

The Role of Technology in Causing the Moral Conflict among the Young (Mobile Phone and Facebook as a Model) People in the Jordanian Family

Dr. Haya Muhammad Ismail Al-Hilalat
Jordan - Ma'an - Al-Hussein Bin Talal University
haya_hll@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: This study aimed at identifying The role of technology (Mobile phone and Face book) in causing the moral conflict among the young people in the Jordanian family from the perspective of the young people themselves, and the impact of using technology (Mobile phone and Face book) on the ethical, cultural, and religious values inside the family. The study population consisted of the young people from the ages (12-30 years), according to the scale of the Jordanian Ministry of Youth, from those who live in the northern region, the center and the southern region with a total of (30500) young males and females affiliated to the youth centers in Jordan, according to the Jordanian Ministry of Youth (2016). The study sample was chosen in a random proportional way that makes up 4% of the targeted statistical society. The study used the survey method for data collection, and an especial questionnaire was designed for the study as the study tool. The statistical analysis (SPSS) was used to find out the results. The study concluded a number of results, including that : first, the general level of the dangers resulting from the improper use by the young people in the Jordanian family for technology "Face book was higher than that relating to mobile phones (those dangers were represented by wasting time, the prevalence of electronic violence, and the occurrence of new crimes); second, the general role of technology in causing the moral conflict among the young adults in the Jordanian family was of a high level (for example, the decline of the family role in term of controlling the children and obliging them to be committed to its values); third, the general level for the manifestations of the moral values among the Jordanian family because of the technology (mobile phones and Face book) was of a high level (presented by immigration among the young and reducing the freedom of women). The study concluded a number of recommendations, including: enhancing the family and media awareness regarding the moral and social resulting from using technology.

KEYWORD: technology, moral conflict, face book, mobile phone.

Background and Importance of the Study

The demand that the Arab world is witnessing in dealing with technology (technology) as one of the main and communicative arms of globalization is remarkable, as it carries many Western morals that are different from our societies, and it carries the content affected by the entry of this technology abroad as an identity that highlights the features and characteristics of societies that have changed and differed due to this technology, this introduction of technology to society leaves a certain amount of questioning among scholars about the size and direction of the shift towards technology that Arab societies in general, and the Arab-Islamic family

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more specifically, and the Jordanian family in particular, and the great effects that technology leaves on the various fields and patterns of society, including: The great morals and transformations that they leave, especially on the youth, whether they are positive indicators or negative indicators.

Technology tools - especially communication - have made the individual and the youth in particular live in an open world on all fronts in light of the rapid development of satellite science, satellite broadcasting, websites, cell phones, these developments imposed on individuals, including young people, a new environment replete with variables different from what their ancestors and parents lived in the past, whether in customs, traditions, morals, or ways of living, dialogue, and new behaviors introduced by these modern media, including (Facebook and cell phone).

Since the family is the most important reference group that can influence the behavior of young people, the family is the one that forms most of the individual's morals, attitudes, habits, and culture, it is also considered one of the groups that the individual wants to emulate strongly, especially at the young age in general.

The spread of technology is widely spread in the Jordanian society and the Jordanian family, and with the advent of technology, communication witnessed a qualitative leap, especially with the invention of the radio, television and telephone, and it developed further with the emergence of a new baby with the communication network, which is represented in the Internet, this new technology facilitated communication processes, and brought everything that is far away closer.

Theoretical framework:

The development of the concept of communication technology:

Man, since his existence on the face of the earth, has been moving with the engines that move him, including the engine of morals, where he defines his relationship with others, the child may acquire his moral from the family, then the school, and then the society in the past, and there have been alternatives to these social institutions, and even these institutions have declined to a large extent, and they have been replaced by technology devices in raising children (Wazi and Khoja, 2013).

Tawati (2013) presents the stages of contracts that develop human communication:

- The oral stage: depends on oral communication, the pre-learning stage, that is, the tribal stage, and it took most of human history.
- Copy writing stage: which appeared after Homer in ancient Greece.
- The era of printing: from the year 1500 AD - to the year 1900 AD, approximately.
- The era of electronic media: from approximately the year 1900 AD until the present time.

With the development taking place in communication technology, the concept of communication has evolved, and we can define it as: an interactive, participatory process of transferring and exchanging information, opinions, ideas, feelings, and sensations, between two parties, or several parties, whether it is synchronous or asynchronous (Qajali, 2013) .

The present era has brought with it many changes and developments, especially technological ones, which have greatly affected society and brought about clear changes in it and in its culture, the information revolution and the rapid developments in information and communication technology, the spread of the uses of the Internet, the emergence of the concepts of artificial intelligence, smart systems and multimedia and their applications and investment in modern societies - have had a major role in the emergence of the concept of electronic or digital culture, and in the great speed of access to information and knowledge, Increasing cultural communication through community contact and interaction with other societies, these successive

societal and cultural changes resulting from the uses of information and communication technology imposed on modern societies the necessity of quickly adapting to it, domesticating it and integrating it into its cultural system, and benefiting from it in its development, development and continuity (Hamshari, 2012).

The concept of moral conflict

Socialization and technological conflict tools

The pattern of freedom and respect granted by parents to the child through their actions related to his various personal, social and school affairs, the parents here respect the individuality of the child, and do not impose any absolute authority on him, and they do their best to provide him with all the information he wants and needs so that he can make his own decisions (Al Madanat, 2003).

This pattern is based on a set of principles, the most important of which are (Watfa, 2001):

- **The principle of freedom:** This principle takes various forms, the most prominent of which is the psychological, physical and mental freedom of the child. By psychological freedom, it means that the child should not be forced to adopt emotional attitudes and attitudes, especially the negative ones, we note here that technology has created a space of freedom outside the family space, so that the individual became more inclined to express his opinion away from the patriarchal authority prevailing in the family, which means a collision between fathers and children, and thus a conflict.
- **The principle of dialogue:** Dialogue is the starting point for positive patterns in socialization, and it is based on the principle of criticism and expressing opinions.
- **The principle of self-experience:** It emphasizes the process of free self-flow of the human personality through remotely directed experience by parents, it is represented through technology as becoming a partner in the upbringing process through exclusivity by creating a special atmosphere for individuals away from the family environment, and the control mechanisms that it exercises, it also highlights the responsibility of individuals to express their opinion and the ability to manage a space entity without family restrictions.
- **The principle of responsibility:** It is based on giving the individual a deep sense of his own responsibilities without restrictions or control other than the control of conscience and firm convictions in the soul.
- **The principle of love and acceptance:** Love is an authentic human need. Hence, proper upbringing seeks universal love and develops it in the hearts of children and surrounds them with it, because it constitutes the cornerstone of their personalities, technology has also introduced the principle of love and acceptance through sharing with others and obtaining likes and responses that may be preferable to some individuals over love and acceptance within the family, which causes conflict and collision within the family.

The theory of intergenerational conflict according to Karl Mannheim

Karl Mannheim believes that the conflict between generations, especially the conflict between the young generation and the middle-aged generation, and the conflict between the last generation, and the generation of adults and the elderly, is due to differences in ideas, interests, morals, tendencies, and trends between these generations for reasons related to age differences (Mannheim, 1986), this is because the younger generation believes in tireless movements and speed in performing work, in change and renewal, and in keeping up with the spirit of the times, while adults are slow in movement and slow pace, and they do not believe in renewal and keeping pace with the spirit of the times, but rather they believe in preserving the previous situation, clinging to the past and clinging to its details, reasons and spirituality (Al-Hassan, 2005).

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The problem of the study and its questions

The Jordanian family, as the first institution of the institutions of subsequent socialization, is experiencing changes that are almost revolutionary in the concepts and way of life in the previous decades, as a result of the entry of technology into family life in Jordanian society in all aspects, and especially on the morals inherent in the relationships between spouses, or between children, and the methods of socialization, the impact that has occurred as a result of the spread of social networking sites and cell phones seems to have a clear impact and influence due to the student's coexistence with many students, and as a mother coexisting with her children's dealings with technology. The study seeks to remove the cognitive ambiguity between the role of each of the mobile phones and Facebook in causing the moral conflict among young people of both sexes in the Jordanian family from their point of view by answering the following questions:

- What is the role of technology represented by (Facebook, cell phone) in causing moral conflict among young people of both sexes in the Jordanian family from their point of view?
- What is the effect of the cell phone on the moral system of young people within the family according to the variables (gender, age, place of residence, and educational level)?
- To what extent are young people in the Jordanian family aware of the effects of (the cell phone) on the moral, cultural, religious and political morals within it?
- What is the extent of the effect of Facebook on changing the order of morals in the scale of morals among young people within the family according to the variables (gender, age, place of residence, and educational level)?
- To what extent are young people in the Jordanian family aware of the uses of Facebook, in a way that does not contradict the prevailing system of morals?
- To what extent are young people in the Jordanian family aware of the impact of (Facebook) on the moral, cultural, religious and political morals within it?

The importance of studying:

The importance of this study lies in the following:

First- Theoretical importance:

Presenting a scientific article in the field of technology and moral conflict, which serves as theoretical literature for subsequent studies that may work on accumulating studies in this field due to the scarcity of research and social studies in Jordanian and Arab libraries on technology topics (mobile phones and Facebook together), interconnected with the conflict of morals among Youth within the Jordanian family - within the limits of the student's knowledge.

Monitoring and analyzing the impact of each of (gender, age, place of residence, and educational level) of the impact of (cell phone, and Facebook) on the events of the moral conflict among Jordanian youth of both sexes - from the point of view of the research segment.

Stimulating scientific research in the fields of technology and its associated moral and cultural social effects in bringing about the moral conflict among Jordanian youth, as they live in a society shifting towards the values of modernity and technology, as an intellectual and behavioral arm that influences the family as a basis in societies transforming towards modernity?

Second: the practical importance:

1. Assisting decision possessor- parents first and decision makers second - in preparing programs that help in introducing technology (cell phones, Facebook) into the lives of young people, while minimizing the negative effects resulting from it in order to preserve the Jordanian family and a healthy social structure.
2. Presenting a new scientific and field material, the results of which can be applied in the fields of humanities and broadcasted through the media, with the aim of raising the awareness of young users and their families in the Jordanian family.

Objectives of the study:

- Knowing the role of technology (cell phone and Facebook) in causing the moral conflict among young people in the Jordanian family from the point of view of the young people themselves.
- Monitoring and analyzing the impact of the cell phone on the youth in the Jordanian family - both genders - according to some demographic variables.
- To find out the extent of awareness of young people in the Jordanian family of the impact of technology (cell phone) on the moral, cultural, religious and political values within it from their point of view.
- To find out the extent of awareness among young people in the Jordanian family of the impact of technology (Facebook) on the moral, cultural, religious and political values within it.

Previous and related studies:

A- Studies dealing with the effects of technology on the family:

Al-Tayar's study, (2014), entitled: Communication Networks and their Impact on morals among University Students (Twitter as a Model), the study aimed to demonstrate the impact of social networks on the morals of university students, by identifying sub-goals, they are the negative and positive effects on the use of social networks by university students, and an indication of the impact of social networks in changing social morals among university students, the researcher used the analytical descriptive method, a random sample of (2274) students was selected, which constituted the study population from all students affiliated with King Saud University in Riyadh for the year 1433/1434 AH, the study reached a number of results, the most important of which are: being able to have illegal relationships with the opposite sex, and neglecting religious rituals, and the most important manifestations of the change in morals as a result of communication networks appeared in: Enhancing students' use of social networks, and the ability to boldly address the opposite sex.

There is a statistically significant relationship between the use of the Internet on the one hand, the number of hours of use on the other hand, and the monthly personal contact with the family.

There are no statistically significant differences in the impact of Internet use on personal contact with family and female friends due to the variables of monthly income, specialization, and academic level at the significance level (0.01).

The Internet has an impact on the behavior of female students at Ajloun University College, because it has reduced their desire for face-to-face contact with their families and friends.

(Mahadin, 2008) study, entitled: "The Impact of Technology on Relationships within the Family in Jordanian Society - The Cell Phone as a Model", the study aimed to identify the effect of different cell phone uses on the nature of relationships within the Jordanian family, the study sample was (2643) single, heads of Jordanian families in Karak Governorate, the social survey method was used in it, and a special questionnaire was designed for the purposes of the study, and the results of the study showed that the perceptions of the research segment to know the importance of the cell phone, its development and benefit from its services and

qualitative uses, came to a medium degree, and that there are differences in the segment's perceptions about the impact of the cell phone on the social and economic relations according to different variables: gender, age, educational qualification, monthly income, place of residence, and the high value of the monthly bill compared to the income level of the study sample.

(Al-Mahadin, 2016) study , entitled: "Attitudes of Mutah University Students towards the Possibility of Turning the Cell Phone into a Tool of Contemporary Violence in Jordanian Society", the study aimed to identify the attitudes of Mutah University students towards the possibility of considering the cell phone as one of the tools of social violence in Jordanian society, to achieve its objectives, the study followed the social survey approach, and a questionnaire was designed to collect field information and analyze it in a sample consisting of (396) male and female students from Mutah University, the study reached various results, most notably: the respondents could not do without the cell phone, and their attitudes regarding the cell phone as a tool of violence were of medium degrees, and there is a decline in the students' attitudes towards the economic and social consequences of the wrong use of the cell phone.

(Al-Abidin, 2014) study, entitled: "The Impact of Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube) on the Social, Religious and Political Morals of Jordanian University Students, Each Separately", and on the type of social media used by university students, the purposes and areas of their use and the extent of students' awareness of the positive and negative effects of these methods, the researcher used the social survey method, and his questionnaire was used for the purposes of the study, a sample of (866) male and female students was selected from four public universities and private universities in Amman, among the most prominent results of the study: the presence of positive effects on some social morals prevailing among Jordanian university students, the most prominent of which were: it enhances the morals of work and achievement, and the addition of new linguistic terms and concepts, and there are negative effects on religious morals: the youth's obedience to the authority of religion has weakened, and it helps to spread the morals of religious tolerance, and works to strengthen identity, and the impact on social, religious and political morals depends on the hours of use.

(Othman, 2013) study, entitled: "The impact of using modern communication technology (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube: the most important of which is Facebook) on social morals through social communication between the generation of children and parents." The study aimed to reveal the impact of the use of communication technology on social morals, through social communication between the generation of children and parents, the researchers used the survey method on a random sample of (370) male and female students, and a questionnaire consisting of (21) items distributed over three fields (academic, social, and moral) was applied, the study showed: There is a statistically significant effect of the use of modern communication technologies on social morals through social communication between the generation of parents and children, and there are no statistically significant differences in the effect of the use of modern communication technologies on social morals due to the gender variable.

(Ahmed, 2013) study, entitled: "The use of social networking sites by the head of the family (Facebook) and its relationship to her various roles." The study aimed to identify the use of social networking sites by the head of the family (Facebook) and its relationship to her carrying out her various roles and some variables of the socio-economic level of the family, the researcher used the descriptive analytical method, and a questionnaire was designed for the purposes of the study, the sample consisted of (400) female heads of household from different social, economic and educational levels, the study reached a number of results, the most important of which are: There are statistically significant differences between the degree of response of rural and urban female heads of household in each of using the social networking site (Facebook) and carrying out their various roles according to the variable of place of residence, and that there are statistically significant differences between the degree of using the social networking site (Facebook) and the different

roles of the head of the family, according to the age variable in favor of the young housewife, the study also demonstrated the existence of a positive correlation between the use of the social networking site (Facebook) by the head of the family and its relationship to her performance of her various roles.

Second: Previous foreign studies:

(Axelle, 2015) study, titled: "Psychopathological profiles of adolescent and young adult problematic Facebook users," The study aimed to identify and explore the features of the psychological problems of adolescents and young adults who use Facebook and their motives for using Facebook, symptoms of depression, social anxiety, personal characteristics of the user, parental bonding, attachment to friends, a three-cluster sample was used and consisted of 456 adolescent youth and adults between the ages of 12-25 with a Facebook account, who answered an online self-questionnaire to evaluate Facebook, the study reached a number of results, the most important of which are: In the first group, there is a high percentage of symptoms of depression, social anxiety, as for the results of the second group, it showed a high percentage of feeling and doubt, and low levels of other psychological variables, and the third group: "low traits" were much lower than the average in all psychological symptoms.

Mac Andrew & Jeong, 2012, study, titled: "Who Does What On Face Book? Age, Sex, and Relationship Status As Predictors Of Face book Use Original Research Article" the study aims to learn more about how people use Facebook, in a study of an international sample of Facebook users via the Internet and the activities they do, the sample included 1026 Facebook users, 284 males and 735 females, with an average age of 24-30, both males and females, and the results of the study show: There are many main effects of age and gender, as it was found that females spend more time on Facebook, in addition to having more friends through Facebook, it was also found that females are more inclined to use pictures for their profiles, and the study also showed that women and the elderly are among the most active participants on the Internet, it also showed that the marital status has an effect on the activity of male Facebook users, but its effect is less on the activity of females, the study concluded that: females use more photos and profiles than males, and the marital status affects the activity of male Facebook users, its effect is less for females, so people spend more time browsing the pages of others of the same age, and females spend more time than males browsing the pages of others of the same sex, as for age, it has a negative impact on the activity of Facebook users.

(Shen & Kalifa, 2010) study, entitled: "Face book Usage Among Arabic College Students" Uses of Facebook among university students in the United Arab Emirates, university students in the United Arab Emirates, with a focus on gender differences in the nature of use, the study sample consisted of (128) male and female students, and a survey questionnaire was distributed to them, the results of the study showed the tendency of individuals to use the Facebook network (Face Book) in order to strengthen existing relationships such as friends and relatives, and the results of the study also showed some concerns about the impact of social networks on the Arab-Islamic culture of society, it also showed: These networks have a clear impact on their self-concept, especially females, whose responses about willingness to welcome new friendships and ideas were similar to males' responses, which contributes to bridging the social gap between them and males, and helping them in self-determination.

The study population and its sample

Study population: The study population consists of Jordanian youth affiliated with youth centers within the age group (12-30) years, according to the approval of the Ministry of Youth affiliated with centers within this category, from all the governorates of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and their number is about (30500) members. (The Supreme Council for Youth, 2016)

Study sample: Due to the size of the study population and its geographically distant distribution, a proportional random sample was taken, which constitutes 4% of the target statistical community, it was

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selected from youth centers in the governorates of the Kingdom, according to geographical regions, note that the Kingdom is geographically divided into three regions: the North Region, which includes the governorates: (Irbid, Mafraq, Jerash, and Ajloun), and the central region, which includes the governorates of (Al-Asimah, Al-Zarqa, Al-Balqa, and Madaba), and the southern region, which includes the governorates of: (Karak, Tafila, Ma'an, and Aqaba), where the number of sample members from the regions was determined according to the number of members affiliated with the centers therein, and a total of 1300 questionnaires were applied to the targeted sample during the application process, which lasted for three consecutive weeks, and the researcher distributed the questionnaires by hand, to the members present and participating in the various youth activities in the centers in the northern region of Irbid in Al-Hassan Youth City, Ajloun Governorate, Ajloun Youth Center, Ajloun Youth Center, Jerash Region, Souf Youth Center, and the Central Region through youth centers.

Table (1). The numbers of the society and the study sample by region

Territory	Society	Sample	Ratio (%)
North	8774	350	3.99
Middle	8218	328	3.99
South	13508	537	3.98
Total	30500	1215	3.98

The following describes the characteristics of the study sample of the members affiliated with youth centers in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

A- The gender variable

Knowing the gender composition of youth helps to know the needs of each type, as the desires of young people to communicate with technological means differ according to whether they are male or female.

Table (2). Distribution of study sample members according to gender

Variable	Variable classes	Sample number	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	853	70.21
	Feminine	362	29.79
	Total	1215	100

Table (2) shows that there are significant differences between the percentage of male youth and the percentage of female youth, the percentage of males in the study sample was 70.21%, compared to 29.79% of females, the researcher explains this result to the nature of the tribal Jordanian society, which is characterized by preserved customs and traditions, and the predominance of social factors that determine the participation of girls in youth community activities and events.

B- The age variable

Table (3). The distribution of the study sample according to the age variable

Variable	Variable classes	Sample number	Percentage (%)
Age	12-15	293	24.1
	16 - 20	476	39.2
	21 - 25	271	22.3
	26 - 30	175	14.4
	Total	1215	100

It is clear from Table (3) that 39.2% of the study sample is from the age group (16-20) years, and that 24.1% of the study sample is from the age group (12-15) years, and that 22.3% of the study sample is from the category The age group is (21-25) years, and finally 14.4% are (26-30) years old.

C- The social status variable

Table (4). Distribution of study sample members according to social status

variable	Variable classes	Sample number	Percentage (%)
social status	Single	1041	85.7
	Married	174	14.3
	Total	1215	100

D- The place of residence variable: The place of residence is one of the important indicators in directing the behavior of young people towards technology and the extent of their use of it. Table (5) shows the distribution of the study sample of young people according to their place of residence.

Table (5). Distribution of the study sample according to the variable of place of residence

Variable	Variable classes	Sample number	Percentage (%)
Place of residence	City	661	54.4
	Countryside	270	22.2
	Desert	147	12.1
	Camp	137	11.3
	Total	1215	100

From table (5), we find that the highest percentage of young people in the study sample was from urban residents, who constituted the largest percentage, 54.4%, as for the countryside population, they constituted 22.2%, the desert population 12.1%, and finally the camp residents, who constituted the lowest percentage, at 11.3%.

E- The variable of the monthly income of the family

Table (6). Distribution of the study sample according to the variable of the monthly income of the family

Variable	Variable classes	Sample number	Percentage (%)
The monthly income of the family "Jordanian dinars"	300 or less	176	14.5
	300-500	442	36.4
	500-700	424	34.9
	700 and over	173	14.2
	Total	1215	100

It is clear from Table (6) that the highest percentage of young people in the study sample were from the income category (300-500) dinars, who constituted the largest percentage, 36.4%, as for the income group (500-700) dinars, they accounted for 34.9%, and for the income group (300 or less) they accounted for 14.5%, and finally for the income group (700 or more) they constituted the lowest percentage, with a rate of 14.2%.

Variable number of hours of using the social networking site "Facebook".

To identify the number of hours that young people, the study sample, use social networks "Facebook", the frequencies and the relative importance of the level of use were found, Table (7).

Table (7). The relative distribution of the number of hours of daily use of the social networking site "Facebook"

Number	Hours of use	Repetition	Percentage (%)
1	Less than an hour	400	32.9
2	1-2	490	40.3
3	2-3	252	20.7
4	3 hours or more	74	6.1
	Total	1215	100

Table (8) shows the number of hours of daily use of the social networking site "Facebook" for the study sample, and it is noted that most of them spend a period of two hours or less, at a rate of 73.2%, while 20.7% of the sample spends from two to less than three hours per day on social networking on Facebook, as for those who spend long periods of time, up to more than three hours a day, their percentage reached 6.1%.

3-3 The study tool

The nature of the study required the design of a questionnaire as a main tool for collecting field data from the targeted study sample, and the questionnaire was used in this study, as it is more suitable for this type of studies with the aim of achieving the objectives of the study and answering its questions, and given its nature that was conducted through a field survey, in preparing the study tool, I followed the scientific foundations for building it and subjecting it to validity and reliability tests, according to the following procedural steps:

Building the study tool: To collect the data of the field study, a questionnaire was built for the study, after conducting a desk survey, examining the theoretical side, and previous studies related to its subject, after the study tool was prepared in its initial form, it was subjected to the arbitration process, some modifications were made, and it was approved in its final form, in drafting the items of the questionnaire, the researcher took into account that they be in the first person, and not use the negative form, so as not to confuse the respondent, and that one item has only one meaning, provided that the sample respond to each item of the questionnaire, according to the five-point Likert scale (very high, high, medium, low, very low) corresponding to the scores (5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1) on Arrangement for each item.

Tests of validity and reliability

A- Apparent validity

In order to verify the apparent validity of the study tool, the researcher presented the study tool in its initial form to (6) faculty members in the Department of Sociology from Jordanian universities - Appendix A-, this is to obtain their views on the axes and items of the study, the extent to which they meet the elements of the subject of the study, the adequacy of the items in each axis, and the extent to which the proposed items need to be amended or deleted, in addition to the clarity of the wording of the items, as well as the extent to which the axes of the questionnaire are able to address the problem of the study in a way that achieves its objectives, the arbitrators expressed their opinions and observations regarding the appropriateness of the items, as well as amending some items and drafting them more accurately and clearly.

Youth and Facebook in the Jordanian family and the conflict of social morals

It is clear from the results of the study that there is a role for technology in causing a conflict in social morals by enhancing the sense of alienation among young people from their families, and that is through the level of answers that came high for the study sample represented in the item "Technology has enhanced the feeling of alienation among young people within the Jordanian family", where the arithmetic mean was (3.96), and the standard deviation was (1.03), as young people prefer to be busy with their phones and Facebook pages even

in the presence of family, or meeting with friends and relatives, this was confirmed by the results of a study (Mahadin, 2008) on the importance of the cell phone, and a study (Abu Arqoub and Khaddam, 2012) on the number of hours of Internet use and monthly personal contact with the family Youth and Facebook in the Jordanian family and the conflict of religious morals

The results of the study showed that there is an important dimension in the field of respondents' assessment of the role of technology in causing moral conflict in the Jordanian family, including the aspect of morals religious, there are parts of receiving publications that contain inappropriate images and clips, distraction from performing religious duties, creating a void between the virtual world and the real world, and entering prohibited sites.

The results of the study showed that there is a high level of manifestations of moral conflict in the Jordanian family due to technology (Facebook, cell phone), the high manifestations of the conflict through the study centered on the dispersion of awareness among young people as a result of the use of technology in the Jordanian family, and enhancing the sense of alienation among young people within the Jordanian family, there is also an emphasis on the role of technology in promoting the morals of violence, and it came to a moderate degree among young people in the Jordanian family.

Among the most important manifestations of the family's moral conflict due to technology (Facebook, cell phone) are the following:

An impact on the thinking of young people, as the results of the study showed a high level of the reality of the responses to the item "awareness among young people is dispersed as a result of the use of technology in the Jordanian family" with an arithmetic mean of the answers 4.24, and a standard deviation of 90, this is due to the long hours that young people spend using technology, which may be at the expense of delaying some of the duties and obligations of the individual himself or the family, this is what (Al-Zayoud, 2012) indicated in the text that there are factors related to the personality of young people through the prevalence of irresponsibility and dependence on the West in production, and the emergence of cultural dependency for many thinkers, intellectuals, and academics, until it became common in our Arab world to prefer graduates of Western schools and universities, and to prefer those who are fluent in the English language.

Impact on women's freedom: Despite the openness that took place due to technology and social networking sites, including Facebook, and the image culture, however, there are restrictions that are practiced and placed to limit the presence of women in this open virtual space by the individuals themselves, and sometimes by women by virtue of the social heritage on which they were brought up, the item reflects women's freedom at a high level and states: "Restrictions are imposed on women's freedom as a result of the use of technology in the Jordanian family", where the arithmetic mean of the answers to this item was 3.73, and a standard deviation of 90. This result reflects much of the reality that is practiced by males on females, or even by females in not accepting female expression of themselves, or putting personal pictures and different opinions, where there is a control authority over this freedom exercised by individuals by transferring it from the real world to the virtual one, this is what was indicated by (Al-Musalami and Sayed, 2009) that the revolution in information and communications and keeping pace with changes and developments led to large-scale changes in social morals, lifestyle, and behavior, which led to a loss of standards, a change in the role of men and women, an increase in family disintegration, and the breakdown of family ties.

The fifth question, what is the level of impact on family relations as a result of the penetration of technology (Facebook, cell phone) on members of the Jordanian family from the point of view of the study sample?

The study showed that there was a high level of influence on family relations as a result of the introduction of technology (Facebook, cell phone) on members of the Jordanian family, the general average of the study sample's responses was (3.82), with a standard deviation of 95. and also as a result of the use of technology

by young people in the Jordanian family, and the study showed that a low level of youth acceptance of social relations through technology over social relations with relatives and friends in the Jordanian family.

Social relationships with relatives and friends

The results showed that young people are more inclined to share their privacy through technology outside the family, at a high level according to the item (young people prefer to share their privacy with friends through technology rather than with their families within the Jordanian family, but the relationships, according to what the study showed, they prefer in social activity friends from the periphery, as the average responses of individuals came to the item (Young people prefer social relationships through technology over social relationships with relatives and friends in the Jordanian family).

The relationship between spouses and children

The results of the study showed that there is a gap that occurs between fathers and children as a result of technology, and the responses of the respondents were high according to the item (technology has created a negative gap between youth and fathers and mothers within the Jordanian family

Youth and marriage

The results of the study showed that there is a delay in the age of marriage, so that young people may prefer to have relationships outside the marital bond, and the reason is due to the high cost of living and dowries, and since the psychological and emotional need is met by establishing acquaintance through technology without marriage.

Application recommendations:

- Supporting family and media awareness of the social and ethical risks resulting from the use of technology, and family participation with children in explaining the importance of using the Internet and identifying its advantages and disadvantages.
- Developing media awareness programs for young people to rationalize the use of technology, and issuing a university informative pamphlet to be distributed within the university and youth clubs, spreading awareness among young people of the need to benefit from technology (cell phones and Facebook) in a positive way.
- The importance of cultural communication with Jordanian youth away from technology through volunteer work, workshops, clubs, and strengthening work morals among young people in civil society institutions and universities.
- Activating the role of mosques and churches to strengthen religious morals, spread religious tolerance, and reject violence that may promote the misuse that may be reinforced through the misuse of technology among young people in society.
- Conducting scientific research on other areas of technology used by young people in the Jordanian family, such as (Snapchat, Instagram, and WhatsApp).
- Conducting studies concerned with analyzing the content of technology used by young people in the Jordanian family and its implications.

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