted the split-half method and relied on the data he obtained from members of the research sample of (150) teachers for the scale's (34) items, as the extracted reliability coefficient (0.822) means reliability for half of the scale.

Only in order to achieve complete stability for this scale, the measurement was conducted on two halves of the scales, the first half being the odd sequence answers and the second half being the even sequence answers after correction (0.921.(

Cronbach's alpha equation:

"   It is one of the most common measures of reliability and the most appropriate for scales with a graduated scale, as this method depends on the extent to which the items correlate with each other within the scale, as well as the correlation of each item with the scale as a whole, as the average internal correlation coefficients between the items is what determines the alpha coefficient([1]).. () "

Reliability was extracted in this way by applying the Cronbach's alpha equation to members of the research sample of(150)students using the statistical package (spss). It was found that the value of the reliability coefficient for the scale (0.877) is a high reliability indicator.

Statistical methods

The statistical data was processed using the statistical program (SPSS).

Present, analyze and discuss the results

Table (3) shows the raw scores and percentages for the electronic newspaper usage trends scale

percentage	Extremely opposed	percentage	opposed	percentage	neutral	percentage	OK	percentage	Highly agree	
. I use electronic journalism to obtain various information										1
14,66%	22	13,33%	20	22%	33	26,66%	40	23.33%	35	
I use electronic journalism to explore the world										2
1,5%	10	9,33%	14	7,33%	11	40%	60	36,66%	55	
I use electronic journalism to read newspaper news										3
66%	13	29,33%	44	9,33%	14	20%	50	`9,33%	29	
I use electronic journalism for easy access to information										4
10%	15	8,66%	13	8%	12	34%	51	39,33%	59	
I use electronic journalism for work necessities										5
23,33%	32	20%	30	14%	21	24%	36	20,66%	31	
I use electronic journalism to communicate with various media sites										6
4,66%	7	21,33%	32	20%	30	24,66%	37	29,33%	44	
. I use electronic journalism out of a sense of freedom										7
10,66%	16	29,33%	44	14.66%	22	25,33%	38	20%	30	
. I use electronic journalism because there is a large amount of information										8

- Mustafa Bahi Hassan: Scientific and practical transactions between theory and practice, 1st edition, Cairo, Al-Kitab Center for [1] Publishing, 1999, p. 18.

10%	15	20%	20	10%	15	36,66 %	55	30%	45	
. I use the electronic press to read incoming events										**9**
16%	24	24,66 %	37	14%	21	25,33 %	38	20%	30	
. I use electronic journalism to fill my free time										**10**
23,33 %	35	20%	30	13,33 %	20	36,44 %	40	16,66 %	25	
I download files or videos from online press sites										**11**
%9,33	14	20%	30	10,66 %	16	16,66%	52	25,33 %	38	
Electronic journalism in the Arab countries is a boring repetition of what appears in the print press										**12**
20,66 %	31	32%	48	15,33 %	23	19,33 %	29	12,66 %	19	
. أستخدم الصحافة الالكترونية أكثر من استخدامي للصحافة الورقية										**13**
19,33 %	29	24%	36	16%	24	20%	30	20,66 %	31	
. The electronic press is the main source for updating my information										**14**
15,33 %	23	%32	48	17,33 %	26	25,33 %	38	%10	15	
. The emergence of electronic journalism led to a decline in the popularity of print journalism										**15**
7,33%	11	18,66%	28	18,66 %	28	34%	51	21,33 %	32	
. The electronic press is distinguished from the paper press by its wide range of freedom and expression of opinion										**16**
18%	27	14,66 %	22	10,66 %	16	33,33 %	50	30%	45	
. Television is my main source of information										**17**
2%	3	16,66 %	25	18,66 %	28	30%	50	29,33 %	44	
ٲ Write articles or participate in comments through electronic journalistic websites										**18**
10,66 %	16	24%	36	13,33 %	20	29,33 %	44	22,66 %	34	
. Electronic journalism contributes to increasing knowledge										**19**
10%	15	13,33 %	20	10%	15	40%	60	26,66 %	40	
. Electronic press sites are characterized by constant updating of information										**20**
4,66%	7	22%	33	14,66 %	22	32,66 %	49	26%	39	
. One of the most important features of electronic journalism is the archiving feature										**21 `**
8%	12	25,33 %	38	16,66 %	25	24%	36	19.33 %	29	
. I feel psychologically comfortable using the electronic press site										**22**
16,66 %	35	22%	33	17,33 %	26	24%	36	20%	30	

I trust the information provided by various press sites									**23**
12,66 %	19	33,33%	50	29,33 %	44	16%	24	8,66%	13
. I save a lot of time by using online newspaper sites									**24**
11,33 %	17	12%	18	14,66 %	22	40%	60	22%	33
. Electronic journalism meets the knowledge needs of Arab youth									**25**
1,33%		28,66 %	43	13,33 %	20	36%	54	20,66 %	31
. There is great interest among Arab youth in electronic journalistic websites									**26**
%0,66	1	16%	24	13.33 %	20	48%	57	25,33 %	38
وصلت الصحافة الالكترونية في البلاد العربية إلى مستوى عالٍ من التطور									**27**
21,33 %	32	38,66 %	58	15,33 %	23	14,66 %	22	10%	15
تتفوق الصحافة الالكترونية بتهيئة الشباب العربي للتغيير والتأثير في الرأي									**28**
4,66%	7	18,66	28	19,33	29	33,33 %	50	24%	36
تلعب الصحافة الالكترونية دور رئيس في الأحداث التي تطرأ على العالم العربي.									**29**
12,66 %	19	14.66 %	22	17,33 %	26	36%	54	19,33 %	29
. Electronic journalism provides a wider space for young and amateur writers and is not limited to famous writers									**30**
8%	12	15,33 %	23	13,33 %	20	30%	45	33.33 %	50
. The website helps journalists vent and express opinions									**31**
12%	18	17,33 %	26	15,33 %	23	33,33 %	50	22%	33
. The lack of censorship over the electronic press contributed to creating Arab public opinion through									**32**
4%	6	16,66 %	25	17,33 %	26	32,66 %	49	29,33 %	44
. My use of electronic journalism may increase after recent events									**33**
13,33 %	20	17,33 %	26	16,66 %	25	29,33 %	44	32,33 %	35
. Electronic journalism can create homogeneous communities around a specific issue									**34**
16%	24	15,33 %	23	18,66 %	28	26%	39	24%	36

It is clear from the table above, and after analyzing the responses of university students, it became clear:

* Electronic journalism is one of the sources of gathering information in addition to news and stories and its reliance on news agencies and other sources, and it plays a major role in attracting university students towards reading instead of paper newspapers due to the low cost and effort and the ease of reading and obtaining them at any time you want.

* Reading electronic newspapers and articles via websites is more popular than paper journalism. Most university students agreed that the speed of the student's response to the published material and the use of electronic journalism has increased in recent years as a means of communication that links the

peoples of the world to each other by disseminating and receiving information and has made it possible Electronic journalism is the opportunity to deal with members of society of all types, so that it provides information that suits the level of culture and thought of society and according to its inclinations and need for information and obtaining it.

* Electronic media has not been subjected to censorship, which makes it more free and widespread, in addition to the ease of publishing it, presenting new topics, and the possibility of modifying or deleting, saving, and retrieving information.

* The information technology network and the news scene have become accessible to all university students, with the largest amount of information and the fastest spread. Electronic journalism has occupied an important place in the communication process and has been an important means of flowing information to all individuals. It has also played an important role in the life of societies.

* Electronic journalism has achieved an abundance of information and daily events for various sites in the world and the speed of news among people and for various political and cultural news and reality in society, etc. The results of the study also revealed that there are many reasons that make university students rely on websites as a source of local and global societal issues, most of which help them realize and understand Local community problems are more widespread than other media. They are also more attractive in presenting various local events and issues. They are the best way to obtain information related to local issues. They also remove ambiguity and contradiction from information related to local affairs.

* The electronic network goes beyond the borders of the region and the governorate, but has reached all parts of the world directly and carries a large amount of important information related to citizens in war, economics, etc., and the multiplicity of media, the multiplicity of elements of global material available on the Internet, including news, audio, images, and video presentations, and the sites differ according to Due to their different level of development. Multimedia aims to help clarify meanings and communicate ideas. It has also contributed to providing a continuous environment that helps information network users acquire new skills through interaction with texts.

* The results showed that most university students believe that electronic newspapers are more independent and give a degree of credibility to the reader, and they are keen to follow societal information on the websites of electronic newspapers, but at different levels. Most of them trust the information on the websites of electronic newspapers, and at the same time most university students rely on the websites of newspapers. Because it is a source of community information.

Conclusions and recommendations
Conclusions

1- University students trust the information provided by various journalistic websites

2- The electronic press is a repetition of what was stated in the paper press

3- University students use the electronic press more than they use the paper press, so there is a decrease in the decline of paper newspapers

4- The electronic press is used to read incoming events and provides psychological comfort, time, and freedom of expression

5- The electronic press is characterized by its archiving feature and easy access to information

6- Electronic journalism contributes to increasing the knowledge of university students and provides a large amount of information

7- The university student can download files or videos from online press sites, write articles, and participate with comments

8- Electronic journalism provides a broader opportunity for university students, young writers, and amateurs to write and express themselves.

Suggestions:

1- Conducting studies to find out the attitudes of university students, as they are role models for their ideals and attitudes.

2- Conducting studies on the attitudes of university students compared to other universities by governorate towards electronic journalism.

3- The necessity of paying attention to electronic newspapers and providing specialized material and human resources to identify the strengths and weaknesses of electronic journalistic sites.

4- Conduct further studies and scientific research on media strategies for electronic journalism and their impact on the behavior of university students.

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