# THE ROLE OF JORDANIAN MEDIA IN SUPPORTING THE VALUES OF CITIZENSHIP UNDER THE CORONA PANDEMIC

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**Abstract**

The current study aimed at finding out the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under the corona pandemic, from the viewpoint of media professionals working in the formal and informal media. The study sample consisted of (275) media men and women. They were chosen by using simple random method. To achieve the aim of the study, a descriptive – survey methodology was used. A questionnaire was developed to collect data. Its validity and reliability were assured. Means, standard deviations and t-test were used to answer the questions of the study. The findings showed that the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under the corona pandemic was high. There were no significant differences attributed to gender variable. There were significant differences in the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship attributed to academic qualification variable, in favor of higher studies category, and to the experience variable in favor of (10 years and above) category. But there were no significant differences attributed to age variable. In light of the findings of the study the researcher recommended the following: Maintaining this high degree of the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship, by providing material and moral support to employees in the official and nonofficial Jordanian media institutions to encourage them to do their best to achieve their work goals.

**Keywords:** Jordanian media, citizenship, Corona pandemic.

## Introduction

Media is the backbone of social phenomena as well as being an indispensable cultural phenomenon. It is an interactive cognitive process based on understanding and compromise between individuals, and organizing the interaction in a positive, effective and purposeful way through the response of individuals to the various media messages, and their sympathy with each other regarding the huge amount of opinions, ideas and information that they are exposed. Media is also one of the main factors in building and advancing societies, by providing young generations with information, knowledge, ideas and values that will benefit them in continuing their path and adapting to the requirements of life and working to achieve comprehensive development in all fields, and that is by means of its various tools and means that have an important role and effective influence in communicating the word, image, idea and information to the stakeholders in society, from leaders and public peoples in order to preserve the unity of the country and enhance the sense of citizenship among its members.

The media is an effective, positive force that expresses social issues, works to consolidate it, and contribute to advancing development. It is a dynamic process whose main goal is to provide individuals with news, facts and accurate information in order to help expression them form a correct opinion on a specific problem whose expression is expressed in an objective manner based on honesty and frankness in addressing people's minds and high emotions to raise the level of public opinion they have. The media uses, through its various means, the method of explanation and interpretation (Al – Dulaimi, 2011).

The media, through its evolving means and broad philosophy, is seen as one of the most powerful tools that help the individual to live in the framework of the society to which he belongs and to interact with others of his own gender in a positive and effective way. The media also plays an important role in presenting the achievements of civilization and culture, including the values, principles and ideas it holds in the scientific and practical fields, with the aim of communicating them to society members and bringing them to the mind and conscience and influencing them (Abda, 2004).

The media is contacting the public opinion and working to shape it, amend it, and influence it in a manner based on clarity, frankness and accuracy. The media includes all communication activities that aim to provide citizens with facts, information and news related to issues and problems, and present them in an objective manner, which leads to achieving a great amount of knowledge, awareness, perception and insight among the recipients regarding these problems and issues (Al – Rifai, 2008).

This influence of the media means that if they are better used, they support comprehensive development in its various types: political, economic, social, educational, health and even informational. As well as strengthening the confidence of the recipients of these means, by providing them with the required information, facts, and experiences, and providing them with current events with accuracy and credibility. All of this creates an appropriate climate for awareness and development in its various fields, which will positively reflect on the performance of individuals and their participation in the decision – making process (Al – Shammari, 2011).

The media affects the raising of the level of awareness of individuals through two interrelated processes: The first is during the formation of this awareness, and that through the focus of the media by its various means on what people care about, especially those urgent and necessary issues related to social life, explaining the issues and their dimensions, and the best method that can be adopted to deal with it. The second is when employing awareness, and this places the media in front of a major task that is determined to raise the level of public awareness and work to improve and develop it constantly (Al – Shammas, 2004).

The entire world is living today an unprecedented health crisis that affects humanity distributed on the global, because Virus Covid 19 is not an ordinary epidemic that degrades in certain regions of the world, but rather it is a pandemic that threatens human life, and thousands of infections have occurred spreading anxiety in the souls.

In front of this global casualty, the importance and effectiveness of the role of the media in its various colors and forms in educating peoples is highlighted. In order to learn more about the role of the media in raising awareness of this epidemic and limiting the spread of rumors, mankind has witnessed many fatal epidemics which are repeated regularly every century since the year 1770, but the epidemic of Covid 19 has almost paralyzed human activities and imposed on everyone a comprehensive quarantine and voluntary or compulsory social isolation. This focused attention that accompanied Corona's emergence, development and treatment would not have taken this large scale and relative success in limiting its deadly capabilities had it not been for the contribution and recruitment of old and new means of communication from mostly public media means under government control and free online communication in the fore mostly among them is the electronic social networks (Al – Quds Al – Arabi, 2020).

The importance of the media is illustrated by the pivotal role it plays and its varied means in the life of the individual, family, organization and society in general, and in building countries, cultures and societies. It contributes to the process of socialization, the formation of public opinion and the collective memory of society. The media also plays a prominent role in promoting the state of harmony within society, and in establishing the foundations of security and stability in any country, through ideas and visions that are addressed and presented in various media (Al – Dulaimi, 2012).

Despite the manifestations of panic, fear, tension and anxiety raised by media coverage and its effects on the psychological state of the public, new practices have been emerged in the media blackout, misinformation, guidance, intimidation, collusion of information sources on the epidemiological situation in many countries, and mutual accusations of concealing governments for field, vaccine and cure medicinal facts. Despite the distinguished roles played by the citizenship media in the circulation of epidemiological information, new technological innovations have facilitated the use of these methods in disseminating myths and misleading news.

Dr. Ali Kassisieh (2020) sees that the means of electronic communication have regained some kind of dominance imposed by the old media in the period between the major economic crisis of (1929) and the end of the Second World War (written press, radio, cinema and theater), as it was a major source of information flowing through multiple stages. He added that the local media has become an almost single source of epidemiological information and widely circulated, regardless of its accuracy in the fields of war against this virus (Al – Quds Al – Arabi, 2020).

The crisis of the Corona virus has shocked the media in the world, just as it did in other entertainment sectors. The production of most of the TV programs and series stopped production, and other shooting dates were postponed. The news programs depicted in the studios of the TV stations underwent major changes, as they stopped receiving the audience in the studio, and the technicians and guests who were in the same places were identified at the same time, to respond to the numbers permitted by governments for public gatherings to limit the spread of the virus. Some media experts believe that the Corona virus was not a plague to the media, especially TV stations. The TV program viewers since the crisis started reached high levels that the small screen has not known in decades. The eagerness for new news and entertainment from a wide audience sitting today at home is escalating to levels parallel to the development of the crisis (Al – Jazeera, 2020).

By examining the concept of citizenship, the researcher believes that it means the relationship of the individual to his country, that relationship defined by the constitution and the laws that derive from it, which carry the meaning of equality between individuals who are called citizens. The word "citizenship" is attributed to the homeland, which is the place where the person was born and grew up, as it is attributed to attachment to this country and belonging to its historical heritage, language, customs and values.

There are those who view citizenship as science and work, knowledge and practice, theoretical principles and moral values. This makes it an important media and educational topic, directly related to the political project on which the modern democratic State is based. Citizenship means the individual's enjoyment of rights and duties and exercising them within the framework of a specific geographical spot that has fixed and specific borders known today as the modern nation state that is based on the rule of law (Fawzi, 2007).

Citizenship does not mean merely obtaining nationality, housing and full care from the State. Rather, it includes the rights and duties of the citizen who is entrusted to abide by it, especially defending the country and active participation in its economic, social and political development, and adhering to the principles of religion, language, history, culture, and a sincere desire for cooperation and joint action between the members of society (Al – Rashaida, 2008).

Citizenship defines the system of values and basic behavior for acquiring citizenship and education for it, and defines the social frame of reference for the exercise of rights, duties and relationships between individuals, groups and official bodies representing the State. Citizenship is a political, ethical and cultural process that gives citizens the confidence to actively participate in political, cultural and social life. It enables them to manage the public affairs through the electoral system, whether they are voters or elected for the elected institutions that represent the State of law and express it. True citizenship means moving away from individualism and concern for the public interest, and it is an attribute of a citizen who has rights that he must know and has duties that must be adhered to, and is characterized by loyalty to the country and works on it service always. So citizenship is a welcome feature in any society if it is characterized by certain constraints and specific principles that are at home, such as constitutional and legal rights in different areas of life (Nasser, et.al. 2010).

Citizenship is a sense of belonging and loyalty to home and political leadership that is a source of satisfaction with basic needs and self – protection against fatal dangers (Hilal, 2000). It was defined as a set of political, civil, legal, cultural and educational practices that have been formed over time as a result of social intellectual and political movements in society (Mac Donald, 2003). It is also represented in rights and duties that can be achieved through the individual's enjoyment of a degree of awareness and knowledge while seeking to achieve citizenship, fulfillment and commitment to the use of legitimate means and methods determined by the social system, and the individual learns during his socialization. Thus, the concept of citizenship is defined in social responsibility and social participation as well as political awareness (Al – Sabeeh, 2005).

The media is one of the most important means used in the circulation of multiple points of view and making the various voices heard, allowing for the actual practice of citizenship through participation, criticism and election processes, as well as the ability of the citizen to contribute better to decision making processes in the society to which he belongs. Various media means can enhance the capabilities of citizens by providing them with the necessary knowledge and information, encouraging civic awareness and facilitating dialogue on current issues. The media plays a leading role in relation to the issues of education and citizenship, as it plays its full role in enable citizens to contribute to the promotion of citizenship (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 2009).

The media plays a major role in installing values with individuals and influencing their behavior by receiving the programs that are presented and provided by these means, especially television programs, which usually have a major impact on individuals, especially children. The degree of effect is higher than any other non – media source. It is worth noting that there are programs presented by some space channels through which some values and beliefs that conflict with the existing values and beliefs of society (Al – Kandari, 2002).

Multiple media means have the ability to establish those principles and trends related to the values of citizenship and unity using various methods and programs. As a result, these means perform an important function for society and install positive values in the behavior of members of society (Al – Salal, 2012).

The media, through its various means, has a very important role in building the citizen by enhancing his affiliation and working to educate and introduce him to his rights and duties. This role also expands to include building society through upgrading visions that help individuals become added value in the comprehensive development process. The media is considered a popular platform for expressing citizen's opinions and ideas and presenting his issues. The means of modern media have become among the most important tools that can be used in the process of cultural transportation and exchange of experiences between citizens of one country and between citizens of different countries around the world. In essence, the media is an intellectual treatment, presence, frank interaction, and bold presentation of problems, among them the problem of citizenship, which has become in need of a speedy and successful solution (Hassan, 2013).

**Previous studies**

Al – Amer (2008) conducted a study aimed at identifying the most important dimensions of citizenship in its modern concept and identifying the most important contemporary global variables that reflected on citizenship and find out the nature of youth awareness of citizenship dimensions. The results showed that there was a noticeable increase in youth awareness and their sense of the dimensions of citizenship represented in: identity, affiliation, pluralism, openness, freedom, political participation and citizenship as a whole.

As for Al – Mutairi's study (2009), it aimed at finding out the role of the media and its importance in society, and to identify the concept of social stability and the importance of citizenship in Saudi Arabian society. The results showed that the attitudes of media professionals and faculty members were positive toward the adoption of management and means of communication to achieve the interest of the country. Also, increasing the presentation of informational materials related to the nation's issues. The attitudes of media professionals and faculty members were positive toward the role and means of communication in preserving the customs and traditions of society.

The aim of the study of Al – Salal (2012) was to reveal the role of official and private Kuwaiti satellite channels in promoting citizenship among Kuwaiti youth. Among the results reached was that the percentage of watching Kuwaiti official channels was high and reached nearly 78% of the respondents. While viewing private Kuwaiti space channels was higher, as the percentage of viewing them was 88% of the respondents. The sample members' evaluation of the role of official and private space was medium for both type of space channels.

Valenzuela's study (2010) aimed to identify the effect of the press and media on increasing political participation of young people and spreading their understanding of matters related to citizenship. The study concluded that there was significant correlation that showed the effect of the press and media on the level of young citizens' understanding of citizenship and their understanding of participation in political matters. The results also showed that the news paper's topic and its type affect the citizen who follows the press, given that the topics influence the citizen in another way.

The aim of the study of (Nakki, et.al. 2011) was to identify the relationship of the media with the concepts of citizenship among citizens in Finland. The results showed that the most influential media means were those programs offered on the internet. The media pages and news on the internet enhance the concept of citizenship and the concept of democracy, and help youth category in political participation.

As for the Marco study (2012), it aimed at finding out the level of promoting citizenship by enriching media content in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia. The study concluded that during the 1990s there was a biased way to promote citizenship due to the political divisions of the opposition. The media used to raise such issues, but the media is now more independent, and commercial institutions serve more than serving political goals. The media in Croatia serve citizenship reports. The results showed that the media was politically aligned and served political purposes, and that the general agenda of citizenship emerged through the media, and that a critical and independent media gives a broad democratic space that serves the goals of citizenship.

**Problem of the study**

The study problem is represented by the main question of revealing the role of the Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship in light of Corona's pandemic from the viewpoint of employees in the formal and informal media.

**Objective of the study and its questions**

This study aimed at finding out the role of Jordanian media in supporting citizenship values under the Corona's pandemic, through answering the following questions:

1. What is the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under the Corona's pandemic from the employees' point of view?
2. Are there any significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under Corona's pandemic attributed to gender variable?
3. Are there any significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the role of Jordanian media in supporting citizenship values under Corona's pandemic due to academic qualification variable?
4. Are there any significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under Corona's pandemic attributed to experience variable?
5. Are there any significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the role of Jordanian media in supporting citizenship values under Corona's pandemic attributed to age variable?

**Importance of the study**

The importance of the study comes from the distinguished role that the media plays through its multiple means of influencing individuals who are expoed to it on the one hand, and from the importance of citizenship as a higher value and a basic principle that political systems of different ideologies seek to reinforce among all citizens, especially the new generation, and it can be determined this importance in the following points:

- It is hoped from this study that its results will benefit those in charge of the media and those responsible for it in Jordan, and use these results to prepare targeted media programs that verify the preparation of citizen committed to the values and principles of citizenship.
- No study was conducted at the level of Jordan, according to the researcher's opinion, in light of a global epidemiological conditions.
- Providing the Arab library in general and the Jordanian library in particular with specialized knowledge in the fields of media and citizenship.
- It may be a starting point for other research and studies, as it provides a tool to collect data that has been verified as being valid and reliable.

**Definition of terms**

The terms were defined conceptually and operationally as follows:

**Media:**

Abda (2004) defined the media as a means that works to provide citizens with the right news, sound information and firm facts that help them form a right opinion on a specific event or problem so that this opinion is an objective expression of the public's mentality, attitudes and inclinations.

- It is intended for the purposes of this study, all the visual, audio and readable media in Jordan, whether official or unofficial, and addressed to the Jordanian public.
- The role of the media in supporting citizenship: Operationally defined as the mark obtained by members of the study sample from media employees through their answers to the tool items used in this study.

**Citizenship**

It was defined as a social, political and humanitarian concept of various dimensions, affected by the level of intellectual and political maturity, cultural development and inherited values (Nasser, Shweihat & Al – Ziboon, 2010, 50).

**Covid 19**

It is an infectious disease caused by the last virus that was discovered from the Corona viruses. There was no knowledge of this new virus and its disease before its outbreak in Wuhan, China in December, 2019. Covid 19 has now been transformed into pandemic that affects many countries of the world (World Health Organization, 2020).

**Limitations and delimitations of the study**

- This study was limited to a sample of employees in the Jordanian official and unofficial media for the academic year 2019 / 2020.
- With regard to delimitations, the results of this study are determined by the objectivity of the sample members in their responses to the questionnaire items used in the study.

**Methodology**

The survey methodology was used in this study.

**Population of the study**

The study population consisted of all the media employees working in the formal and informal media in Jordan, who are estimated to number (2500) media employees from both sexes.

**The study sample**

The number of individuals in the study sample was determined by referring to the table of determining sample size from the size of the population prepared by Krejcie & Morgan (1970). The number of the sample subjects reached to (275) employees from both sexes. They were chosen by using the random sample method.

**Tool of the study**

To find out the level of the role that the media plays in supporting citizenship under the Corona pandemic in Jordan, and to achieve the objectives of the study, a questionnaire was developed for this purpose after referring to the relevant theoretical literature and previous relevant studies. The questionnaire was composed, in its initial form, of 43 items.

**Validity of the tool**

To find the validity of the study tool "A questionnaire on the role of the media in supporting citizenship under the Corona pandemic", the "face validity" was used by presenting the questionnaire, in its initial form, to a group of arbitrators with expertise and specialists in the educational level of the (10) faculty members working in Jordanian universities are arbitrators. These arbitrators were asked to express their opinions regarding the items that were included in the questionnaire in terms of the belonging of the items to the fields under which they were placed and the validity of the items and whether they need amendment and what is the proposed amendment, and any other amendments that they deem necessary, as for the items of the questionnaire. After adopting the notes and proposals, (80%) or more of the arbitrators' approval relied on an indicator of the validity of the item, and the questionnaire was settled on (39) items, after deleting three items.

**Reliability of the tool**

The reliability of the tool was confirmed by using two methods, the first was the (test – retest) method, and the internal consistency method using the Cronbach Alpha equation, as the questionnaire was applied to a sample of (20) employees from both sexes outside the study sample. After two weeks passed, it was re-applied to the members of the sample themselves, and them the correlation coefficient value was calculated between the first and second applications using the Pearson correlation coefficient. Table (1) shows that.

**Table (1)**

**Values of the reliability coefficients of the study tool using the test – retest and internal consistency method methods using the Cronbach – Alpha equation**

| No. | Field | Reliability Coefficient by using Cronbach – Alpha equation | Reliability Coefficient by using Pearson correlation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Loyalty | 0.88 | 0.89 |
| 2 | Affiliation | 0.85 | 0.79 |
| 3 | Societal participation | 0.89 | 0.82 |
| 4 | Freedom | 0.84 | 0.78 |
| Total score | | - | 0.85 |

**Equation for correcting answers**

The role of the Jordanian media in supporting citizenship in Jordan was determined according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{High value of the alternative} \quad - \quad \text{The minimum value of the alternative}}{\text{Number of levels}}$$

Thus, the low level is from 1 – 2.33
The medium level is from 2.34 – 3.67
The high level is from 3.68 – 5

**Results of the study**

This section included a presentation of the results of the study, as follows:

**The first question:**

What is the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under the Corona's pandemic from the employees' point of view?

Means, standard deviations, ranks and the degree for the role of Jordanian media in supporting citizenship in Jordan were calculated from the employees' point of view. Table (2) shows that.

**Table (2)**

**Means, standard deviations, ranks and degree for the role of media in supporting citizenship in Jordan from the employees' point of view**

| No | Field | Mean | Standard deviation | Rank | Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Affiliation | 4.35 | 0.65 | 1 | High |
| 2 | Loyalty | 4.20 | 0.79 | 2 | High |
| 1 | Societal participation | 4.10 | 0.81 | 3 | High |
| 4 | Freedom | 3.68 | 0.66 | 4 | High |
| Total score | | **4.01** | **0.53** | - | High |

The result shows that media employees have a great interest in Jordanian media and citizenship, in addition to the interest in the role played by the media in promoting the values of citizenship, which indicates that the Jordanian media has a wide spread and a clear effect on the individuals who receive it, which is reflected in the extent of citizens' acceptance of the programs offered by the Jordanian media.

The results in Table (2) showed that the role of Jordanian media in supporting citizenship was high, as the mean was (4.35) with a standard deviation of (0.65). All the items of this field came in a high degree. It is clear from this result that affiliation is of a great importance, as there can be no sense of affiliation to the individual unless he feels justice and equality between himself and other citizens. Affiliation to the citizen is not possible unless he feels respect for his dignity and appreciation for his actions. This is what Jordan has achieved and has actually achieved on the ground. Justice and quality among citizens are not only a slogan raised for propaganda and media purposes, but are a reality.

The results in Table (2) also showed that the role of Jordanian media in supporting citizenship in the field of "Loyalty" was high, with a mean of (4.20) and a standard deviation of (0.79). All items of this field were high. This result may be due to the fact that Jordanian media have greatly contributed to the promotion of loyalty to the country. This result reflects the recognition of the role of the media in the subject of loyalty to home as an important national subject. Through its various means, the media monitored negative manifestations in society and worked to address them through the purposeful word, the right idea, the right phrase, the programs, symposiums, articles and meetings that contribute to space channels, radio, newspapers and magazines.

The results in Table (2) indicated that the role of Jordanian media in supporting citizenship in Jordan in the field of societal participation was high, with a mean of (4.10) and a standard deviation of (0.81). All items of this field were high. This result showed that the media has a role to play in supporting the association between citizens and various societal organizations, both formal and informal, and the emphasis on the need to utilize resources and opportunities for the common goals of citizens, security, order and safety, as well as encouraging citizens to initiate and cooperate with one another in the service of citizens and the State.

This high result may be attributed to increased awareness of the issues and events surrounding them and the development of dialogue among citizens through their own radio and television programs, meetings, interviews and seminars with various objectives.

The results also indicated in Table (2) that the media's role in promoting citizenship in the field of freedom was high. The mean was (3.68) with a standard deviation of (0.66). All items of this field were high. This result may be attributed to the fact that the Jordanian media, through its multiple means, encourage the building of democratic institutions and the practice of constructive criticism, not demolition, and in that the foundations, of democracy are adopted to be followed by other steps based on these foundations that come through awareness and perception that the media perform at society level, especially, the political awareness of citizens, which is a prelude to promoting the foundations of democracy, in thought and action.

**The second question**

Are there any significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under Corona's pandemic attributed to gender variable?

Means and standard deviations have been calculated for the role of the Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under Corona's pandemic, as well as t-test for two independent samples has been applied due to gender variable. Table (3) shows that.

**Table (3)**
**Means, standard deviations and t-test to demonstrate the role of the Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship in light of Corona's pandemic due to gender variable**

| Variable | Number of sample subjects | Mean | Standard deviation | t-value | Level of significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 165 | 3.87 | 0.89 | 1.44 | 0.12 |
| Females | 119 | 3.97 | 0.81 | | |

Table (3) showed that there were no significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) among employees for the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship in light of the Corona's pandemic attributed to gender variable, as "t" value reached (1.44) at ($\alpha \leq 0.12$).

It appears from this result that males and females were aware of the role of the Jordanian media and its importance in supporting citizenship, and this may be the result of two parties' interest in the issue of citizenship.

**The third question**

Are there any significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the role of Jordanian media in supporting citizenship values under Corona's pandemic due to academic qualification variable?

Means and standard deviations have been calculated for the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under Corona's pandemic due to academic qualification. Table (4) shows that.

**Table (4)**
**Means and standard deviations for the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship in light of Corona's pandemic attributed to academic qualification variable**

| Variable | Number of sample subjects | Mean | Standard deviation | t-value | Level of significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bachelor | 180 | 3.88 | 0.67 | 1.60 | 0.10 |
| Higher studies | 95 | 4.02 | 0.78 | | |

Table (4) showed that there were no significant differences at (α ≤ 0.05) among the employees for the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under Corona's pandemic due to academic qualification variable. The "t" value was (1.60) at (0.10).

This result may be attributed to the fact that media employees who hold bachelors and graduate studies agree in describing the role that the Jordanian media plays in supporting the values of citizenship under corona's pandemic. This may mean that the academic qualification is not among the variables that make the difference in the responses of the holders of both types of qualification.

**The fourth question**

Are there any significant differences at (α ≤ 0.05) in the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under Corona's pandemic attributed to experience variable?

Means and standard deviations were calculated for the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under Corona's pandemic attributed to experience variable. Table (5) shows that.

**Table (5)**
**Means and standard deviations for the role of Jordanian media for the role of Jordanian media in supporting the citizenship values under Corona's pandemic attributed to experience variable**

| Variable | Number of sample subjects | Mean | Standard deviation | t-value | Level of significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Less than 10 years | 106 | 3.91 | 0.98 | 1.22 | 0.22 |
| 10 years and above | 169 | 4.08 | 1.07 | | |

Table (5) showed that there were no significant differences at (α ≤ 0.05) among the employees for the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under Corona's pandemic attributed to experience variable. The "t" value was (1.22) at (0.22) level of significance.

This result can be explained that the variable of experience is not one of the variables that affect respondents' response, so their answers are very close to the role that Jordanian media play in strengthening citizenship values, and maybe there are other variables that are very impressive and make a difference in the responses of the sample subjects.

**The fifth question**

Are there any significant differences at (α ≤ 0.05) in the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under Corona's pandemic due to age variable?

Means and standard deviations were calculated for the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship under corona's pandemic attributed to age variable?. Table (6) shows that.

**Table (6)**
**Means and standard deviations for the role of Jordanian media in supporting the values citizenship under Corona's pandemic attributed to age variable**

| Variable | Number of sample subjects | Mean | Standard deviation | t-value | Level of significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Less than 28 years | 109 | 3.45 | 0.91 | 1.88 | 0.08 |
| 28 years and above | 166 | 4.10 | 0.88 | | |

Table (6) showed that there were no significant differences at (α ≤ 0.05) in the role of Jordanian media in supporting the citizenship values under Corona's pandemic due to age variable. The "t" value was (1.88) at (0.08) level of significance.

This result may be attributed to the fact that media employees, whether they are less than (28) years old or more than 28 years old, agree to describe the role that the Jordanian media plays in supporting the values of citizenship under Corona's pandemic. This may mean that the age variable does not affect the responses of the sample subjects, and if their ages differ, then everyone has a similar perception of this role.

**Recommendations**

In light of the results of the current study, the researcher recommended the following:

- As the role of the Jordanian media in supporting the values of citizenship is high, the researcher recommends maintaining this high degree by providing material and moral support to employees in the Jordanian media institutions to encourage them to do their best to achieve their work objectives.
- Continuous media awareness of citizens regarding citizenship, based on the values that underlie it, the principles that move it, and the employment of the various media in this matter.

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