

Role Of the Family in Building the Personality of a Teenager in Light of The Contemporary Economic Challenges in The Arab Society in Israel

Dr. Samer Ghara



This work is licensed under a
Creative Commons Attribution-
NonCommercial 4.0
International License.

Published on: 6 Mar. 2023

Abstract

The current study aimed to shed light on the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges, and to identify the factors that mainly affect the building of the personality of a teenager and the role of the family in guiding and educating a teenager, in addition to addressing the economic situation and indicating its importance and impact on the family and the personality of a teenager. The researcher followed the analytical method in a statement and presented the results of the study, and a questionnaire consisting of 30 The paragraph is divided into 6 Fields (Social, educational, behavioral, emotional, psychological, physical) It

was applied to a sample consisting of 161 A teenager in the Arab community in Israel.

The study reached several results, most notably :That the family has an important and effective role in building the personality of the adolescent and guiding him in all matters of his life and providing everything necessary for him to build a healthy body and a healthy mind, achieve excellence in study and maintain psychological and emotional stability by adapting the adolescent to the possibilities of the family economically and socially, the most :The family should try to get close to their children and treat them as friends in a family atmosphere of respect and calm during their adolescence and try to inform them

about the family's economic situation and share their opinions and ideas .In addition to emphasizing the prominent role played by the school, especially social workers, in educating adolescents about adolescence and how to deal with all issues related to it, perhaps the most prominent of which are the physical changes that occur for both sexes.

*** Introduction**

The family is considered a social institution, because it is the first nucleus of society, the first station of socialization of its members, and it is the cornerstone of any social construction; as the fulcrum on which all the various institutions of society are based .It is the general framework that determines the actions of its members; as the source of customs, values, traditions, rules of conduct, public morals, the smallest sizes of institutions and other social organizations, and maintaining its status as a permanent continuous entity, through the realization of natural and social motives, the continuation of life, the survival of the species, achieving the purpose of existence, adherence to legal regulatory rules, Social, cultural, and Economic; to establish its unity, and universality, it is found in all human societies (Abdelhamid and Brou, 2013).

The adolescent period is one of the most dangerous periods that an

individual goes through because of the rapid and sudden physical, emotional, psychological and social changes that occur to him, while that period and its end differ from one individual to another, from one gender to another and from one culture to another, the psychological changes of an adolescent are not the result of physical Where the teenager lives .The adolescent period represents the stage of an individual's struggle with himself and with others and is stabilized only when he passes into adulthood, therefore, the most difficult thing that a teenager directs is the development of a stable self-identity (Khalid, 2007).

Therefore, the interest in the adolescent individual, his guidance and care by providing the best psychological, health, material, social and educational conditions that help him to continue to excel and drive perseverance to achieve more progress and advancement, and educational studies have confirmed that the family is one of the most important factors that affect the success and excellence of children academically and in life in general This makes the teenager surrounded by a saturated and encouraging family atmosphere that pushes him towards excellence and continuity, but the provision of all this depends on the socio-economic level of the family Because of the resulting ability or inability of parents to provide the necessary possibilities and help to

stimulate the thinking of teenage children and develop their potential (Muqayrahi,2018).

*** The problem of study**

That adolescence constitutes a certain peculiarity in the life of an individual, and it is considered or called the critical stage where the individual begins to mature and aspire to reach many things, and adolescence is considered a product and extension of childhood as an important and fundamental stage in the life of an individual, the family has a prominent role in the formation of the Their future and their physical, mental, psychological, social and emotional development .The economic level plays an important role in shaping the personality of a teenager, especially his ambition, as the improvement of the economic level and the improvement of family income helps to increase aspiration to a higher level and occupy better positions, and the economic level affects the level and pattern of ambition, and those with higher economic levels create a high amount of ambition and Ambition, because it sharpens a person's determination to challenge, overcome circumstances, overcome them and prove his abilities .That individuals from economically stable families are more able than others to set high levels of ambition and reach them, and that adolescents with low ambition belonged to a low economic center and

were exposed to more social and economic pressure than adolescents with high ambition, social factors, whether education or university culture, the annual income of the family and the expectation of increasing the annual income Importance and influence on the teenager's effort, desire and ambition.

Hence, the researcher has crystallized the main question of the study :**What is the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel**

*** Importance of the study**

1- Theoretical significance :The current study will shed light on the impact of building the personality of a teenager on the stability of the economic situation of the family in the Arab community in Israel and the study of the factors that affect the building of the personality of a teenager and his self-discovery and determine the ceiling of his ambitions in life based on socio-economic factors and the surrounding environment, in addition to the role played by the family in providing the appropriate atmosphere, which mainly affects the upbringing of a teenager in the A healthy social and economic environment.

2- Scientific significance: In this study, the researcher will try to provide scientific material on an important and sensitive issue in society centered on

adolescents and all the surrounding factors and circumstances in their development and personality building, in addition, this study may open horizons for scholars and researchers to do more and broader studies on the topic by considering it as a scientific reference for universities, scholars and researchers.

*** Objectives of the study**

The study aims to achieve the following objectives:-

1- Identify the factors that mainly influence the building of a teenager's personality in the Arab community in Israel.

2- Identify the role of the family in the guidance and upbringing of adolescents in the Arab community in Israel.

3- To identify the importance of the economic situation of the family and its impact on the personality of the adolescent in the Arab community in Israel.

4- An attempt to provide some suggestions and solutions to the problems of adolescents in building their personalities and their relationship to the economic situation of the family in the Arab community in Israel.

*** Study hypotheses**

The study seeks to examine the following hypotheses:-

1- There are no significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) The extent to which the building and

independence of a teenager affects the stability of the family's economic situation in the Arab community in Israel is due to the gender variable.

2- There are no significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) The extent to which the building and independence of a teenager affects the stability of the family's economic situation in the Arab community in Israel is due to the age variable.

3- There are no significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) The extent to which the building and independence of a teenager affects the stability of the family's economic situation in the Arab community in Israel is due to the variable family income.

4- There are no significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) The extent to which the building and independence of a teenager affects the stability of the family's economic situation in the Arab community in Israel is due to the variable number of family members.

5- There are no significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) The extent to which the building and independence of a teenager affects the stability of the family's economic situation in the Arab community in Israel is due to the variable educational level of the parents.

* Study limits

1- Temporal boundaries :The second semester of the academic year.2022/2023

2- Spatial boundaries :The Arab community in Israel.

3- Human limits :Teenagers of the age of (18-12) And their families in the Arab community in Israel.

* Study terminology

1- Adolescence :A word derived from a verb" Teen "In the sense of the gradual development of maturity, it means the set of changes that occur in a boy or girl, whether physically, sexually, mentally, emotionally or socially, and that will transfer a boy or girl from childhood to adulthood (Al-Mousawi, 2013).

2- Family :It is a group of people connected by marriage or blood, forming one home and interacting with each other within the framework of specific social roles (Alawadi, 2004).

Defined by Fanon :It is a central and guiding social unit characterized by its own traditions based on the reverence of the traditional kinship system that transcends class boundaries to accommodate grandparents, uncles, aunts, uncles and aunts (Fanon, 1968).

3- Economic situation :The economic factor of the family is determined by the level of material income measured through the monthly salary or other incomes of family members (Ahmed, 2003).

* The concept of family

Dr. Jabara Atiya Jabara defines the family as a systematic biological social group, consisting of a man and a woman between whom there is an official Bond recognized by society, namely marriage and all the offspring resulting from this bond that add new roles to the role of husband and wife as father and mother, and this group mainly satisfies the biological and life needs of every male and female To create a social and cultural climate for the care, upbringing and guidance of children (jabara, 1986). Bell and Fogel see the family as the structural unit consisting of a man and a woman who are connected with their children in a socially organized way, whether these children are their own or by adoption (Bayoumi and Nasser, 2003) Ziad Dahman believes that the family is a group of interdependent and interdependent individuals who live in their own residential environment and are linked together by biological, psychological, emotional, social, economic, legitimate and legal relationships (Darwash, 2012)

We can conclude from the procedural definition of the family :If this building block is strong, the building on which it is based is strong and cohesive, and if it is weak, the building collapses and falls from the first wind that hits it, the society contains a group of families that are connected to each other by the bond of

love, the strength and weakness of the community, measured by the strength and weakness of the family.

*** Family functions**

1- Economic function :Where the family in most human societies represents the basic economic unit, the family includes dependent dependents such as infants, children, the elderly and people with special needs who cannot support themselves .And in primitive societies adults hunt, collect food and feed the rest of the family .In modern societies, some family members earn an income with which they support other members (jamie, 2010).

2- Educational career :It is the role of the home along with the school to supervise the follow-up of their children in homework, as it is the parents who determine the progress or delay of the child in school, and the best evidence of this is that parents today spend more time helping their children to remember their lessons more, this is due to the high cultural and educational level Where parents had the opportunity to spend many years receiving science (Dabbs, 1996).

3- The function of socialization :However, the change that has affected the family structurally and functionally has transferred many aspects of socialization to other institutions structurally and functionally transferred many aspects of socialization to other institutions

outside the home such as school and bringing an incubator inside the house to take care of children (jamie, 2010).

4- Raising and caring for children :The human child depends on adults for the first ten years of his life for nutrition, shelter and protection .Children also need long years of cultural and educational upbringing from their parents before they can be fully independent members of human society (jamie, 2010).

5- Reproductive and sexual function :The family provides the opportunity to have children, reproduce, and supply society with new members to replace parents and others chosen by God next to him, and to cover the need of society for individuals to defend the path of the homeland and to work in various productive aspects, all for the survival of the human species and the permanence of the survival of society to continue (Rashwan, 2003).

6- Psycho-emotional function :The family provides its children with manifestations of love, kindness, attention, care, stability, security and protection, which helps their psychological maturity, and it has been clearly shown that many of the physical diseases that affect children are due to emotional deprivation and the absence of love and warmth, and that a great deal of integration and emotional emotions depend on the

satisfaction of their multiple desires (Ghobari, 1998).

7- Religious-pedagogical and moral function :That education is a set of various teachings and guidelines that the family does and provides to the child by the parents to endow him with various values, standards and skills, education falls on the family, especially the first stage, it is the first incubator for him, and the family is the first medium to teach the language to the child (Rashwan, 2003).

*** The concept of adolescence**

The word adolescence is derived from the verb "Teen" In the sense of the gradual development of maturity, it means a set of changes that occur in the boy and girl, whether physically, sexually, mentally, emotionally or socially, and that will transfer the boy and girl from childhood to adulthood, adolescence is called a complete stage that begins with puberty and continues until maturity, that is, between the ages of twelve and twenty, and refers to all Characteristics of the physical, psychological and mental stage (Al-Mousawi, 2013).

Adolescence is a transitional period, the end of which is determined by legislation that clarifies the age limits related to the legitimate group of those who have not yet become adults (Shreem, 2009). Francoir Dolto defines adolescence as a stage of transformation that makes an individual as weak as an infant, he is

sensitive to what he receives as looks and what he hears from words, this stage expresses weakness, helplessness and any stigma that affects the adolescent and leaves its mark for life .Dolto considers it as a period of growth and transformation from childhood to the transition from immaturity to adulthood, and it is a period of numbers for the future (bahtan and jebali, 2015)

Adolescence can be defined procedurally :A stage of development that represents a transition from childhood and its dependence to a stage where a teenager seeks to achieve the greatest amount of independence and take responsibility .Its onset is determined by puberty and the subsequent physiological and hormonal changes that appear in the body image, and the adolescent's sexual development, which creates a state of imbalance between sexual development and emotional and social development .A teenager experiences a situation of tensions, conflicts, crises, and the resolution of these conflicts determines the end of adolescence and the direction towards maturity.

*** The concept of economic situation**

The word economy is a Greek word that appeared in general 400 S. Therefore, the word economy is no longer meant in the linguistic sense of saving, nor the meaning of money only, but the idiomatic meaning of a certain name is

to manage money, either by multiplying it and securing its finding, or by distributing it .Due to the fact that the word economics is closely related in public life to the word material or material, many economists have gone to give an economic character to everything related to material facts (Al-Homsi, 1995).

The economic factor of the family is determined by the level of material income received and this is measured through the monthly salaries or annual incomes received by family members and often the material income ratios are calculated on the number of individuals and is also measured by the family's property that is inside the house, good material conditions of food, housing, games, scientific trips and Satisfaction of material needs .We find that low-income families tend to strengthen and enhance the trends of independence and encourage achievement in the psyche of children in order to help them live and meet daily expenses, while high-income families tend to reduce the number of their members and adopt the trends of overprotection, extreme care for children, pampering and soft upbringing (Wengen, 2012).

*** The role of the family in facing economic challenges**

Each of the families has a certain economic level, this level is based on many criteria, perhaps the most important of which is the economic

community as a whole, and this is that not every rich society has rich families and vice versa ,but in the end, the diversity of economic levels of families must be interspersed with the presence of a very poor or very rich .And that the economic level of the family is an integral part of the movement of pushing family members to feel secure or not, and this covers the material side of any family, a large part of satisfying the instinct of feeling secure, because any imbalance in this element introduces the individual feeling of threat as a result of his fear of losing everything related to (AL-suwaiyel, 2010).

1- Family income :It is the total income of all members of a particular family or people who share a place of residence and includes every form of income, including salaries, wages, retirement income, government cash transfer, investment gains and is a criterion for determining the standard of living of a family .And that the family needs an adequate economic income that allows it to satisfy its basic needs of housing, food and clothing, as well as the need for the safety of its bodily organs or the provision of the necessary health services (muqayrahi, 2018).

2- Housing status :The family may resort to housing with parents or renting in the event of a lack of Housing and a large number of people in it, often the housing is inadequate

and does not have the necessary conditions for life or at exorbitant prices that strain the family, and it also does not enjoy the status of stability and permanence, so the family is forced to leave for children due to the change of residence location, friends and neighbors (Zaghina, 2009).

3- Nutrition and health care :The child needs housing, health care, clean air and free of pollution in its various forms, air pollution, noise pollution, place pollution, congestion, water and lunch pollutants of all kinds .Where the family plays the main role in shaping the selves of its children, individuals are not born with their full selves, but are born only with that biological part of the self, which the family contributes to the development through nutrition, protection and health care (Al Nashif, 2017).

4- The educational level of parents :The educational level of parents has an important impact on the children educationally and educationally, the children are a reflection of the culture of the parents, so the level of educational achievement of the parents is considered to affect their identity and interaction with members of society (Al Nashif, 2017).

*** The impact of the economic situation on adolescence**

A sense of quality of life is a state of feeling that makes an individual see himself as capable of satisfying his various innate and

acquired needs and enjoying the circumstances around him:-

1- Psychological effects :It manifests itself in the individual's feeling of anxiety, depression, compatibility with the disease, or a feeling of happiness and satisfaction.

2- Social effects :It is manifested through personal relationships and their quality, as well as the individual's practice of social and recreational activities.

3- Professional influences :The degree of an individual's satisfaction with his profession, his love for it, the ability to carry out his job tasks, and his ability to cope with his work duties.

4- Physical and physical effects :They consist in the individual's satisfaction with his state of health, coping with pain, sleep, appetite in food intake and sexual ability (nueisa, 2012).

*** Previous studies**

A- Arabic studies

1- Study bin voucher ,(2021) Titled : "Family problems and the dynamics of socio-economic changes in the Algerian family."

This study is part of the field sociological studies in the field of family sociology and aims to shed light on the impact of socio-economic changes on the family in view of the factors that contributed to the change of the Algerian family negatively and positively .The researcher used the descriptive analytical method and

collected data through observation, form and interviews, and the size of the community reached 9892 A family where a sample of 495 Family .The study has reached several results, most notably :The standard of living affected the family stability in terms of the problem of the economic and social crises to which the family was exposed, especially as it was characterized by a low standard of living, which made its owners unable to provide for the high costs of living and the growing material demands.

2- Muqayrahi study ,(2018) Titled : "Family circumstances and their relationship to the student's academic excellence"

This research aims to reveal the relationship between family circumstances and the student's academic excellence through a theoretical and practical aspect, the theoretical aspect was devoted to identifying the theoretical study of family circumstances as well as academic excellence, and the most prominent results of the study came :The high economic level of the family and the improvement of the material situation is a factor in raising the student's academic achievement because this enables the family to provide the basic requirements and needs of the children, including schooling, in addition to providing adequate housing, but the economic level must meet other conditions such

as family stability and the appropriate family climate.

3- The study of (Jayousi, 2014) Titled" :The reality of family relationships resulting from social networking sites from the point of view of parents of students in the city of Tulkarem"

This study aimed to identify the reality of family relationships resulting from social networking sites from the point of view of parents of students in Tulkarem city during the second semester of Academic year 2014/2013) M .(She explained the study has several results, the main ones are -:The study did not find differences attributed to the variables of gender, qualification, age and number of family members .The researcher has recommended the need to remove barriers between parents and children, which helps children from their parents ' experiences in life and guides them in order to overcome the psychological difficulties that confront them in their daily lives.

B- Foreign Studies

1- The study of (Babylonia, 2017) Titled" :Risky adolescent health behaviors and time use during the Great Recession in the USA."

This paper uses individual-level data from both the American Time Use Survey 2011-2003 The Youth Risk Behavior Survey along with the statewide unemployment rates to study the effects of the weak economy during

the Great Recession on the activities of adolescents in the United States .Black male teens were having less sex and spending more time with their parents .Hispanic male adolescents spent less time exercising and more time watching TV, and were more likely to be obese .On the other hand, adolescent girls spend less time at work, but make greater investments in their education .However, there were signs that adolescents were stressed by poor economic conditions, because they slept less and were more likely to smoke daily.

2- Study(Garcia & Serra 2019) Titled "Raising children with poor school performance: Parenting styles and short-and long-term consequences for adolescent and adult development:"

The aim of the study was to find out the mutual correlations) Warmth and rigor ,(Tolerance) Warmth but not rigor ,(And authoritarian) Rigor but not warmth ,(Negligence) Neither warmth nor rigor (Parenting with short-and long-term socialization outcomes in adolescents and adults, with or without poor school performance during adolescence .Whereas, the results indicated that the relationship between parenting styles and the results of children's socialization does not differ as a function of school performance .The correlation between parenting styles and socialization outcomes shares a short-and long-term

pattern in adolescents and adults :Tolerant parenting was associated with equal or even better social outcomes than authoritative parenting, while authoritarian and neglectful methods were associated with worse socialization outcomes.

3- Study (Kim & Chun 2018) Titled " Analyzing multilevel factors underlying adolescent smoking behaviors: the roles of friendship network, family relations, and school environment".

The friendship network is measured in terms of delinquent peers; family relationships in terms of parental supervision; and the school environment in terms of objective characteristics) For example, the anti-smoking policy (And subjective characteristics) For example, attachment to school ,(The results of the study showed, at the student level, relationships with delinquent friends are significantly associated with higher probabilities of smoking, while greater parental supervision is associated with lower probabilities .At the school level, the anti-smoking policy and the school curriculum independently reduce smoking behavior .Improved peer relationships within the classroom, increased attachment to school, and high academic performance are also negatively associated with smoking.

*** Feedback on previous studies**

By reviewing previous studies that varied between Arab, local and Foreign, where the researcher benefited from these studies as a study (Babyloonia, 2017) And study (Jayousi, 2014) In formulating the theoretical framework of the current study, in addition to the study of (Bin Qasimiya, 2021) It was closer to the results of this study, where it addressed the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager, in addition to the similarity of (Muqayrahi, 2018) With this study in terms of the approach followed, which is represented by the descriptive-analytical approach to detailing and presenting data, however, it differed with the study of (Kim & Chun, 2018) The previous studies dealt with the topic of family and economic conditions, which constitutes a large and important part of the current study.

However, the current study shed light on adolescents in particular and how to build their personalities, refine their abilities and draw outlines for their future based on the economic and social conditions of the family, which in turn works to provide all that its children need from food, clothing, education and welfare, and thus reflected either positively or negatively on the psyche and behavior of .This study is one of the few local and Arab studies that directly addressed the subject of the study.

*** Curriculum**

The researcher used the descriptive approach to fit the current study in that it provides an integrated theoretical framework on the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager and also links the results of the study with providing a realistic explanation of the factors associated with the subject of the study, as this approach describes the role of the family in building It also examines the present of incidents and things of any kind or field for the purpose of understanding this present and guiding its future by updating, correcting, identifying or proposing other alternatives to experiment and decide on the possibility of adopting them to develop the present , and implement The researcher presents this approach by describing the variables of the study and the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

*** Study community**

The study community consists of all teenagers and their families in the Arab community in Israel and adults (25048) A teenager according to the statistics of the Palestinian Ministry of Education (Department of Statistics and comprehensive school planning :Statistics of the year 2022/2023).

*** Sample study**

The researcher selected a sample of the study population by the non-probabilistic facilitated method, as the

sample size amounted to (161) Of adolescents and their families in the Arab community in Israel ,the table (1) The description of the study sample shows according to its independent variables:

Schedule :(1) Distribution of the study sample according to its independent variables (N=161)

| independent variables | variable levels | Repetition | percentage (%) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| sex | male | 33 | 20.5 |
| | feminine | 128 | 79.5 |
| | the total | 161 | 100 % |
| the age | Under 18 | 10 | 6.2 |
| | over 18 | 151 | 93.8 |
| | the total | 161 | 100 % |
| family members | less than 5 | 45 | 28.0 |
| | more than 5 | 116 | 72.0 |
| | the total | 161 | 100 % |
| Family income | Less than shekels 2000 | 55 | 34.2 |
| | More than shekels 2000 | 106 | 65.8 |
| | the total | 161 | 100 % |
| Parental education level | nothing | 18 | 11.2 |
| | school | 79 | 49.1 |
| | university | 64 | 39.8 |
| the total | 161 | 100 % | |

*** Study tool**

The study tool is considered the means used by the researcher in obtaining the required information from the sources concerned in his research, including questionnaires, as in this study, and after the researcher was informed of a number of previous studies and the tools used in them, she developed a questionnaire especially in order to identify the role of the family in building the personality of Her final picture consists of two parts :The first included preliminary data on the respondents represented by gender, age, number of family members,

family income, level of education of parents, while the second may be one of the paragraphs that measure the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges, and where the number of these paragraphs (30) Paragraph, distributed into six main areas and table no (2) It shows that:

Table number :(2) Distribution of the paragraphs of the study tool on its main axes

| the field | Paragraph numbers in the field | The number of paragraphs |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| social | 5 – 1 | 5 |
| educational | 10–6 | 5 |
| behaviourist | 15 - 11 | 5 |
| psycho | 20–16 | 5 |
| emotional | 25–21 | 5 |
| physical | 30 - 26 | 5 |
| the total | | 30 |

The resolution was also designed on the basis of a five-dimensional Likert scale and the paragraphs were built in a positive direction, and the weights for the paragraphs were given as follows :Strongly agree :Five degrees, OK :Four degrees, neutral :Three degrees, disagree :Two degrees, strongly disagree :One degree.

- * **Believe the study tool**
- * **The researcher used two types of honesty, namely**
- * **Virtual honesty Validity Face**

The researcher presented the research tool in its initial form to the doctor supervising the graduation project and to a group of arbitrators, and the arbitrators were approached to express their opinion on the appropriateness of the phrases to measure what they were developed for, and the instructions of the arbitrators focused on the need to reduce some phrases and add some phrases, and based on the observations The wording of some phrases was modified, and some others were deleted from them, thus the questionnaire came out in its final form to be applied to the study sample, The percentage of agreement between the arbitrators on the terms of the resolution has reached %83 Which indicates that the scale has acceptable truthfulness, Based on the observations and opinions of the arbitrators, the proposed amendments were made.

* **Believe internal consistency**

Internal consistency means the consistency of each paragraph of the resolution with the field to which it belongs, where the Pearson correlation coefficient was used) Pearson Correlation (Between each of the paragraphs with the dimension contained in it, to show the consistency of the paragraphs in measuring the dimension to which they belong, in the

sense that each paragraph aims to measure the same concept that the other paragraphs measure in the same dimension, and so that the correlation coefficients reflect the truthfulness of the composition of the dimension, and the table (3) Shows the values of the coefficients of the internal consistency of the paragraphs of the dimensions of the study and the total degree of the dimension contained therein:

Schedule (3) Evaluate the coefficients of honesty of the internal consistency of the paragraphs of the study dimensions and the total degree of dimension contained therein

| Paragraph | Correlation with dimension | significance level | Paragraph | Correlation with dimension | significance level | Paragraph | Correlation with dimension | significance level |
|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | .643**0 | 0.00* | 11 | .721**0 | 0.00* | 21 | .698**0 | 0.00* |
| 2 | .619**0 | 0.00* | 12 | .672**0 | 0.00* | 22 | .720**0 | 0.00* |
| 3 | .681**0 | 0.00* | 13 | .533**0 | 0.00* | 23 | .589**0 | 0.00* |
| 4 | .690**0 | 0.00* | 14 | .582**0 | 0.00* | 24 | .573**0 | 0.00* |
| 5 | .680**0 | 0.00* | 15 | .669**0 | 0.00* | 25 | .721**0 | 0.00* |
| 6 | .621**0 | 0.00* | 16 | .813**0 | 0.00* | 26 | .732**0 | 0.00* |
| 7 | .632**0 | 0.00* | 17 | .530**0 | 0.00* | 27 | .532**0 | 0.00* |
| 8 | .715**0 | 0.00* | 18 | .692**0 | 0.00* | 28 | .601**0 | 0.00* |
| 9 | .734**0 | 0.00* | 19 | .580**0 | 0.00* | 29 | .698**0 | 0.00* |
| 10 | .509**0 | 0.00* | 20 | .656**0 | 0.00* | 30 | .720**0 | 0.00* |

****Correlation D is statistically at the level of significance * (0.01) D at the semantic level(0.05)**

Table results indicate (3) The values of the correlation coefficients for the paragraphs of each dimension of the study were high and appropriate to measure the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel, where the results indicated that the values of the correlation coefficients for the paragraphs of the study with the (0.509-0.813) Statistically significant (0.01) F (0.05) This indicates the suitability of these

paragraphs to measure the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges, and in light of the results of the internal consistency of the paragraphs of the dimensions of the study, none of those paragraphs has been deleted, as all paragraphs on all dimensions have appropriate degrees of factor (0.05) And there are paragraphs that have received the truth of my factor at a semantic level, and (0.01) Since the coefficients of correlation of paragraphs should not be less than the standard (0.20) This indicates the sincerity of the paragraphs of this axis and its ability to measure what it aimed to measure.

*** Tool stability**

The stability of the instrument means that the scale gives the same result if it is reused more than once under the same conditions and conditions, or in other words that we get close readings each time it is used and not change significantly if it is redistributed to the sample members several times during certain time periods, because the oscillating instrument is unreliable and therefore, the results of the study will be unsuspecting and misleading .The researcher verified the stability of the study resolution using several methods as follows:-

*** Constancy in the manner of internal consistency (Consistency Inter- Item)**

This type of consistency indicates the strength of consistency between paragraphs in the study instrument using the kronbach-Alpha equation (Cronbach Alpha) This method depends on the availability of consistency in the response of individuals from paragraph to paragraph for each dimension and the results of the table (4) She explains that:

Schedule (4) The results of the kronbach Alpha stability coefficient test on the dimensions of the instrument

| the field | The number of paragraphs | Krupnach alpha value |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| social | 5 | 0.895 |
| educational | 5 | 0.794 |
| behaviourist | 5 | 0.767 |
| psycho | 5 | 0.705 |
| emotional | 5 | 0.744 |
| physical | 5 | 0.781 |
| Total marks | 30 | 0.919 |

It is evidenced by the results shown in the table (4) That the value of the kronbach Alpha coefficient was acceptable on all dimensions and areas of the measuring instrument and ranged from (0.705 – 0.919) This indicates that the scale has a high degree of stability, he noted (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010) That the value of the kronbach Alpha coefficient is

considered acceptable in practice if it is (Alpha \geq 0.60).

*** Normal distribution test)The colmgrove test-Smirnov (1-Sample K-S)**

Uses the colmgrove test - Smirnov to find out whether the data follows the normal distribution or not, which is a necessary test in the case of hypothesis testing because most parameter tests require that the data distribution be normal, and the table shows the number (5) Colmgrove test results -Smirnov to find out whether the data follows the normal distribution or not, in order to determine the appropriate statistical tests for each case (Teacher Tests-Non-parametric tests):

Table number (5) Normal distribution testing (1-Sample K-S)

| the field | Z test value | Moral level |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| social | .700 0 | .71 0 |
| educational | .573 0 | .89 0 |
| behaviourist | .967 0 | .30 0 |
| psycho | .486 0 | .97 0 |
| emotional | .777 0 | .58 0 |
| physical | .455 0 | .98 0 |
| Total marks | .499 0 | .96 0 |

As evidenced by the results of the table no (5) That the value of the moral level of each of the areas of study is greater than 0.05 (sig. > 0.05)This shows that the data follows a normal distribution and parametric tests should be used.

*** Study procedures**

The study was carried out according to the following steps:-

1- Secondary data collection phase :Secondary data was collected from many secondary sources such as books, articles, reports, university theses, etc., in order to develop the theoretical framework for this study, and to use it in building its tool and employing it in reaching the results of the study later.

2- Initial data collection phase :After completing the design of the questionnaire, reviewing it and making sure of its truthfulness and consistency, the researcher distributed it to the members of the study sample, in order to reach a sufficient amount of information to answer the study questions and reach the set goals.

3- After completing the agreed time period required to fill out the questionnaire, the process of collecting it was carried out, and then reviewed to ensure its suitability for analysis, and exclude what was not fixed from it.

4- Data entry stage :The researcher entered the data collected through the questionnaire to the computer using the statistical package for social studies (spss) And then classify the data in order to prepare them for the analysis process.

5- The stage of data processing :The data were analyzed to obtain information on dependent and independent study variables, and to

carry out statistical analyses that answer the study questions and test hypotheses in order to achieve the objectives of the study.

6- The stage of discussion of the results :The researcher discussed the results obtained through data analysis in order to clarify the results obtained by the researcher.

*** Study design**

The study included the following independent and dependent variables:-

*** Independent variables: There are five variants:**

1- Sex has two levels.1:Male.2 Female

2- Age :It has two levels.1:Less than.2 18 More than18

3- Number of family members :It has two levels.1:Less than.2 5 More than5

4- Family income It has two levels.1:Less than 2000 Shekel.2 More than 2000 Shekel

5- The level of education of parents :It has three levels .1 :There is no.2 School.3 University

*** The dependent variables**

All areas that measure the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges.

*** Statistical processors used in the study**

For data processing use the program of statistical packages of Rehabilitation Sciences (SPSS) So using the the following statistical manipulations:-

1- Arithmetic averages and percentages of answers to study questions.

2- Testing (T) For independent groups to examine hypotheses related to the variables of gender, age, number of family members, family income.

3- Single contrast analysis (One-Way Analysis Variance) To examine the hypothesis regarding the variable of the level of education of parents.

4- Kronbach – Alpha equation (Cronbach's Alpha), In order to measure the constancy.

5- The Cullum Grove test-Smirnov to find out which data type follows the normal distribution or not.

6- Pearson correlation coefficient to confirm the truthfulness of the formative construction of the paragraphs of the study instrument.

7- Testing (LSD) For dimensional comparisons.

*** Results related to the main study question**

*** What is the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel?**

In order to answer this question, arithmetic averages, standard deviations, percentages, degrees and tables were used (11 ,10 ,9 ,8 ,7 ,6) It shows that, while the table shows (12)Arrangement of spheres , In order to interpret the results and to determine the role of the family in

building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel, the mark was converted according to the level ranging from (5-1) Grades and classification of the level into five periods to separate high and low grades; I calculated the length of the range, which is $(4=1-5)$ Then divided by (5) Periods $(0.8=5/4)$ Therefore, the length of the period is (0.8) The following estimate was adopted to separate the grades, and this is indicated as follows:-

- 1- Arithmetic mean (4.21 And more and more equalize %84.2 Higher) Too high a score.
- 2- Arithmetic mean (3.41-4.20 Equivalent 84.0 -%68.2) High grade.
- 3- Arithmetic mean (2.61-3.40 Equivalent %68.0 -%52.2) Intermediate degree.
- 4- Arithmetic mean (1.81-2.60 Equivalent %52.0 -%36.2) Low grade.
- 5- Arithmetic mean (Less than 1.81 Equivalent %36.2 Less) Very low score.

* The social sphere

Schedule :(6)Arithmetic averages, standard deviation and percentages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the social sphere in descending order by degree.

| Paragraph | SMA | standard deviation | percentage | Class |
|--|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 My family guides and advises me in my life so that I can be The best | 4.2795 | .88890 0 | 85.59 | Too high |
| 2 My family instills confidence in me to face all aspects of life. | 4.0745 | 1.00345 | 81.49 | High |
| 3 .My family equates me with my siblings | 4.0683 | 1.01934 | 81.37 | High |
| 4 My family enjoys stability and understanding. | 4.0373 | .95452 0 | 80.75 | High |
| 5 My family makes time to exchange ideas and information and talk about problems between people family | 3.6708 | 1.09987 | 73.42 | High |
| Δ total score for the social field | 4.0261 | .83610 0 | 80.52 | High |

*Maximum degree of paragraph (5) For the field(25)

It is evidenced by the table (6) That Degree The role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges depending on the social sphere The average value of the total percentage of respondents ' response to all paragraphs was high in this area.(%80.52)

*** Educational field**

Schedule :(7)Arithmetic averages, standard deviation and percentages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the educational field in descending order by degree.

| sequencing | Paragraph | SMA | standard deviation | percentage | Class |
|--|---|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | My family provides me with everything I need to study, such as books, tools healthy food, and remedial lessons. | 4.2795 | .95663 0 | 85.59 | Too high |
| 2 | My family's visit to school makes me feel interested | 4.1863 | .80781 0 | 83.73 | High |
| 3 | family has a computer with internet access I use it in my studies. | 4.1180 | 1.02090 | 82.36 | High |
| 4 | My family gives me financial incentives when I excel. | 3.8509 | 1.03809 | 77.02 | High |
| 5 | The size of my family helped me excel in school. | 3.5528 | 1.14510 | 71.06 | High |
| A total score for the educational field | | 3.9975 | .74027 0 | 79.95 | High |

***Maximum degree of paragraph (5) For the field(25)**

It is evidenced by the table (7) That Degree The role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges depending on the educational field has been lost the average value of the total percentage of respondents ' response to all paragraphs was high in this area.(%79.95)

*** Behavioral field**

Schedule :(8)Arithmetic averages, standard deviation and percentages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the behavioral field in descending order by degree.

| sequencing | Paragraph | SMA | standard deviation | percentage | Class |
|--|--|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | my family members is characterized by mutual respect. | 4.2422 | .82747 0 | 84.84 | Too high |
| 2 | Parents carefully monitor my behavior and work to correct my behavior. | 3.9565 | .95097 0 | 79.13 | High |
| 3 | I enjoy the freedom to act inside and outside the house. | 3.7764 | 1.03667 | 75.53 | High |
| 4 | The family atmosphere inside the house is calm. | 3.6770 | 1.05239 | 73.54 | High |
| 5 | I have the ability to control my emotions and reactions. | 3.4534 | 1.10085 | 69.07 | High |
| Overall score for the behavioral domain | | 3.8211 | .71819 0 | 76.42 | High |

***Maximum degree of paragraph (5) For the field(25)**

It is evidenced by the table (8) That Degree The role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges according to the behavioral field The average value of the total percentage of respondents ' response to all paragraphs was high in this area.(%76.42)

*** Psychological sphere**

Schedule :(9)Mathematical averages, standard deviation and percentages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the psychological field in descending order by degree.

| sequencing | Paragraph | SMA | standard deviation | percentage | Class |
|--|---|---------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | Personnel introduce me My family's constant trust andsupport. | 4.1801 | .91439 0 | 83.60 | High |
| 2 | I do some recreational activities in my sparetime. | 3.5839 | 1.04618 | 71.68 | High |
| 3 | I enjoy calm nerves and psychological stability. | 3.4658 | 1.08990 | 69.32 | High |
| 4 | I suffer from anxiety andsadness. | 3.0186 | 1.22715 | 60.37 | Medium |
| 5 | I feeldepressed. | 2.7453 | 1.24639 | 54.91 | Medium |
| Total score for the psychological field | | 3.3988 | .57162 0 | 67.98 | Medium |

***Maximum degree of paragraph (5) For the field(25)**

It is evidenced by the table (9) That Degree The role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges according to the psychological field It was an average value where the average value of the total percentage of respondents ' response to all paragraphs reached this area.(%67.98)

*** The emotional sphere**

Schedule :(10)Arithmetic averages, standard deviation and percentages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the emotional sphere in descending order by degree.

| sequencing | Paragraph | SMA | standard deviation | percentage | Class |
|---|--|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | I feel that my parents are satisfied with me. | 4.3168 | .83981 0 | 86.34 | Too high |
| 2 | I feel good about myself. | 4.0870 | .84699 0 | 81.74 | High |
| 3 | I receive support from myfamil friends and surroundings. | 3.9627 | .91439 0 | 79.25 | High |
| 4 | always have highspirits. | 3.9317 | .94950 0 | 78.63 | High |
| 5 | I feel lonely sometimes | 3.3540 | 1.18538 | 67.08 | Medium |
| Total score for the emotional domain | | 3.9304 | .56845 0 | 78.61 | High |

***Maximum degree of paragraph (5) For the field(25)**

It is evidenced by the table (10) That Degree The role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges, depending on the emotional sphere, has been lost the average value of the total percentage of respondents ' response to all paragraphs was high in this area.(%78.61)

*** The physical sphere**

Schedule :(11)Mathematical averages, standard deviation and percentages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the physical area in descending order by degree.

| sequence | Paragraph | SMA | standard deviation | percentage | Class |
|--|---|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | My family provides the healthy food needed for healthy body growth. | 4.1801 | .85796 0 | 83.60 | High |
| 2 | My family can take regular care of myhealth. | 4.0000 | .88034 0 | 80.00 | High |
| 3 | I enjoy activity andvitality. | 3.9379 | .96624 0 | 78.76 | High |
| 4 | Get enough sleep andrest. | 3.8385 | 1.08915 | 76.77 | High |
| 5 | I talk to my family about the physical changes during my adolescence. | 3.2919 | 1.11040 | 65.84 | Medium |
| Total score for the physical domain | | 3.8497 | .71973 0 | 76.99 | High |

***Maximum degree of paragraph (5) For the field(25)**

Illustrated by Schedule (11) That Degree The role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges, depending on the physical sphere, has been lost the average value of the total percentage of respondents ' response to all paragraphs was high in this area.(%76.99)

*** Arrangement of spheres According to the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel:**

Schedule :(12)Ranking of fields according to the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel in descending order by degree

| the number | Magnets | average | standard deviation | percentage | the degree |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | social | 4.0261 | .83610 0 | 80.52 | High |
| 2 | educational | 3.9975 | .74027 0 | 79.95 | High |
| 3 | emotional | 3.9304 | .56845 0 | 78.61 | High |
| 4 | physical | 3.8497 | .71973 0 | 76.99 | High |
| 5 | behaviourist | 3.8211 | .71819 0 | 76.42 | High |
| 6 | psycho | 3.3988 | .57162 0 | 67.98 | Medium |
| Total marks | | 3.8373 | .55085 0 | 76.75 | High |

It is evidenced by the table (12) What comes:-

1- The overall degree of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges In the Arab community in Israel the average value of the total percentage of respondents ' response to all paragraphs was high in this area.(%76.75)

2- The ranking of the fields according to the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel came as follows :First rank :Social second place :Educational third place :Emotional fourth place :Physical fifth place :The fifth-ranked behaviorist :Psychological

*** Results related to hypotheses**

*** Results related to the first hypothesis**

There are no significant differences at the semantic level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In the mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in the light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the gender variable.

In order to test the hypothesis, I used a test (T) For two independent groups)Independent t-test (Table results (13) It turns out that:

Schedule (13) Test results) T (The significance of the differences in the arithmetic averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges In the Arab community in Israel Depending on the gender variant.

| sex | male (n= 33) | | female (n= 128) | | (T) calculated | significance level calculated |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| | average | deviation | average | deviation | | |
| social | 3.8000 | .91378 0 | 4.0469 | .80490 0 | -0.620 | .53 0 |
| educational | 3.9576 | .91345 0 | 4.0484 | .68355 0 | -1.730 | .08 0 |
| behaviourist | 3.2667 | .71531 0 | 3.7859 | .65841 0 | 1.226 | .22 0 |
| psycho | 3.8545 | .71111 0 | 3.4328 | .52633 0 | -1.495 | .13 0 |
| emotional | 3.6970 | .86186 0 | 3.9500 | .52706 0 | -.859 | .39 0 |
| physical | 3.7535 | .75938 0 | 3.8891 | .67663 0 | -1.371 | .17 0 |
| Total marks | 3.8000 | .91378 0 | 3.8589 | .48445 0 | -0.979 | .32 0 |

***D. statistically at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)**

It is clear from the table (13) The value of the level of significance calculated on the total degree of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel and in all fields depending on the

gender variable has reached 0,0.39,0.13,0.22,0.08,0.53)

(0.32, .17 And these values are greater than the value of the significance level, that is, we accept the null hypothesis that there are no significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In the mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges according to the gender variable.

*** Results related to the second hypothesis**

There are no significant differences at the semantic level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In the mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager under contemporary economic challenges, depending on the age variable, and in order to examine the hypothesis, a test was used (T) For two independent groups (Independent t-test) Table results (14) It turns out that:

Schedule (14) Test results) T (The significance of the differences in the arithmetic averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges In the Arab community in Israel Depending on the age variable.

| significance level calculated | (T) calculated | over 18 years old (n= 151) | | under 18 years old (n= 10) | | the age |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | | deviation | average | deviation | average | |
| .00 0* | -3,587 | .74884 0 | 4.0848 | 1.46682 | 3.1400 | social |
| .020 * | -2,221 | .68342 0 | 4.0305 | 1.29013 | 3.5000 | educational |
| .46 0 | -0,731 | .65730 0 | 3.8318 | 1.39220 | 3.6600 | behaviourist |
| .49 0 | -0,677 | .51610 0 | 3.4066 | 1.16314 | 3.2800 | psycho |
| .09 0 | -1,678 | .49381 0 | 3.9497 | 1.25716 | 3.6400 | emotional |
| .09 0 | -1,687 | .65873 0 | 3.8742 | 1.34726 | 3.4800 | physical |
| .020 * | -2,327 | .47783 0 | 3.8629 | 1.18803 | 3.4500 | Total marks |

***D. statistically at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)**

It is clear from the table (14) That the value of the semantic level calculated on the domains (Behavioral, psychological, emotional, physical) Depending on the age variable has reached respectively 0.3 ,0.17 ,0.39 ,0.13 ,0.22 ,0.08 ,0.53) (2 And these values are greater than the value of the significance level, that is, we accept the null hypothesis that there are no significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In the calculation averages on these areas depending on the age variable .As for the overall degree of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel and in the fields of (Social, educational) Depending on the age variable, the value of the calculated significance level is respectively (0.02 ,0.02 ,0.00) And these values are less than the value of the significance level, that is, we reject the null hypothesis that there are no significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In the mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel, depending on the age variable, these differences were in

favor of the study sample whose age is older than 18 Year.

*** Results related to the third hypothesis**

There are no significant differences at the semantic level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the variable number of family members.

In order to test the hypothesis, I used a test (T) For two independent groups (Independent t-test) Table results (15) It turns out that:-

Schedule (15) Test results) T (The significance of the differences in the arithmetic averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges In the Arab community in Israel Depending on the variable number of family members.

| number of family members | Less than 5 (n= 15) | | more than 5 (n= 116) | | (T) calculated | significance level calculated |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| | average | deviation | average | deviation | | |
| social | 4.0533 | .88153 0 | 4.0155 | .82152 0 | .257 0 | .79 0 |
| educational | 3.9111 | .88683 0 | 4.0310 | .67636 0 | -0.922 | .35 0 |
| behaviourist | 3.9022 | .77533 0 | 3.7897 | .69575 0 | .892 0 | .37 0 |
| psycho | 3.3333 | .70967 0 | 3.4241 | .50950 0 | -0.904 | .36 0 |
| emotional | 3.8133 | .69465 0 | 3.9759 | .50744 0 | -1.637 | .10 0 |
| physical | 3.7289 | .86566 0 | 3.8966 | .65274 0 | -1,330 | .18 0 |
| Total marks | 3.7904 | .68849 0 | 3.8555 | .48950 0 | -0.672 | .50 0 |

***D. statistically at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)**

It is clear from the table (15) The value of the level of significance calculated on the total degree of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic

challenges in the Arab society in Israel and in all areas, depending on the variable number of family members, respectively, has reached 0,0.10 ,0.36 ,0.37 ,0.35 ,0.79) (0.50 ,.18 And these values are greater than the value of the significance level, that is, we accept the null hypothesis that there are no significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the variable number of family members.

*** Results related to the fourth hypothesis**

There are no significant differences at the semantic level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In the mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in the light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the family income variable.

In order to test the hypothesis, I used a test (T) For two independent groups (Independent t-test) Table results (16) It turns out that:

Schedule (16) Test results (T) The significance of the differences in the arithmetic averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges In the Arab community in Israel Depending on the family income variable.

| Family income | Less than 2000 shekels (n = 55) | | more than 2000 shekels (n = 106) | | (T) calculated | significance level calculated |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| | average | deviation | average | deviation | | |
| social | 3.9927 | .78972 0 | 4.0434 | .86234 0 | -0.364 | .71 0 |
| educational | 3.8655 | .84945 0 | 4.0660 | .67088 0 | -1.639 | .10 0 |
| behaviourist | 3.7200 | .80148 0 | 3.8736 | .66894 0 | -1.290 | .19 0 |
| psycho | 3.3709 | .73476 0 | 3.4132 | .46865 0 | -0.444 | .65 0 |
| emotional | 3.8073 | .78028 0 | 3.9943 | .40891 0 | -1.999 | .05 0 |
| physical | 3.7418 | .88750 0 | 3.9057 | .61238 0 | -1.374 | .17 0 |
| Total marks | 3.7497 | .68322 0 | 3.8827 | .46499 0 | -1.458 | .14 0 |

***D. statistically at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)**

It is clear from the table (16) The value of the level of significance calculated on the total degree of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel and in all fields depending on the variable of family income has respectively reached 0.71) ,0.10 ,0.19 ,0.65 ,0.05 ,0 .17, (0.14 And these values are greater than the value of the significance level, that is, we accept the null hypothesis that there are no significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In the mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in the light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the family income variable.

*** Results related to the fifth hypothesis**

There are no significant differences at the semantic level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In the mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel, depending on the variable level of education of parents.

In order to test the hypothesis, the arithmetic averages were extracted depending on the variable of the level of education of the parents, and then a single-variance analysis was used (One-Way ANOVA) To identify the significance of differences in arithmetic averages depending on the variable level of education of parents and tables(17) F (18)It turns out that:

Schedule (17) Mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges In the Arab community in Israel Depending on the variable level of education of parents

| Parental education level | nothing | school | university |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| domains | average | average | average |
| social | 3.7333 | 3.9949 | 4.1469 |
| educational | 3.5444 | 3.9823 | 4.1437 |
| behaviourist | 3.5778 | 3.7367 | 3.9938 |
| psycho | 3.3556 | 3.3747 | 3.4406 |
| emotional | 3.5444 | 3.9620 | 4.0000 |
| physical | 3.4889 | 3.8025 | 4.0094 |
| Total marks | 3.5407 | 3.8089 | 3.9557 |

It is evidenced by the table (17)The presence of differences between the arithmetic averages, and in order to find out if these differences have reached the level of statistical

significance, a single-variance analysis test was used (One-Way ANOVA) The schedule (18) It shows that:-

Schedule (18) The results of the analysis of the single variation of the significance of the differences of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in the light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel depending on the variable level of education of parents

| Parental education level | source of contrast | sum of squares | degrees of freedom | average deviation | "F" calculated | significance level |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| social | between groups | 2,553 | 2 | 1,277 | 1,845 | .040 * _ |
| | within groups | 109,297 | 158 | .692 | | |
| | the total | 111,850 | 160 | | | |
| educational | between groups | 5,082 | 2 | 2,541 | 4,861 | .00 0* |
| | within groups | 82,597 | 158 | .523 0 | | |
| | the total | 87,679 | 160 | | | |
| behaviourist | between groups | 3,536 | 2 | 1,768 | 3,536 | .030 * _ |
| | within groups | 78,992 | 158 | .500 0 | | |
| | the total | 82,528 | 160 | | | |
| psycho | between groups | .192 | 2 | .096 0 | .291 | .040 * _ |
| | within groups | 52,088 | 158 | .330 0 | | |
| | the total | 52,280 | 160 | | | |
| emotional | between groups | 3,070 | 2 | 1,535 | 4,988 | .00 0* |
| | within groups | 48,631 | 158 | .308 0 | | |
| | the total | 51,701 | 160 | | | |
| physical | between groups | 4,151 | 2 | 2,075 | 4,165 | .01 0** |
| | within groups | 78,732 | 158 | .498 0 | | |
| | the total | 82,882 | 160 | | | |
| Total marks | between groups | 2,545 | 2 | 1,272 | 4,370 | .01 0** |
| | within groups | 46,005 | 158 | .291 0 | | |
| | the total | 48,550 | 160 | | | |

***D. statistically at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) **D. statistically at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.01$)**

It is clear from the table (18) The value of the calculated level of significance of the total degree of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel and in all fields, depending on the variable level

of education of parents, respectively, has reached 0.00, 0.04, 0.03, 0.00, 0.04 (0.01, 0.01). And these values are less than the value of the significance level, that is, we reject the null hypothesis that there are no significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$). In the calculation averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel, depending on the variable level of education of the parents, and to find out in whose favor these differences were, a test was used (LSD) For dimensional comparisons, table results (19) She explains that:

Table number (19) Test results (LSD) Dimensional comparisons between arithmetic averages show the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges In the Arab community in Israel Depending on the variable level of education of parents.

| (a) Parental education level | (B) Parental education level | The difference is average (dad) | standard error | significance level Sig.* |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| nothing | school | -0.26812 | 0.14093 | 0.05 |
| | university | -0.41499* | 0.14396 | 0.00 |
| school | nothing | 0.26812 | 0.14093 | 0.05 |
| | university | -0.14687 | 0.09075 | 0.10 |
| university | nothing | 0.41499* | 0.14396 | 0.00 |
| | school | 0.14687 | 0.09075 | 0.10 |

Shown from table no (9) That there are statistically significant differences in the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic

challenges In the Arab community in Israel Depending on the variable level of education of parents, between (There is no) And between (University) It is a statistical function and for the benefit of the University.

* Results

After viewing the results of the statistical analysis tables and interpreting them only, the study concluded that the following results:

First :Results related to the main study question :**What is the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel**

The results of the analysis of the main study question showed that the overall degree of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges was high and by percentage (%76.75) This is explained by the important and prominent role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of economic challenges, where a teenager gets advice, guidance and proper guidance in all matters of his life, in addition to enhancing confidence in the same teenager, which in turn helps him to face difficulties and crises in his life, and therefore families that enjoy calm, stability, understanding and provide an atmosphere of communication and exchange of ideas Among the members of the family are more able to refine the

personality of a teenager and his proper upbringing .As adolescence is one of the basic and important stages in which the individual's self-awareness, desire for psychological empowerment and self-evaluation increases. The family contributes to the achievement of stability and self-growth, which contributes to moderation and relative calm, the tendency to stability and balanced satisfaction, the integration of trends and emotional equilibrium, the absence of violence and acute emotional tensions .It also indicates mutual respect in the adolescent's relationship with his family and the availability of a family atmosphere characterized by calm inside the house in light of parental monitoring of the adolescent's behaviors and monitoring errors in these behaviors and working to correct them, where parents provide moral support and high self-confidence in the adolescent down to his feeling of satisfaction.

This finding was consistent with a study (Jayousi, 2014) And study (Babyonia, 2017) The family contributes significantly to building the personality of the adolescent in terms of the social, educational, emotional, physical, behavioral and psychological field, where the family guides and advises the adolescent to correct his wrong behaviors, and this result did not contradict any of the results of previous studies.

Second :Interpretation of the results of the study hypotheses:

Interpretation of the result of the first hypothesis :There are no significant differences at the semantic level ($\alpha\leq 0.05$) In the mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in the light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the gender variable.

The results of the analysis of this hypothesis showed that it was accepted that there are no significant differences in the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel depending on the gender variant, and this is explained by the fact that all adolescents and their families of different In addition to closely monitoring the children's actions, guiding them and correcting their wrong behaviors, which creates in the teenager the ability to control his emotions and make the appropriate decision in his actions and reactions .There is a great role for the family in building the personality of a teenager by showing unconditional love to teenagers, which helps them feel secure and increases their ability to solve the problems they face without relying on others, and through the parents ' praise and encouragement, as praising teenagers and praising them

contributes to increasing their self-confidence, provided that those compliments are real so as not to be fooled by himself. Then he finds out that it was a trick and that he does not have that power for which they were praising him.

This finding was consistent with a study (Jayousi, 2014) and study (Kim & Chun, 2018). There are no differences depending on the gender variant, as the family allocates enough time for the teenager to sit with him, exchange ideas and information, talk about problems between family members, in addition to following his level of education, and none of these studies opposed the results of the current study.

Interpretation of the result of the second hypothesis: There are no significant differences at the semantic level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in the light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the age variable.

The results of the analysis of this hypothesis showed that the hypothesis was rejected that there are significant differences in the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel depending on the age variable, and these differences were in favor of the

study sample whose age is older than 18. This is explained by the fact that all adolescents and their families of the age group older than 18. The importance of the family in refining the personality of a teenager is evident depending on the educational field, where the personality of a teenager grows clearly in the shadow of a family that provides him with all his educational needs of books, tools, healthy food and educational devices, in addition to the prominent role played by parents' visits to school and close follow-up of their. The more the family pays attention to the education of their children, the more positively it affects their personality. There is a prominent role for parents in building and increasing self-confidence in adolescents, through the actions and words issued by them towards their teenagers, as the support of parents helps their children in shaping their personalities and encouraging them to look at themselves positively, which is reflected on the level of their culture themselves.

This finding was consistent with a study (Kim & Chun, 2018). In that there are differences depending on the age variable, in favor of the age group more than 18. A year, during which the family provides everything a teenager needs in his life in all social, educational, psychological, behavioral and emotional respects, this result has differed with the result of a study

(Jayousi, 2014) It showed that there are no differences depending on the age variable, and the researcher attributes this to the difference between the community and the study sample and the nature of the surrounding circumstances in the study.

Interpretation of the result of the third hypothesis :There are no significant differences at the semantic level ($\alpha\leq 0.05$) In mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the variable number of family members.

The results of the analysis of this hypothesis showed that the hypothesis was accepted that there are no significant differences in the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel depending on the variable number of family members, and this is explained by the fact that the number of family It is an Arab family and varies between the nuclear family and the extended family, as parents can coexist with both types of families, this is due to the Arab culture and the nature of the relations and close family ties between its members to preserve and adhere to Community Customs and traditions. This finding was consistent with a study (Kim & Chun,

2018) In that there are no differences depending on the variable number of family members, this result has differed with the result of the study (Jayousi, 2014) It showed that there are differences depending on the variable number of family members and the researcher attributes this due to the difference in the community and the sample of the study and the nature of the surrounding circumstances in the study.

Interpretation of the result of the fourth hypothesis :There are no significant differences at the semantic level ($\alpha\leq 0.05$) In the mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in the light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel according to the family income variable.

The results of the analysis of this hypothesis showed that the hypothesis was accepted that there are no significant differences for the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel depending on the family income variable, and this is explained that the economic level did not have an impact on Family stability, this is due to the fact that most Palestinian families are from the Middle economic class in society, which is characterized by a material

income for customs. This result was consistent with the study of (bin Qasimiya, 2021) In that there are no differences depending on the family income variable, this result has differed with the result of a study (Muqayrahi, 2018) It showed that there are differences depending on the family income variable and the researcher attributes this due to the difference in the community and the sample of the study and the nature of the surrounding circumstances in the study.

Interpretation of the result of the fifth hypothesis :There are no significant differences at the semantic level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In the mathematical averages of the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel, depending on the variable level of education of parents.

The results of the analysis of this hypothesis showed that the hypothesis was accepted that there are no significant differences in the role of the family in building the personality of a teenager in light of the contemporary economic challenges in the Arab society in Israel depending on the variable level of education of the parents, and this is explained by the fact that the She is considered the educational and basic framework that determines the actions of her children, she is the one who shapes their lives

and gives them their characteristics and nature, she is the focus of civilized social awareness, she is the one who transmits this heritage from one generation to another, she is the source of traditions, custom, behavioral rules and public morals, namely The pillar of religion and the will, thanks to which the most important function is the proper upbringing of children is performed, the parents who have knowledge in the methods of Education, which qualifies them to maintain a strong cohesive family. This result was consistent with the study of (Babylonia, 2017) In that there are no differences depending on the variable level of education of parents, this result has differed with the result of a study (Muqayrahi , 2018) She showed that there are differences depending on the variable level of education of the parents, and the researcher attributes this due to the difference in the community and the sample of the study and the nature of the surrounding circumstances in the study.

*** Recommendations**

- 1- Parents' keenness to provide the appropriate possibilities and appropriate cultural means according to their capabilities, create appropriate conditions for them, and surround teenage children with stimuli that develop their senses and abilities and help them exploit their mental abilities.
- 2- The family follows the method of persuasion in the upbringing of

children, respecting their minds and opinions, building bridges of communication and discussing things in an atmosphere of respect and calm, so that they are accustomed to conviction and knowledge of the family's economic situation, the limits of their capabilities and what they can get.

3- Taking into account the family to guide their children towards organizing and dividing time so that they get enough time to study, learn new things and find enough time to spend with the family.

4- Increasing the effectiveness of the role of the school, especially the educational mentors, in educating students about the characteristics of the adolescence they are going through and producing programs that address the problems suffered by adolescents. The role that parents play in the adolescence of their children is very important, and it is necessary to treat children at that stage as friends and their role has grown from two things and two ends to mentors.

* References

Abdelkader bahtan and Nouredine Jebali .(2015) *Manifestations of disorders of adolescence* .Algeria :Journal of social studies and research.

Abdul Aziz Al-Mousawi . .(2013)*Growth psychology and its theories*) Volume .(1 Oman :Da

al Radwan publishing and distribution.

Abdul Rahman Suleiman . .(2015)*Intellectual security :Levels of reflection and directions of application* .Saudi Arabia :Think Magazine-Obeikan Center for research and publishing.

Ahmed Mohammed Al Kandari . .(1992)*Family Psychology* .Kuwait :Al Falah publishing and distribution library.

Alham Al awwaydi .(2004) *The impact of internet use on family relations between Saudi family members in Jeddah governorate* .Jeddah :Faculty of Education for Home Economics and technical education.

Ali Al-Zahrani .(2009) *Master's thesis :Perception of acceptance-Parental rejection and its relationship with the level of middle school students in Jeddah governorate* .Makkah Al-Mukarramah :Umm Al-Qura University.

aminat saafah .(2016) *Doctoral thesis :The effects of the use of modern technologies on the members of the Algerian family- A study of the psychological, social, ethical and health effects of using the internet on the parents of an Algerian family as*

- a model* .Algeria :University of Patna.
- Asma muqayrahi .(2018) .*Family circumstances and their relationship to the student's academic excellence-A field study with the average of Prince Abdulkader and Mohammed Sharifi in the Valley City* .The Valley, Algeria :Shaheed Hama Lakhdar University-The Valley.
- Faisal gharaiba .(2010) .*Local Family Services* .Palestine :Publications of al-Quds Open University.
- Franz Fanon .(1968) .*Sociologie de l'Algerie* .Paris, France: Maspero.
- Garcia, Oscar & ,Serra, Emilia .(2019) .Raising children with poor school performance: Parenting styles and short-and long-term consequences for adolescent and adult development .*International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(7), 1089.
- Hamida botvinnocat . .(2018)*Doctoral thesis :Sources of irrational thoughts and identity crisis in delinquent adolescents* .Algeria :University of Patna.
- Huda Al Nashif .(2017) .*Family and child rearing* (Volume 4) Oman :Dar Al Masirah publishing and distribution.
- Hussein Abdul Hamid Rashwan . .(2003)*Family and society a study in the sociology of the family* .Alexandria :University Youth Foundation.
- Jabara eatiat Jabara .(1986) .*Social and educational problems diagnosis, treatment and Prevention* .Alexandria :University Knowledge House.
- Jayousi, Majdi, (2014), The reality of family relations resulting from social networking sites from the point of view of parents of students in the city of Tulkarm, an unpublished master's thesis, Palestine Technical University, Tulkarm, Palestine.
- Khaled al-Homsi .(1995) .*Political economy foundations and principles* .Aleppo :Publications of the University of Aleppo.
- Kim, Harris & ,Chun, JongSerl .(2018) .**Analyzing multilevel factors underlying adolescent smoking behaviors: the roles of friendship network, family relations, and school environment** .*Journal of School Health*, 88(6), 434-443.
- Maouch Abdelhamid and Mohamed Brou .(2013) .*Old family communication and communication* .Algeria :Kasdi merbah University of Ouargla.
- Mohamed Bayoumi and Afaf Nasser . .(2003)*Family sociology, the study of changes in the Arab*

- family* .Charts :University Knowledge House.
- Mohamed Salama Ghobari .(1998)*Social service, Family Care, childhood and youth* .Alexandria :The modern university office.
- Mohammed Bani Khalid .(2007) .*Self-identity -A comparative study between adolescent and high-achieving students/Inferiority in the light of the theory of النفسية psychological* .Gaza :Al-Azhar University Magazine.
- Mohammed Nabil jamie .(2010)*Family sociology and analysis of marital compatibility and domestic violence* .Alexandria :New knowledge publishing house.
- Mohammed Yusri Dabbs .(1996) .*The family's religious and social heritage-Educational family series* .Cairo :House of acquaintances.
- Najla Al-suwaiyel .(2010) .*Arab International Economic Journal* .Saudi Arabia.
- Nawal zaghina .(2009) .*Factors affecting low academic achievement in Algeria* .Algeria :Journal of Social Sciences and humanities-University of Patna.
- Rabeh Darwash .(2012) .*Sociology of the family* .Cairo :The House of modern writers.
- Raghda Shreem .(2009) .*Psychology of adolescence* .Oman :Masirah publishing and distribution house.
- Raghdaa nueisa .(2012) .*Quality of life for Damascus university students* .Damascus :Damascus magazine.
- Rizika Ben Qasimiya .(2021) .*Family problems and the dynamics of socio-economic changes in the Algerian family* .Algeria :Haj Lakhdar University-Patna.1
- Samira Wengen .(2012) .*Master's thesis :Updates and patterns of family follow-up and their impact on the academic achievement of children* .Algeria :Mohammed Khidr University-Sugar.