

The Influence of Internet in the Political Culture (A Field Study)

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Abstract: There should be a kind of cooperation between universities on the local and Arab level with mass media to demonstrate all Arab issues on the Internet until we become able to compete or at least conserve our Islamic and Arab political and intellectual heritage. Students should be encouraged to have their role in political participation and expressing their viewpoints by the INTERNET through specifying lectures performed by a staff member at the computer lab.

Key words: Internet, political culture, student's participation, information revolution

INTRODUCTION

Clifford Greestz says that the policy of a certain country reflects its cultural vision^[1]. The political culture is considered as an indicator for political and democratic life progress and a reflection for political maturity, political participation, taking part in the political process and the nation's political awareness. The political culture is associated with the outputs the political process itself, through the channels of plural political growth and at the existence of communication and information revolution, the researcher found out that it's necessary to study one of the modern political growth channels which is available for all-it is the Internet means. There are no political limits or national borders reduce the fluid of information. The Internet represents one of the technological means in the knowledge revolution. It bears political culture essence with many meanings. This research is associated with the knowledge of the Internet influence on the political culture particularly for the students of the international relations. It is the modern means which is not connected with any country or political trend and has an effect with particular meanings. This study aims at knowing the prominent influences in the field of political culture since it contains several implications representing political movements and different attitudes which help understand plural political issues. The Internet is a medium variable (delivering variable) containing political opinions. Such implications change political attitudes (dependent variable) and finally, the follower variable is the students' political culture.

During the last decade of the 20th century the information and communication revolution has spread in the world. Scientific discoveries in the field of communication has accelerated, so they made an enormous movement in all fields. Establishing the international network " the Internet " is considered the most important technological invention the modern

science achieved. Distances become shorter and time is shortened, so the world has become a small village by the Internet especially after changing it from the experimental stage into an open network on the world. Over the past few years, the Internet has become an economical, cultural and ideological phenomenon^[2]. The Internet: It is derived from the international information network or (world net) or (The Web) or (The electronic super high way of information)^[3].

The Internet made a qualitative movement in the fields of research, opinions, attitudes and political news until it became the most important communication channels which plays a prominent role in changing the system of values and revising students' and societies' attitudes culturally, politically and socially.

The Internet has offered students a big benefit and research services. Through the Internet, students can enter to political, news and library sites and looking at intellectual outcomes for scientists and scholars all over the world. It also gives an opportunity of looking at information resources, channels and different sites which enriches the political culture for students. Moreover, the Internet facilitates the freedom of using it^[4]. Consequently, it participated in forming students' political culture.

This research handled the concept of political culture which is considered one of the modern concepts in the world of politics. It took an important extent when Almond used it as one of political system analysis extents^[5].

Almond and Pawl think that politics is: "Special distribution of political trend, values, feeling information and skills"^[6]. Mores Deverjeh thinks that political culture is the political sides of culture i.e. it is a part of the culture spread in the society^[7]. And since it is part of the general culture of the society, it becomes a reflection for the society i.e. it uses the Internet means-affect it and influence of it.

The researcher tried to put a group of items which specify the students' influence of the Internet towards political culture. The Internet has a positive side in helping students look at other political cultures. It also gives opportunities for the plurality of political opinions and knowing other political viewpoints through making fundamental information available which facilitates the way for students express their opinions freely through voting on political issues on the Internet sites. Further more, it helps students form their political opinions and Islamic, liberal, national and leftist attitudes. In addition, Internet is a means that serve the Arab issue, helps students accept women's political participation and it is a neutral means.

Previous studies: There are a group of studies which manipulated political culture from different sides. These studies are classified into:

International and Arabian studies: In study "Political growth and its intellectual and educational channels" the researcher has displayed the individual acquisition of political growth via political information, deeds and values on which he forms his intellectual belief and attitudes, which affect his day -to -day behavior and determine his political growth. The researcher found out that political growth is an ongoing and ever lasting process. The political experiences the individuals acquired via interactions with formal growth channels and community's establishments which contribute in achieving political growth^[8].

In the study "Political growth analytical study"^[9] focused on how political growth takes, place and processes on which individual acquires his personal political attitudes. And ways & methods that political growth channels utilize in conveying political attitudes values and information. The researchers conclude that political change enables researchers to converse regarding politics through two levels;

- * Individually, leads of obvious feeling and understanding why people think and behave politically in certain manners,
- * Nationally, we discover how millions of thoughts and political individual actions change to general types of settlements or non-settlement or political change.

In study "The virtual sphere, the Internet as public sphere" author discussed the Internet and the interrelated technology via making the Internet available as a means of communication between specialized and people concerned in politics since it has a gigantic storage capacity^[10].

The researcher concludes that the Internet has facilitated converse and dialogue between people all over the world and founded a ground for discussions, debates and lectures and has fixed up the existing

political culture of capitalism. The Internet didn't produce a new political culture^[10].

In study "Contrastive politics, theoretical framework"^[11] where the researchers discussed, in the second part of the book, the political growth and the changing of political culture. The researcher found out that there are critical changes taken in the political and cultural attitudes and that political culture is not stable, but is exposed to change.

The study "The Internet press job: Mass media" aimed to answer the following questions : Is there information job for the Internet ? Where is the job ? How can we benefit from it ? What are the Western goals associated with it?^[12].

The study concluded that Internet is a mass media and a means of communication for both press & information. There are some advantages and disadvantages, however, man determines the means of benefit^[12].

Local Jordanian studies: Many studies have been conducted in the field of political culture:

The study "Attitudes of a Jordanians towards political parties" concludes that there are positive attitudes towards participating in politics, However, there is no trend toward participating in political parties^[13].

The study "Political attitudes of university students (Field study)" displayed the existence of encouraging attitudes towards political participation, but negative attitudes towards participating in political parties, too^[14].

The study "Political culture for Jordanian students at the secondary stage (Field study)" found out that there is a weakness in political culture for secondary students due to the negative role of the school in this domain^[15].

The researcher didn't find a study that dealt with the effect of the Internet on the political culture of the students, However, there are other studies that tackled the subject in different ways. all studies focused on the political growth & its channels whether government or private. All studies revealed that political growth constitutes the individuals' political trends. This research is different in a sense that it deals with one of the tools, cultural tools and exchange of culture via the Internet and is concerned with political culture for international affairs on both 1st and 2nd level of Al-Husseine Bin Talal University.

The study is a new trial to obtain knowledge from its 1st resources-the field-& is restricted to the students of 1st and 2nd levels of international affairs. This is a critical stage since students are interested to deduce information both political about the university studies and the political culture. The student meets with his peers of different social, cultural, age, sex & economical states including their attitudes towards life as the

Table 1: Distributing students according to their majors and type of study Students I.R and strategic studies

	International relations and French Language				International relations and strategic studies			
	S.s of parallel studies		S.s of morning studies		S.s of parallel studies		S.s of morning studies	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
First year	58	18	3	1	40	24	0	0
Second year	55	14	7	1	0	0	0	0
Total	145		12		64		0	

Source : Statistics of the Department of Admission at the University of King Hussein Bin Talal

interest deletes all these differences in obtaining political knowledge, information and political news.

The importance of study: This study manipulated the effect of the Internet on the political culture for students in a trial to know how much students utilize from the Internet in forming the students' political culture. This study comes to know their influence in terms of sex, age and income

The study sample represents an importance in the Jordanian society especially that this category is considered a tool of change in the society after the students' graduation, entering the political life, involvement in the general work, membership in parties and participation in the society foundations. This research comes as a primary trial in this field. There is no previous data about this topic on which the researcher finds that there is a research shortage in this topic.

Study limits

- * The research is limited on King Hussein Bin Talal University.
- * The research is limited on the students of the international relations for the students of the summer semester 2003\2004 of 1st and 2nd level who are (221) male and female students^[17].

The research problem: This research aims at knowing the effect of the Internet on the political culture for the students of the international relations in the 1st and 2nd levels at the University of King Hussein Bin Talal to know if there are meaningful differences in the students' influence of the Internet towards the political culture depending on the variables : sex, age and income.

The research question: Based on this problem, the researcher tried to answer the following main question: What is the effect of the Internet on political culture for students of the international Relations in the first and second level?

The research hypotheses: The research based on certain hypotheses trying to prove or negate them according to statistical analysis, as follows:

1. There is a difference with a statistical significance in the effect of the Internet according to sex variable.
2. There is a difference with a statistical significance in the effect of the Internet according to age variable.
3. There is a difference with a statistical significance in the effect of the Internet according to income variable.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study community: The study community consists of the students of the international relations in the first and second level at the University of King Hussein Bin Talal for the summer semester. The number of registered students in the summer semester (2003\2004) was 221 students according to the documents of the Department of Admission in the two majors : The international relations and The French language- The number of registered students in these two majors (221) male and female students distributed according to Table 1.

As shown in the Table 1 that the number of male students are (163) while the number of female students are (58). This suits the percentage of male students who answered the questionnaire.

The sample: The sample was (98) male and female students chosen randomly and the representation of the International Relations in the first and second levels was taken into consideration because there are no other levels since the department is newly- established in 2002- 2003. The percentage of the sample from the total slice is (42%) revealed according to the following tables which show the sample according the research variables: sex, age, income, marital status and the number of hours spent in using the Internet in the Table 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Analysing the sample demographically

Sex: The Table 2 shows that 69.2% from the sample are males while 30.8% from the sample are females. Seven questionnaires were neglected because of being unuseful.

Table 2: The Relative Distribution for the study sample according to the variable of sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Males	63	69.2
Females	28	30.8
Total	91	100

Age: The Table 3 shows that the ages of 85.7% from the sample are between (18-22) while 11% from the sample are between (23- 27) and 3.3% are 28 and above.

Marital status: The Table 4 shows that 96.7% from the sample are unmarried while 2.2% from the sample are married (23- 27) and 1.1% are others. Only one didn't respond.

Table 3: The Relative Distribution for the study sample according to the variable of age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-22	78	85.7
23-27	10	11.0
28 and above	3	3.3
Total	91	100.0

Table 4: The relative distribution for the study sample according to the variable of marital status

Income (by J.D)	Frequency	Percentage
Bachelor	87	96.7
Married	2	2.2
Others	1	1.1
Total	90	100.0

Income: The Table 5 shows that 31.1% from the sample have income between (100-150) while 37.8% from the sample have income between (151-250) and 31.1% from the sample have income estimated by 300 J.D and above. Only one didn't respond.

Table 5: The relative distribution for the study sample according to the variable of income

Income (by J.D)	Frequency	Percentage
100-150	28	31.10
151- 250	34	37.85
300 and above	28	31.10
Total	90	100.00

The number of hours spent in using the Internet: The Table 6 shows that 43.8% from the sample use the Internet for one hour daily while 16.9% from the sample use it two hours daily and 5.6% from the sample use it three hours daily. Finally, 27.0% didn't use the Internet absolutely.

Table 6: The relative distribution for the study sample according to the variable of the number of hours spent in using the Internet

Category	Frequency	Percentage
One hour	39	43.8
Two hours	15	16.9
Three hours	5	5.6
More than three hours	6	6.7
No use of Internet	24	27.0
Total	89	100.0

Research tool: A questionnaire was used to gather the required information including two parts. The first part was particularised for the questions of the dependent alternatives which are : sex, age, marital status, income and the number of hours of using the Internet. The second part was particularised for the purposes of the influence of Internet on the political culture for the students of the International relations for the first and second **levels, and its included** 23 items showing the influence of Internet on the political culture for the students. The questionnaire was designed by using Luckert measure consisting of items as: very big (5) points, big (4) points, medium (3) points, little (2) points and very little (1).

The trueness of the tool and its stability: The trueness of the questionnaire was confirmed through referring for formative judgment method by specialists in the field of social, political and statistical studies. After having the arbiters' opinions, the questionnaire was tested through distributing it on 10% of the sample particularised for the study. Then, reconsideration was done in some of its parts after taking the notes and the Assurance of the clearness of its items. According to the stability of the test, it was sanctioned according to (Cronbach Alp). The value of stability coefficient was estimated by 0.80. This coefficient is considered as a suitable indicator that the tool enjoys high stability indicators.

The characteristics the individuals of the sample and their using of the Internet according to Table 7:

Table 7: The characteristics of the individuals of the sample and their using the Internet

Manifestation	%age
Do you have a computer set	69
Do you use the computer	89
Does the university save you the opportunity of using the computer.	73
Is there an Internet Café at the area where you live	45
Did you take a practical course on how to use the Internet	19
Did you learn how to use the Internet on your own	71
Does your study need to use the Internet	87

The Table 7 shows that 69% from the individuals of the study sample have computer sets, 89% of the study sample use the computer, 73% of the study sample think that the university makes the opportunities of using the computer available, 45% from the individuals of the study sample have Internet Cafes at the area where the live, 19%, from the individuals of the study sample took practical courses on how to use the Internet and finally 87% from the individuals of the study sample think that their studies need to use the Internet.

Study procedures: The questionnaire was distributed on the study sample which was (98) male and female

students from the first and second levels of the International Relations at the university of King Hussein Bin Talal through August in the summer semester. The procedures were done by the direct supervision of the researcher himself. The students' responses on the questionnaire's items were done by themselves, neutrally, dependently and collectively at lecture halls. The questionnaires were collected at the time of finishing which lasted 25 minutes.

Statistical manipulation: This research used a number of methods and descriptive statistical measures such as : frequent and relative distribution, the medium and the standard deviation in order to specify the characteristics of the sample. Data was analysed by using one-way analysis of variance and by using the statistical program (SPSS).(T-test) was used to analyse for two dependent groups and using (F-test) to analyse the one-way variation to know the variation of the averages at the level of indication (0.05).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Table 8 shows that the mediums and standard deviation for the items of the political culture questionnaire was as follows :

The degree of influence of Internet on the political culture for the students through the item (1) in Table 8 was a big degree. This means the Internet helps students be acquainted with other political cultures. the medium was 3.9342 that is a big degree. This corresponds with its being a means of spreading accessibly especially if it is compared with the percentage of Internet users at the university. The percentage was 73 and 98% from the students of the sample use the computer and this corresponds with the items numbered (1, 2, 3 and 4). The degree of influence was big successively in the items mentioned above.

But item (5), the results of the statistical analysis showed that this item obtained the medium of (4. 400) that is a very big degree. this item is meant with saving an opportunity of looking at the various political resources. This corresponds with the nature of the Internet which isn't limited by political borders or legal controls in the political fields.

The items (6 and 7) obtained a big degree and represent the importance of the Internet in enriching and making information available and different opinions from its various resources and the reflection of this on the political culture for the students.

Item (8), the results of the statistical analysis showed that this items obtained the average of (4. 2368) that is a very big degree. This item is meant with transmitting the political information easily. This corresponds with the nature of the Internet which isn't limited by political borders or legal controls in the political fields.

Since the Internet makes the opportunity available for students to vote freely, the medium of item (9) was (3.05395) that is a big degree. But this relative importance lacked some of its importance because of not exploiting this point in the item (10) i.e. participation on the local and international level through expressing viewpoints for the meant institutions. The medium was (3.3421) i.e. the exploitation of this feature was medium. this is accentuated by item (11) which is related to voting on the existed issues on the Internet. The medium was (2.4933) i.e. in a little degree. This is due to the negative nature of students who are the reflection of their society which avoid political participation. This is related to item (12) which obtained a medium estimated by (3.5753) by a big degree in delivering our viewpoint to the West through addressing them by a logical and convincing method.

Item (13) points out that the Internet supports the students in accordance with women to participate in political action. This indicates that the Internet has an effect on the political culture for students and form their political culture. Items numbered (8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13) show the distribution of the responses of the study sample in terms of saving the opportunity of expressing opinions freely and exchanging political viewpoints by the Internet.

Item (14) shows a quest for students' opinions of their vision to the Internet as a tool that is devoted to serve the West's issues. This corresponds with the arising and language of the Internet which is originally Western. But the Internet remains a means for those who exploit it well to serve his political and other issues Item (18) obtained a medium estimated by (4.3733) i.e. a very big degree. This is resulted from the awareness of students that the Internet is a means with two dimensions and can serve the Arab issues especially the Palestinian and Iraqi issues in item (15) the average estimated by (3.1622) i.e. a medium degree, but with the enormous fluid of Western information, the opportunity for Arabs remains very little especially if the ability of addressing through the Western languages which our students have weakness with them. This is associated with item (16) which obtained a medium of (3.2703). It is a medium degree in sending our messages for the West through addressing them in a logical and convincing method. Some students suspect that the Internet is a neutral means whereas the medium for item (17) was (3.000) i.e. a medium degree.

Items numbered (14, 15, 16, 17 and 18) show the students' description of the Internet as a means for those who exploit it. This is a logical matter because the direction of political cultures for nations needs collective and constant effort to have a place among the nations.

Item (19) is directed to know the influence of Internet on the political issues for students in terms of forming the political attitudes. The statistical analysis showed that item (19) obtained a medium of (3.4286)

Table 8: Responses of sample individuals on the items of the political culture questionnaire

Item	Medium	Standard Deviation	Influence degree
1. The Internet helps me look at other political cultures	3.9342	1.0242	Big
2. The Internet gives me an opportunity of the plurality of political opinion.	3.4533	1.542	big
3. The Internet gives me an opportunity of knowing ideas and the various political opinions.	3.6133	1.01612	Big
4. The Internet gives me an opportunity of knowing political news for my country which isn't published.	3.6711	1.3001	big
5. The Internet gives me an opportunity of looking at the various resources of political news.	4.4000	0.9005	Very big
6. The Internet gives me an opportunity of getting political information from official web. Sites	3.5600	1.1653	big
7. The Internet gives me an opportunity of getting political information from unofficial web. Sites	3.9333	1.2893	Big
8. The Internet facilitates the freedom of transmitting political information.	4.2368	0.9995	Very big
9. The Internet gives me an opportunity of expressing my opinion freely.	3.5395	1.2904	big
10. The Internet motivates me to take part on the local and international level through expressing view points for the meant foundations easily.	3.3421	1.3422	medium
11. I can vote on the political issues on the Internet web. Sites.	2.4933	1.1653	little
12. The Internet is a means of sending our political messages and explaining our viewpoints for the West.	3.5753	1.0397	Big
13. The Internet supports me for political participation of woman.	3.5867	1.2638	big
14. The Internet is devoted to serve Westren issues.	3.4306	1.3303	big
15. The Internet serves Arab issues through devoting it to serve the Palestinian issue and the Iraqi issue	3.1622	1.3551	medium
16. The reflective Arab publication helps change the West's beliefs in accordance with our issues.	3.2703	1.1739	medium
17. The Internet is a neutral means	3.0000	1.4237	medium
18. The Internet is a good means for those who can exploit it to serve his political issues.	4.3733	1.1000	Very big
19. The Internet helps me form my opinions and my political attitudes through looking at the news and the political viewpoints in the different places which lead to form my opinions and attitudes.	3.4286	1.0931	big
20. The Internet helps me form my opinions and my liberal democratic attitudes.	2.8194	1.2927	medium
21. The Internet helps me form my opinions and my Islamic attitudes.	3.5600	1.2653	big
22. The Internet helps me form my opinions and my Leftist attitudes.	2.5333	1.1211	Little
23. The Internet helps me form my opinions and my national attitudes.	3.04085	1.1902	medium

i.e. a big degree. In more details the following items: 20, 21, 22, and 23 related to the influence of Internet on forming students' political, liberal, Islamic, leftist and national attitudes. The liberal attitude obtained a medium of (2.8194) i.e. a medium degree. While the Islamic attitude obtained a medium of (3.5600) i.e. a big degree at the time the leftist attitude obtained a medium of (2.5333) i.e. a little degree. The national attitude proceeded a little to reach a medium of (3.4085) i.e. is a medium degree.

If we look at these political attitudes and the nature of its existence in the study society, we find out that they are very near to reality through corresponding that with the nature of Ma'an city which is conservative and support the Islamic movement and has a prominent presence if compared with other political movements.

Testing hypotheses: Through the statistical analysis for the items of the political culture questionnaire, the analysis of the results were as follow:

The first hypothesis: There is a difference with a statistical meaning on the level (0.05) in the level of the Internet influence on the political culture due to

student's sex. To answer this hypothesis, (t-test) was used for two dependent groups.

In accordance with the first hypothesis, Table 9 shows (t-test) results for the influence of the Internet on the political culture associated with the sex variable.

Table 9: t-test results for the influence of Internet on the political culture according to sex variable

Sex	Medium	Stan. Dev.	t- Test	Significance
Males	79.4364	13.7110	1.68	0.097
Females	73.7500	10.5575	0	0

The researcher tested research hypotheses, he found out that according to the first hypothesis which depends on sex variable, there is no differences with statistical significance on level (0.05). T value (1.68); therefore this hypothesis is refused.

From the Table 9, it is found out that the counted (t) value didn't reach the statistical significance whereas it reached (1.68). It hasn't a significance on the level (0.05) and less, so we negate the saying hypothesis that there is a difference with statistical significance on the level (0.05) in the level of Internet influence on the political culture due to student's sex.

Table 10: The results of the one- way variation analysis for the Internet influence on the political culture according to age variable

Variation Resource	Total of squares	Medium of squares	Freedom Degrees	' F '	Significance
Among groups	140.866	70.433	2	0.40	0.67
Inside Groups	1260.654	175.037	72		
Total	12743.520		74		

Table 11: The results of the one-way variation analysis for the Internet influence on the political culture according to income variable

Variation Resource	Total of squares	Medium of squares	Freedom Degrees	' F '	Significance
Among groups	207.915	103.957	2	0.58	0.55
Inside Groups	12520.03	176.338	71		
Total	12727.946		73		

On looking at Table 7, both males and females have computer and Internet at the university itself. The university offers both males and females Internet service equally. The characteristics of the sample showed out in the Table 9 that International relations studies need the Internet whereas the percentage of agreement reached 87% while the university offers using the Internet for 73% from the individuals of the sample. By this indicator the differences vanish between males and females in the Internet influence towards their political cultures.

The second hypothesis: There is a difference with a statistical significance on the level (0.05) in the level of Internet influence on the political culture due to age. To answer this hypothesis, the following one-way variation analysis was used which reveals the results of the one-way variation analysis.

The researcher finds out on testing the second hypothesis-that the counted ' F ' value didn't reach the level of the statistical significance whereas it reached (0.40) and it doesn't have a significance on the level (0.05) and less, so we neglect the hypothesis which says that there is a difference with a statistical significance on the level (0.05) in the level of the Internet influence on the political culture due to age.

That is because the Internet is spread and it is a means used by all people and there are no limits in front of any category preventing them from using the Internet. It is an accessible means and easy to use at the same time. This corresponds with Table 7 which illustrates the characteristics of the sample. Students learnt to use the Internet on their own without any training courses : their percentage reached 71% while 19% received training courses on how to use the Internet.

The third hypothesis: There is a difference with a statistical significance on the level (0.05) in the level of Internet influence on the political culture due to income. To test the hypothesis, ANOVA was used and Table 10 illustrates that.

The researcher thinks that-when testing the above mentioned hypothesis-It is found that the counted value

of "F" didn't reach the level of the statistical significance whereas "F" value was (0.58), but it doesn't have a significance at the level (0.05) and less, so we neglect the hypothesis saying that there is a difference with a statistical significance on the level (0.05) in the level of Internet influence on the political due to income.

On looking precisely at the characteristics of the sample in Table 7, We find out that the income variable is limited in case of male or female students entering the university because the Internet service is available for all students males or females and regardless to their levels. The university of King Hussein makes the Internet service available since it helps students develop themselves and helps them search for general information which is related to their studies and majors. 73% from the individuals of the sample responded that the university makes the Internet service available and 87% from the individuals of the sample responded that their majors need using the Internet.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Through the statistical analysis the study attained the following results:

- * Study showed that there are no differences with a statistical- significance related to sex variable, age or income.
- * The Internet helps students look at other political cultures, gives opportunities for students to express their viewpoints freely and makes transmitting political information available.
- * There is desisting from political participation by expressing their negative nature for students.
- * The Internet is devoted to serve the western issues and this corresponds with the growth of the Internet and its Western language.
- * The Internet is not a neutral means from the students' viewpoints.
- * The Internet has a big effect in forming students' political attitudes especially the Islamic trend.

- * Students agree that the Internet is a means for those who choose it well, but the enormous fluid of Western information directed keeps the opportunity of Arabs less in illustrating their issues.

Through the results mentioned above, the study recommends that students should be encouraged to have their role in political participation and expressing their viewpoints by the Internet through specifying lectures performed by a staff member at the computer lab. Such lectures should handle Arab, national and international political issues through the practical application on the Internet. The researcher thinks that students should be encouraged to be aware of the various political trends.

The study also recommends that there should be a kind of cooperation between universities on the local and Arab level with mass media to illustrate all Arab issues on the Internet until we become able to compete or at least conserve our Islamic and Arab political and intellectual heritage. Such messages should be expressed not only in Arabic but also by the different western languages. So we can illustrate our issues and affect the opinions and attitudes of the West as they affect us to ensure the Internet neutrality.

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18. Since the department is newly established, this study is specified for first & second levels.