

The Impact of Satellite Programs on Forming the Religious Awareness among Individuals with Motor and Visual Disabilities in Jordan

Dr. Ihsan Ghdifan Ali Alsari

Al Albayt University
Jordan

Abstract

This study aimed to identify the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan where the study sample has been selected purposely consisting of (300) individuals with motor and visual disabilities and the researcher used the descriptive and analytical approach; to achieve the objectives of the study, data was collected from a questionnaire distributed to the members of the study, which consisted of 10 items; the questionnaires have been confirmed through being presented on a group of ten arbitrators experienced in the field to express their opinions on the appropriateness of these items. The quintet Likert scale was used to correct the study tools through giving each item one degree out of the following five degrees (strongly agree, agree, uncertain, disagree, strongly disagree) respectively representing (5,4,3,2,1). Furthermore, the following arithmetic means were adopted for analyzing results: (1-2.33) low level, (2.34- 3.67) an average level, and (3.68- 5) a high level. The results showed that the arithmetic means have ranged between (1.72 - 3.80), where the item "I listen to the religious programs on the satellite channels" came in the first place by the highest arithmetic mean (3.80), while the item "satellite channels present religious issues related to persons with disabilities" came in the last rank by an arithmetic mean of (1.72), and the arithmetic mean of the tool as a whole was (2.91) by an average impact. The results of the study indicated the absence of statistically significant differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$) due to the type of disability (motor, visual). The researcher recommended including individuals with motor and visual disabilities in the satellite programs in general and the religious satellite programs, in particular as well as increasing the religious programs on satellite which will contribute to forming a good religious awareness for individuals in general, and individuals with disabilities in particular.

Keywords: satellite programs, religious awareness, the physically disabled, the visually disabled

Introduction:

Visual media programs still have a great interest in spite of the presence of other audible and readable means; such programs are the closest to people; the characteristics of such satellite programs have attracted many people in media and others interested in developing the society in general. In the case of Jordan, there was no official television that there were only some satellite channels. (Sabri and Abdo, 2008). Many studies state that individuals and youth in particular tend to watch the satellite programs in Jordan due to the various TV programs in all fields which increased the ratio of watching the broadcasting programs largely; there are also specialized media programs targeting the individuals with disabilities and the disability issues handling the most important issues in the light of the convention on the rights of persons with disabilities and asking for the rights of such category in general. (Al-Tamimi, 2009).

Almost individuals with motor and visual disabilities are the largest category that watch the satellite programs in comparison with other people with disabilities due to their large leisure time and their dependence on the sense of hearing by the blind; the presenters of the satellite programs related to the people with disabilities in Jordan are also disabled; therefore, they introduced new topics such as raising the awareness in general, whether religious, political, social or legal contributing to the empowerment and development of their capacity to advocate for their rights and identify and do their duties. (Al-Khalidi, 2015)

Study Problem and Significance

There is no doubt that the different means of media one of which is the satellite channels and programs contribute in forming the awareness in general and the religious awareness in particular for the individuals with disabilities; they are one of the foundations on which the process of empowering and strengthening the capacities of persons with disabilities in terms of the religious awareness in Jordan is built. Answering the questions of the study presents vital data and information for those in charge of educating the individuals in general and individuals with disabilities, decision-makers, and those from the public and private sectors interested in media education; accordingly, the problem of the current study lies in identifying the impact of the satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among the individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan and it may contribute in providing information about the level of the effectiveness of the satellite programs in forming the religious awareness of individuals with disabilities.

Study Questions

This study is to answer the following questions:

- What is the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan?
- Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) in the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness of individuals with disabilities in Jordan due to the variable of the type of disability (motor, visual)?

Study Importance:

This study stems its importance from being the foundation on which the plans of developing satellite programs depend in a way that benefit the people with disabilities in general in Jordan in light of the fact that any effective development plan must be based on an accurate description of the existing reality in all its aspects, which is sought by the current study. It is hoped that the results of this study could help those involved in radio and television institutions, universities, and ministries involved in planning to implement media awareness practices in an appropriate way. This study can contribute to the following:

1. Provide information on the effectiveness of the satellite programs in forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan.
2. Provide and develop radio training and rehabilitation programs to prepare the individuals with motor and visual disabilities within their actual needs and abilities.

Study Objectives

There are several objectives of the study, including:

- Identifying the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan.
- Understanding the differences in the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan due to the variable of the type of disability.

Study Limitations

The current study was limited to:

- Spatial limitations: the study is limited to the individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan (the provinces of the capital, Irbid and Ma'an).
- Temporal limitations: the study was applied in the academic year of 2015/2016
- Human limitations: the study sample is limited to the intended sample of the individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan in the provinces of (the capital, Irbid, and Ma'an).
- Objective limitations: the study is limited to identifying the impact of the satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan.

Operational Definitions:

- Satellite programs: all programs presented by various TV channels that contribute to forming the religious awareness of the individuals in the Jordanian society.

- Religious awareness: the extent of the availability of the right information on the Islamic religion from the psychological, moral, and mental aspects as well as other aspects for the individuals with disabilities in Jordan.
- Individuals with Disabilities: the people who suffer from motor or visual incompetence that significantly hinders their ability to move or see; they occur in people aging 18 years old or above.

Theoretical Framework and Previous Studies

Satellite Programs

Through the mass communication process, the idea moves from the sender to the recipient through a mass means to identify the behavior of the recipient (Hillard, 2004). Communication is conducted through the communication means with the ability to transfer the mass messages to a large number of people with different trends and levels; this type of communication is important and dangerous since it moves the public opinion to a certain problem; examples of means of mass communication include radio, television, channels, newspapers, magazines, and satellite TV; communication is considered a social process that is clear through the communication relationship, which is not limited to the sender, message and recipient but is subject to the social conditions in which the message is either accepted or rejected. Communication has a vital role in the development processes since it is a tool for the development of both the human and the knowledge (Nassar, 2007).

Some of the characteristics of the mass communication include the following:

1. Large size of the audience and its lack of homogeneity in customs, traditions, values, age and gender.
2. Unilateral communication from the sender to the recipient and the limited feedback if no studies are conducted to recognize it.
3. The rapid spread of the message and its wide reach to a large number of people; the message may also be issued from large institutions that have their laws, budget, policies and targets with the use of complex and advanced machines. (Al-Shamimri, 2010).

TV:

With the beginning of the twentieth century, the first experiments on the TV in both the US and Europe began based on the previous scientific research on the emergence of the television represented in the experiments of the telegraph, radio, optical imaging and telecommunications. Vladimir Zorabgan's invention of the copying machine used in television is considered a development towards discovering the television; in 1924, the British John Bird applied the idea of television bringing it out of the theoretical and scientific experience to a live experience through transferring a faded image of a small cross with his abstract devices of a small screen hanging on the wall. (Al-Mousa, 2009) Allen B. DuMont is the first inventor of the TV since he developed the receiving valves; the first television station was set up in Paris in 1936 and in 1939, the first station of the regular TV programs was established in the USA;

After the end of the World War II in 1953, the colored TV appeared and the recipients spread along with the broadcasting stations widely in both the developing and developed countries; the television has a number of characteristics that it addresses both the senses of hearing and sight of the viewer being the closest means of the communication in person; it is also characterized by being selfish and current through its distant vision of the current events and plays. The television plays an important role in bringing people together in terms of culture and civilization; however, it lacks the sound of the echo and contributes in the family disintegration since the family members spend long hours watching TV and finally it contributes in spreading the culture of corruption (Owaimer, 2013).

Motor Disability:

Although differences appear when defining the motor disability, the literature on these definitions agree that it is a case of nervous, bone or muscle weakness or that it is a chronic disease requiring a therapeutic, educational and academic intervention so as the child with disabilities can physically benefit from the educational programs (Al-Azza, 2000). Motor disability can be defined as: the cases of individuals who suffer from a deficiency in their motor ability or activity in a way that affects their mental, social and emotional growth and calls for the need for special education (Obaid, 2000).

Despite the fact that there are many definitions of motor disability, they include the following:

- The presence of a defect in all the organs responsible for the occurrence of disability, whether nervous, bone or muscle.
- This disability deprives the disabled individual from carrying out the functions that must be performed by the body related to his physical life.
- This case requires a social, professional and medical intervention.
- Its cause can be congenital or acquired.

Prevalence of Motor Disability

The prevalence of physical and motor disabilities differ by the criterion used in the definitions; it is not easy to determine the prevalence of physical and motor disabilities in any society and it may increase rather than decrease in light of the development in the diagnostic tools and services of physical diseases and disabilities.

Accordingly, the ratio of disability in the society represents (0.005 to 0.003); the use of modern medical devices in childbirth sometimes leads to cases of disability in children during childbirth (Al-Qaryouti et al., 2001). In another study, (Heward & Orlansky, 1980) state that (0.5%) is the prevalence ratio of physical disabilities. In Jordan, the report issued by the Queen Alia Fund for Jordanian Social and Volunteer work (1979) indicates that the percentage of people with disabilities is 34.3% of the total of the disabled in Jordan. (Al-Rousan, 2001).

Classification of motor disability

Classifications of physical and motor disability vary. During the first period, some terms that refer to broad categories appear followed by the subcategories; however, we will discuss the classification handling the physical and motor disability according to the place of infection as follows:

- Neurological Impairments
- Skeleton Impairments
- Muscular Impairment

Visual Disability:

Before presenting the definitions of the visual disability, we should know two terms in the visual impairment: the blind and the visually impaired. The blind is the person who lost the sense of sight, or who has no sufficient vision to be used while the visually impaired is the person who has visual residues that can be used. (Obaid, 2000).

The visual acuity of the visually impaired ranges from 6/20 to 6/60 in meters or from 70/20 to 200/20 in law; from the perspective of education, they are considered as students who need assistive devices in solving and learning various tasks and duties.

Prevalence

The prevalence of visual impairment varies from one environment to another and from a society to another, so the prevalence depends on the test used or the intended age group. Statistics indicate that there are more than (35 million) blinds, and nearly (120 million) visually impaired and that nine out of ten blind people are from the developing countries. The current number of the world's population is (5.8) billion people which will rise to (7.9) billion people in 2020, out of which there will be (1.2) billion people less than sixty years, 54 million will be suffering from a visual impairment, and the rest age groups will reach to 21 million people. (Obaid, 2000). Therefore, there is variation in the results of statistics related to the visual disability. Accordingly, it could be argued that out of each (1000) visually handicapped people, the ratio ranges (15-50), which will increase with age.

Causes of the Visual Disability

There many causes of the visual disability that they may be before, during or after delivering the baby; the age of the individual and the degree and form of the visual disability differ from one individual to another that the child affected with the visual disability before six –the congenital disability –is different from that affected after six – the acquired disability since the last has been presented with the visual concepts, so they realized their meanings, and drew their mental picture in the brain.

Accordingly, there are many causes of the visual disability including:

1. Cataract, Glaucoma, Diabetes, Retinal Detachment, Retinoblastoma, Macular Degeneration, Strabismus, Albinism, and Nystagms.

The Diagnosis of Visual Disability

Individuals who suffer from visual problems differ from ordinary people, so that the individuals who suffer from visual problems show certain symptoms such as rubbing eyes or suffering from headaches while reading, and other indicators, which will be mentioned afterwards. The visual ability is measured by a Snellen Chart which consists of symbols in eight rows in the form of (C or E), where the person sits six meters away from the chart and has to determine the opening of the symbol; this is called the traditional method; as for the modern method, it is conducted through the use of modern devices in order to measure and diagnose the visual ability with the help of the ophthalmologist, who identifies the type and extent of the visual problem.

Forms of Visual Disability

The forms or manifestations of the visual disability are largely linked with the causes that created such different shapes; some of the forms of visual impairment include the following:

1. Myopia

Myopia affects the individual when the light focuses in front, instead of on the retina; this case causes a difficulty in seeing distant objects; sight can be corrected by glasses with concave lenses through which the light is reflected above the retina not before it.

2. Hyperopia

It is opposite to myopia, where the eye ball is short and the light focuses behind, instead of on, the retina; this results in difficulty in seeing close objects and can be corrected by using glasses with convex lenses.

3. Astigmatism

Individuals are infected with astigmatism when having abnormalities in the cornea or retina as a result of the light reflecting irregularly either in front of, behind or above the retina causing inability to see things; sight can be corrected by using glasses with cylindrical lenses to collect the rays.

4. Strabismu

One of the factors leading to impaired vision and it must be treated specially in childhood; parents should visit the doctors when their children suffer from it in childhood since the early intervention helps in the positive development and hinders any complications that may cause other problems. Strabismu can be either genetically or as a result of the weakness of one or both eyes or it may be caused by a weakness of the eye muscles.

5. Conjunctivitis

Conjunctivitis with its different forms and causes (virus or bacteria, etc.) affects vision; it is an inflammation of the conjunctiva. The person affected by it suffers from ruddiness in the eye, itchiness, feeling of having sand in the eye, and many tears and secretions and it can be treated by using sunglasses and medical drops.

Previous Studies

Reviewing the literature related to the media education, we find that there are very few studies; therefore, the researcher surveyed the literature associated with the topic of the search and concluded the following studies:

(Al-Majali, 2014) conducted a study on identifying the role of the Jordanian television in developing the political knowledge of people with disabilities in Jordan; the study sample consisted of 400 people with disabilities (auditory, visual, motor, and other disabilities).

The results of the study showed that there is few number of hours presented for the people with disabilities in the Jordanian television programs which do not meet their needs and interests, insufficient programs, and the absence of statistically significant differences due to gender, age and the type of disability in favor of males. (Al-Naimi, 2013) conducted a study that aimed at identifying the role of the talk shows on the Jordanian television in educating the students of Jordanian universities, where the study sample consisted of 400 male and female students from Yarmouk University.

The results showed that (63%) of the sample members watch the Jordanian television programs and the highest rate of watching the Jordanian TV daily was (48%) for an hour or less; furthermore, the study results showed that the degree of watching the talk shows was moderate.

(Hammad, 2013) conducted a study to identify the role of the Palestinian satellite channels in forming the public awareness among the university students in Gaza, where the study sample consisted of 350 students; the results of the study showed that the political topics obtained the highest priority followed by both the regional and international issues; the attention in the Palestinian political issues obtained the first rank followed by the monthly income in terms of attention and interest. (Abu harbid, 2010) conducted a study aiming at identifying the role of the audible and visual media in educating the young where the study sample consisted of 600 male and female young Palestinians; the study concluded that the local partisan means of media had obtained the first rank followed by both the news bulletins (second rank) and the political satellite programs (third rank). (Vreese, 2004) conducted a study that aimed at identifying the impact of the news programs, whether political, religious or news; the study sample consisted of 145 individuals from the Netherlands. The study results indicate that the people acquiring large political knowledge are significantly affected by the news processing than those interested in the political and religious knowledge.

Method and Procedures

This section provides a description of the members of the study, the study tool, the application procedures followed by the researcher and the statistical processing of data.

Study Methodology

The researcher used the descriptive and analytical approach to identify the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness of the individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan.

Study Society and Sample

The study society consisted of all the individuals with the motor and visual disabilities in Jordan who have reached the age of 18 years and above while the study sample consisted of (300) persons with motor and visual disabilities from the provinces of (the capital, Irbid, and Ma'an), who were intentionally selected. Table (1) shows that

Table 1: The study sample distribution

province disability type	Amman		Irbid		Ma'an		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
motor	30	20	33	17	27	23	150
visual	25	25	29	21	30	20	150
Total							300

Study Tools

To answer the questions of the study, the researcher designed a questionnaire, in order to identify the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan, where the researcher used the tools and means appropriate to the nature of the study to collect the necessary information, which included the following:

- The questionnaire of the impact of the satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan; it consisted of (10) items and the study tool has been developed according to the following procedures:
- A review of the theoretical literature and the previous studies on satellite programs.
- The views of a group of individuals with motor and visual disabilities on the importance of satellite programs in forming religious awareness were explored.
- Analysis of the collected reviews and information relevant to the subject of the study.

2. Based on the previous literature related to the study subject and the views of the individuals with motor and visual disabilities, the researcher was able to develop the study tool which is a questionnaire consisting of 10 items, which were presented to ten experienced arbitrators to express their opinion on the appropriateness of these items; 80% of arbitrators recommended the deletion of a part of these items which was actually done since such questions do not belong or do not measure the impact of satellite programs, which was represented through other items; accordingly, the final image of this part of the questionnaire was set by (10) items.

The quintet Likert scale was adopted to correct the study tools through giving each item one degree out of the following five degrees: (strongly agree, agree, uncertain, disagree, strongly disagree) digitally represented by (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) respectively; the following arithmetic means were adopted for the purposes of analyzing the results: (1-2.33) low level, (2.34- 3.67) average level, and (3.68- 5) high level.

Tool Validity and Reliability: the validity of the study tool was confirmed through being presented to ten experienced arbitrators in the field, who confirmed the honesty and validity of the questionnaire; the indicators of the tool reliability were calculated through extracting the reliability values of the scale through the internal consistency via the Cronbach's alpha equation where the reliability rates reached (0.89).

Study Procedures

After setting the study questionnaire in its final case, the researcher conducted the following actions:

1. Setting the questionnaire in its preliminary image after reviewing the theoretical literature.
2. Judging the questionnaire and extracting its indicators of honesty and reliability.
3. Identifying the study society and sample from the individuals with motor and visual disabilities through contacting with the institutions and associations that provide services to them in three provinces (the capital, Irbid, and Ma'an)
4. The researcher communicated with the members of the study sample and identified the time and place.
5. Distributing the scale to the members of the study so they can fill it.
6. Collecting and emptying (350) pieces of information/data out of which (50) pieces were excluded for their incomplete answers reaching to the total of (300) pieces of information.
7. Computerizing data so they can be statistically treated so as to reach to the results.

Statistical Analysis

The current study is a survey, which depends on the survey method of the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan. To answer the first question of the study, the arithmetic means and standard deviations of each question in the questionnaire were calculated. However, to answer the second question of the study, T- test was used.

Study Results

The first question: What is the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan?

To answer this question, the arithmetic means and standard deviations were extracted to get the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness for individuals with motor and visual disabilities; table 2 illustrates this.

Table 2: Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan

no	Item	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Level
1	I listen to the religious programs on the satellite TV	3.80	.9260	high
2	the satellite programs offer useful religious information	3.56	.6600	medium
3	satellite programs present new and advantageous religious issues	3.76	.9260	high
4	satellite channels present religious programs that develop my religious awareness	1.74	0.516	Low
5	satellite programs present religious issues related to persons with disabilities	1.72	0.483	Low
6	for me, the religious satellite programs have priority over other programs	1.87	0.520	Low
7	I think that the satellite programs develop my religious knowledge well	3.62	.6860	medium
8	satellite programs answer many religious questions for me	3.61	.6790	medium
9	the current satellite programs are sufficient for educating me with the religious issues	1.80	0.477	Low
10	satellite programs providers have the ability to deliver the information well	3.70	0.688	high
Tool as a whole		2.91	0.686	medium

Table (2) shows that the arithmetic means ranged between (1.72 - 3.80), where the item "I listen to the religious programs presented on the satellite channels" in the first place with the highest arithmetic mean of (3.80), while the item "satellite channels present religious issues related to the persons with disabilities" in the last rank with an arithmetic mean of (1.72); the arithmetic mean of the tool as a whole was (2.91) with a medium impact level.

The second question: Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) for the impact of the satellite programs on forming the religious awareness of individuals with disabilities in Jordan due to the variable of the type of disability (motor, visual)?

To answer this question, the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the impact of the satellite programs on forming the religious awareness due to the variable of the type of disability (motor, visual) were extracted; to indicate the statistical differences between the arithmetic means, "T" test was used; Table (3) shows that.

Table 3: Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and T test of the impact of the satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities

Type of Disability	number	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	"T" value	degrees of freedom	statistical significance
Motor	150	3.73	.597	.562	208	.577
Visual	150	3.69	.634			

Table (3) shows the absence of statistically significant differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$) due to the type of disability (motor, visual).

Discussing Findings and Recommendations

This section discusses the results through linking the quantitative results of data on the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan along with the study tool.

Discussing the results of the first question: What is the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness among individuals with motor and visual disabilities in Jordan?

The results indicated that the arithmetic means have ranged between (1.72 - 3.80), where the item "I listen to the religious programs presented on the satellite channels" in the first rank with the highest arithmetic mean of (3.80), while the item "the satellite channels present religious issues related to the persons with disabilities" in the last rank with an arithmetic mean of (1.72); the arithmetic mean of the tool as a whole was (2.91) by a medium level of impact.

The researcher attributes the fact that the item of "I listen to the religious programs presented on the satellite channels" has acquired the highest mean to possessing sufficient time by the people with the motor and visual disabilities, which makes them pursue satellite programs, especially among people with visual disabilities who rely heavily on the sense of hearing in communicating and learning so they tend to listen to satellite programs that are not accompanied by a photo as the TV set; the item of "Satellite channels present religious issues related to the persons with disabilities," has obtained the lowest mean due to lack of focus or lack of handling issues of people with disabilities in the satellite programs adequately, especially in the religious issues and topics. The results of this study are consistent with the results of (Al-Naimi, 2013) that showed that the degree of watching the talk-shows was medium. The results of this study are inconsistent with the results of (Al-Majali, 2014) stating that there are few hours where the disabilities watch TV so they do not meet their needs and interests.

Discussing the results of the second question: Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) for the impact of satellite programs on forming the religious awareness of individuals with disabilities in Jordan due to the variable of the type of disability (motor, visual)?

The results indicated that there were no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$) due to the type of disability (motor, visual). The researcher attributes that to the single culture experienced by each individual with motor and visual disabilities, the nature of the two disabilities in hindering the ability of those suffering from the motor and visual disability from moving since they are unable to walk or see, and also to the time available for listening to the radio programs and participating in them. The results of this study are inconsistent with (Al-Majali, 2014) in stating that there are statistically significant differences due to the variable of the type of disability for the benefit of those with motor disabilities and there are no studies whose results are consistent with those of the current study with regards to the type of the disability.

Recommendations

- Including the issues of the individuals with motor and visual disabilities in the satellite programs in general and the religious satellite programs, in particular.
- Increasing the religious programs on satellite channels which will contribute to forming a good religious awareness for people in general and individuals with disabilities in particular.
- Including the persons with disabilities in preparing the media programs presented in the satellite channels.
- Conducting further studies dealing with the satellite programs by studying other variables.

References

- Abu Harbid, Nevin (2010). The role of the local means of media in educating the Palestinian youth in the Gaza Strip, unpublished MA Thesis, Al-Azhar University, Gaza.
- Al-Tamimi, Nada. (2009). Uses of the Jordanian youth of the (FM) broadcasting, Unpublished MA Thesis, University of the Middle East, Amman.
- Hammad, Ahmed (2013). The role of the Palestinian satellite channels in shaping the public awareness among the female Palestinian university students, unpublished Master Thesis, University of Al-Aqsa, Gaza.
- Al-Khalidi, Ihsan (2015) The impact of social networking websites on forming the system of values among the students of learning disabilities in the public schools, journal of Al-Azhar University, No. 26,82-111.
- Al-Roussan, Farouk (2001) the psychology of exceptional children, vol. 5, Dar AlFiqr, Amman.
- Al-Shamimri, Fahad (2010). Media Education, AlThaqafa House of Publication: Al-Riyadh.
- Sabri, Amina and Abdu, Khaled (2008). The status of the government radios and their role in light of competitions, journal of the Union of Arab radio stations, no. (62). 45-73.
- Obaid, Majeda (2000) educating the children with special needs, Safa' House of Publication, vol. 1, Amman - Jordan.
- AlEza, Said (2000), the visual impairment, the International Scientific House of publishing and Althaqafa house for Publishing and Distribution - Amman.
- Owaimer, Ahmed (2013). The role of radio and television in the development, Jordanian journal of Social Sciences, Vol. 6, Issue 1.
- Al-Qaryouti, Yousef, Al-Sartawi, Abdul Aziz and Al-Smadi, Jamil (2001) Introduction to the Special Education, Vol.2, Al Qalam house of publishing, Dubai.
- Al-Majali, Haider (2014). the role of the Jordanian television in developing the political awareness of the people with disabilities, unpublished Master Thesis, Yarmouk University.
- Mustafa, Huwaida (2013) The role of satellite channels in forming the knowledge and trends of the public, Journal of the Federation of Arab radio stations, No. 36.
- AlMousa, Esam (2010). The digital revolution put the Arab media at a crossroads. Al Mustaqbal Arab journal, Issue 376.
- Nassar, Torki (2007). History of media. Alam Alkutub Al Hadith house of publishing, Jordan.
- Al-Naimi, Mazen (2013). The role of the talk shows in the Jordanian television in raising the awareness of college students, unpublished Master Thesis, Yarmouk University.
- Hillard, Robert (2003) .writing, radio and television production and media, translated by Muayad Fawzi, Al-Kitab house of publishing, Amman.
- Vreese, C. H. (2004). De invloed van television views frames op de publieke opinie over Europe's integrative [The influence of television news frames on public opinion about European integration], In P. Dekker & F. Bronner (Eds.), Marktonderzoek 2004 (pp. 39-51)