Social Media and Its Implications for Family Upbringing of School-Aged Children in Early Educational Stages

وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي و انعكاساتها على التنشئة الأسرية للأبناء المتمدرسين في المراحل التعليمية الأولى

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Abstract: This study aims to present scientific insights into the most significant implications-both positive and negative- of social media on parental upbringing within the family context, particularly concerning children in the early stages of education. Social media, as a prominent element in daily social interactions, has become ubiquitous across all societal strata. It now plays an indispensable role not only in the lives of communities as a whole but also within the foundational unit of society- the family. Social media has emerged as a bridge connecting individuals and communities, serving as a platform for expressing ideas and engaging in various public and private dialogues. However, excessive use of social media has led to numerous advantages and disadvantages, particularly affecting the fundamental process of family upbringing. Parents increasingly rely on these virtual spaces to adopt parenting techniques, often disregarding the expertise of specialists in education, psychology, and sociology. These platforms have allowed anyone to share opinions and advice, which many parents follow without considering individual differences among children at various developmental stages. This reliance on social media has had a profound impact on the upbringing of school-aged children, influencing their academic achievement and hindering their learning processes, especially in the foundational stages of education. In this study, we aim to highlight the key positive contributions that social media has made to family upbringing while also addressing its most significant drawbacks, which have created obstacles and challenges that impede progress, ultimately leading to unhealthy developmental outcomes for children.

Keywords: Implications - Social Media - Family Upbringing - School-Aged Children.

الملخص: تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقديم رؤى علمية حول أهم الآثار الإيجابية والسلبية لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي على تربية الوالدين في سياق الأسرة، وخاصةً فيما يتعلق بالأطفال في المراحل التعليمية الأولى. أصبحت وسائل

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التواصل الاجتماعي، باعتبارها عنصرًا أساسيًا في التفاعلات الاجتماعية اليومية، منتشرة في جميع شرائح المجتمع. وتلعب دورًا لا غنى عنه ليس فقط في حياة المجتمعات ككل، بل أيضًا في الوحدة الأساسية للمجتمع - الأسرة. وقد برزت هذه الوسائل كجسر يربط الأفراد والمجتمعات، ومنصة للتعبير عن الأفكار والمشاركة في حوارات عامة وخاصة متنوعة. إلا أن الإفراط في استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي أدى إلى العديد من المزايا والعيوب، لا سيما تلك التي أثرت على جوهر عملية التنشئة الأسرية. إذ يعتمد الآباء بشكل متزايد على هذه المساحات الافتراضية لتبني أساليب التربية، متجاهلين في كثير من الأحيان خبرات المتخصصين في التربية وعلم النفس وعلم الاجتماع. وقد أتاحت هذه المنصات للجميع مشاركة الآراء والنصائح، التي يتبعها الكثير من الآباء دون مراعاة الفروق الفردية بين الأطفال في مختلف مراحل نموهم. كان لهذا الاعتماد على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي أثرٌ بالغٌ على تربية الأطفال في سن الدراسة، إذ أثر على تحصيلهم الدراسي وأعاق عملية تعلمهم، لا سيما في المراحل التعليمية الأساسية. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تسليط الضوء على أهم المساهمات الإيجابية التي قدمتها وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي في التربية الأسرية، مع معالجة أبرز سلبياتها التي خلقت عوائق وتحدياتٍ أعاقت التقدم، مما أدى في النهاية إلى نتائج نمو غير صحية للأطفال.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الانعكاسات - وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي - التنشئة الأسرية - الأبناء المتمدرسين.

Introduction:

Social media has become one of the most prominent technological phenomena witnessed by humanity in recent decades, revolutionizing methods of communication and interaction among individuals and communities. These platforms have become an integral part of daily life for many, particularly younger generations and students. However, these technological advancements have also introduced new challenges that may impact family dynamics and the healthy upbringing of school-aged children.

The family is the primary social institution responsible for nurturing, protecting, and meeting the biological and psychological needs of the child. It plays a vital role in facilitating the child's transition from a purely biological state to a social one, enabling them to manage both their personal and societal responsibilities. Parents carry out their educational role by instilling in their children the motivation, values, and attitudes sought by society. To achieve this, they employ various approaches in dealing with their children. These approaches include democratic methods such as participation, dialogue, acceptance, care, encouragement, and psychological security, as well as authoritarian methods like violence, favoritism, strictness, harshness, intimidation, and psychological harm.

Family upbringing is considered the cornerstone in shaping children's personalities and behaviors, playing a pivotal role in providing an environment conducive to growth and development. With the widespread proliferation of social media, it has become imperative to examine the repercussions of these tools on family relationships and their influence on school-aged children.

In this context, a key question arises regarding the impact of these platforms on family upbringing, particularly in light of the rapid changes occurring in digital societies. Therefore, this research aims to explore the various effects of social media on family upbringing, focusing on both its positive and negative aspects. Additionally, it will examine the role of parents in guiding the use of these platforms to maximize their benefits while minimizing associated risks. Effective strategies will also be proposed to achieve the necessary balance, ensuring healthy and well-rounded family upbringing in the digital age.

Through this discussion, our aim is to provide a comprehensive and precise understanding of the implications of social media on family upbringing. We will also highlight proposed solutions to address the associated challenges and maximize the benefits of these platforms in the lives of school-aged children.

1- Defining Key Concepts:

1.1- Implications

In social sciences, implications refer to the process of analyzing and examining the impact or influence that various social phenomena have on individuals and communities. These implications encompass economic, political, cultural, psychological, and social dimensions, and they can manifest as either positive or negative effects.

1.2- Social Media

Social media refers to online platforms that enable users to interact and communicate with one another. These platforms include sites like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Snapchat, which are used to share ideas, photos, videos, and news.

Social media allows users to build networks of friends or followers, engage in real-time conversations, and exchange information. These platforms serve as powerful tools for marketing and personal or professional promotion. They play a significant role in shaping public opinion, disseminating information, and exchanging ideas and perspectives, thereby leaving a noticeable impact on the development of individuals' personalities.

1.3- Family Upbringing

Family upbringing is a fundamental aspect of socialization. It refers to any behavior exhibited by parents, either collectively or individually, that influences a child's growth and personality, whether intentionally through guidance and education or unintentionally. Psychologists across various schools of thought agree that the parenting methods adopted in raising children significantly shape their future personalities and determine the types of psychological challenges they may face. Psychoanalytic theory, for instance, emphasizes that the first six years of a child's life are the most critical period, leaving profound and lasting effects on their psychological development.

1.4- School-Aged Children

School-aged children refer to young individuals who regularly attend school or other educational institutions. These children receive formal education at various academic levels, starting from primary education through to secondary education, and may later pursue higher education at colleges and universities. School-aged children learn a set of values and principles that contribute to shaping their personalities and behaviors.

2- Family Upbringing:

2.1- Concept of Family Upbringing

Family upbringing is defined as the practices and methods adopted by parents to socialize or nurture their children, transforming them from mere biological beings into

social entities. This process involves instilling attitudes and principles that guide behavior in this context (Rahima, 2005, p. 114).

It is also described as the behaviors employed by parents to raise their children socially, ensuring that parental treatment is both firm and gentle simultaneously to provide a healthy upbringing for the child's present and future.

Furthermore, this process is defined as "a method of training children shaped by the images parents create of what they wish their child to become. The methods of upbringing vary, particularly through direct approaches used by parents to regulate behavior, such as providing enjoyable alternatives to criticized behaviors and resorting to persuasion rather than punishment and threats" (Meqahout, 2014, p. 48).

Family upbringing represents a complex and ongoing process through which values, principles, beliefs, and social and cultural skills are transferred from one generation to the next within the household. As the first and most critical social unit in a person's life, the family plays a central role in shaping an individual's personality, guiding their behavior, and determining their attitudes and aspirations.

This process is multidimensional, characterized by comprehensiveness, continuity, flexibility, and interactivity. Families provide emotional support, guidance, and supervision while maintaining a balance between freedom and discipline. The characteristics of family upbringing are shaped by the culture, values, and beliefs of each household, making the experience unique for every individual. Achieving effective family upbringing requires concerted efforts and awareness of contemporary changes and challenges, especially given the increasing influence of social media and modern technology.

2.2- Characteristics of Family Upbringing

According to researcher (Abu Jadu, 1998, p. 218), family upbringing has several distinctive characteristics that make it a unique and vital process in shaping an individual's personality, behavior, and attitudes. Below are the key characteristics:

- Comprehensiveness: Family upbringing encompasses all aspects of a child's life, from meeting their basic needs such as food and shelter to addressing their psychological, social, and educational needs. The family provides holistic support for children, contributing to their integrated development.

- Continuity: The process of family upbringing begins at birth and continues through childhood, adolescence, and into adulthood. This ongoing process ensures the gradual and consistent instillation of values and principles.

- Flexibility: Family upbringing is characterized by adaptability, as families adjust to the various changes children and society undergo. This flexibility helps address the evolving needs of children and ensures their alignment with the surrounding environment.

- Interactivity: Family upbringing involves a high level of interaction between parents and children, with daily exchanges of ideas, emotions, and information. This continuous interaction strengthens family bonds and develops communication skills.

- Individuality: Each family has a unique upbringing style influenced by its culture, values, beliefs, and experiences. This individuality makes the process of family upbringing a distinct experience for every child.

- Reciprocal Influence: Family upbringing involves a mutual influence between parents and children. While parents' guide and educate their children, they are also influenced by their children's behaviors and thoughts, contributing to the growth and development of the family as a whole.

- Emotional Support: The family provides an emotionally supportive environment where children feel love, acceptance, and a sense of belonging. This emotional support helps children develop self-confidence and resilience to face challenges.

- Monitoring and Guidance: Family upbringing includes supervising children's behavior and guiding them toward positive actions. This role helps correct mistakes and reinforces good conduct.

- Balance Between Freedom and Discipline: Family upbringing strives to achieve a balance between granting children the freedom to explore the world and develop their personalities, and imposing discipline to ensure adherence to family and societal values and standards.

- Teaching and Role Modeling: Parents serve as role models for their children through their behaviors and attitudes. Children learn by observing their parents and applying what they see in their daily lives.

2.3- Objectives of Family Upbringing

Family upbringing aims to achieve a range of objectives that contribute to the growth and development of children, helping them become mature and responsible individuals in society. These goals encompass various aspects of personality, behavior, and knowledge. Below are the primary objectives of family upbringing:

2.3.1- Developing Values and Principles

- Instilling moral values: Such as honesty, integrity, respect, empathy, and responsibility.

- Promoting religious and cultural principles: To help children understand and take pride in their cultural and religious identity.

2.3.2- Fostering Social Skills:

- Enhancing communication skills: Including the ability to express thoughts and emotions clearly while respecting the opinions of others.

- Developing teamwork and collaboration skills: By encouraging participation in shared activities and teaching the importance of working effectively within a group.

2.3.3- Providing Emotional and Psychological Support

- Instilling a sense of safety and belonging: By creating a supportive and loving family environment.

- Building self-confidence: Through continuous encouragement and support, helping children develop self-esteem.

2.3.4- Teaching Positive Behaviors:

- Guiding children toward good conduct: By modeling positive behaviors and encouraging commendable actions.

- Correcting negative behaviors: Through constructive advice and guidance.

2.3.5- Striking a Balance Between Freedom and Discipline:

- Allowing freedom to explore the world: To foster personal and creative growth.

- Enforcing discipline when necessary: To ensure children adhere to family and societal rules and values.

2.3.6- Supporting Academic and Intellectual Growth:

- Encouraging academic achievement: By providing an environment that supports educational success.

- Fostering critical and creative thinking: By motivating children to ask questions and explore new ideas (Mikhail, 2003, p. 56).

2.3.7- Developing Life Skills:

- Teaching essential skills: Such as time management, organization, and problem-solving.

- Promoting independence and responsibility: By encouraging children to make decisions and take accountability for their actions.

2.3.8- Preparing Children for Future Life

- Guiding children to achieve their goals: By helping them define their ambitions and create plans to realize them.

- Equipping them to face life's challenges: By fostering adaptability and resilience in dealing with changing circumstances (Ahmed, 2002, p. 184).

2.4- Methods of Family Upbringing:

This term refers to the social and psychological methods employed by parents in their interactions with their children across various life situations. According to Kanawy (1988), family upbringing patterns are defined as the procedures and approaches parents use to raise their children socially. This involves transforming them from mere

biological beings into social entities by adopting attitudes that guide their behavior, imparting knowledge, and instilling patterns of behavior, values, symbols, and ways of interaction and thinking.

Methods of social upbringing vary from one society to another and from one era to the next. Even within the same society, these methods differ significantly. What is considered an ideal method in one culture might be deemed unacceptable in another. The most common family upbringing patterns referenced in this study are those identified by Baumrind (1980), who distinguished three key parenting styles: democratic, authoritarian, and neglectful.

2.5- Factors Influencing Family Upbringing:

Family upbringing is influenced by a wide range of factors that can directly or indirectly affect how children are raised and guided. These factors can be categorized into several groups, including familial, societal, economic, cultural, and psychological factors.

2.5.1- Familial Factors:

- Family Structure: The number of family members, the child's birth order, and the number of siblings can influence the quality and amount of attention and support a child receives.
- Relationship Between Parents: The relationship between parents impacts the overall atmosphere at home. Family conflicts or separation can negatively affect children's emotional stability.
- Parenting Style: The parenting approach adopted by the parents (e.g., democratic, authoritarian, permissive, or neglectful) significantly influences the child's personality and behavior.

2.5.2- Societal Factors:

- Education: The educational level of the parents affects their parenting attitudes and how they interact with their children.

- Social Status: The family's social standing can influence the opportunities and expectations associated with the children.
- External Influences: The influence of peers, schools, and social institutions plays a role in shaping children's behaviors and values.

2.5.3- Economic Factors:

- Financial Stability of the Family: The family's financial stability affects the availability of educational and recreational resources for children, as well as the quality of healthcare and nutrition provided.
- Standard of Living: The family's standard of living impacts the quality of life experienced by children, including housing, nutrition, and educational opportunities.

2.5.4- Cultural Factors:

- Values and Traditions: The culture to which a family belongs shapes the values and principles instilled in children.

- Religion and Beliefs: Religious practices and beliefs play a significant role in upbringing, influencing children's behaviors and perspectives on life.

2.5.5- Psychological Factors:

- Parents' Psychological State: The mental and emotional well-being of parents affects how they interact with their children. Psychological stress, depression, and anxiety can negatively impact the upbringing process.

- Child's Personality: Individual differences among children, such as temperament and emotional needs, influence how they receive and respond to upbringing.

2.5.6- Environmental Factors:

- Local Community: The type of community in which the family resides (rural, urban, or suburban) affects the nature of upbringing and the availability of various opportunities.

- School Environment: The school setting and the role of teachers have a significant impact on children's social and educational development.

2.5.7- Technology and Media:

- Exposure to Media: Television, the internet, and social media have a significant impact on the values and behaviors of children.

- Digital Education: Modern technology and e-learning can serve as effective tools for developing skills and knowledge when used appropriately (Safwat, pp. 46-47).

3- Social Media and Its Implications on Family Upbringing:

3.1- The Relationship Between Social Media and Family Upbringing:

Social media has become an integral part of daily life, significantly influencing various aspects of life, including family upbringing. It serves as a double-edged sword, offering numerous benefits while also posing challenges and risks that may negatively affect family relationships.

Social media has a significant impact on family upbringing and can offer numerous benefits when used appropriately. However, parents must be aware of the potential risks and challenges associated with its use. To ensure healthy family dynamics, it is essential to monitor and guide the use of social media, striking a balance between leveraging its advantages and minimizing its negative effects. By doing so, families can benefit from the advantages of technology while maintaining strong familial bonds and proper educational values.

3.2- Negative Implications of Social Media on Family Upbringing:

For school-aged children, social media has become an inseparable part of their lives, but it also brings a range of challenges and negative impacts on family upbringing. These platforms can significantly influence family relationships, children's behavior, and their academic performance. Below are some of the most notable negative effects:

3.2.1- Impact on Academic Performance:

- Distraction and Preoccupation: Spending excessive time on social media can divert children's attention from their studies and reduce their focus on schoolwork.

- Delays in Completing Assignments: Overuse of these platforms may lead to procrastination in completing school assignments and a lack of adherence to academic schedules.

3.2.2- Impact on Mental Health:

– Anxiety and Depression: Continuous exposure to content on social media can increase levels of anxiety and depression, particularly if children feel inferior to their peers due to social comparisons.

– Cyberbullying: Children may become victims of cyberbullying, leading to psychological issues such as anxiety, fear, and social isolation.

3.2.3- Impact on Family Relationships:

– Reduced Direct Interaction: Heavy reliance on social media can diminish face-to-face interactions among family members, weakening familial bonds and reducing the quality of family communication.

– Family Conflicts: Tension and disagreements may arise within the family over the amount of time children spend on social media and the type of content they are exposed to.

3.2.4- Impact on Values and Behaviors:

- Promotion of Unhealthy Values: Continuous exposure to inappropriate or harmful content can negatively influence children's values and behaviors, such as adopting unhealthy lifestyles or engaging in negative actions.

- Lack of Respect for Privacy: Children may learn to disregard privacy by sharing personal or family information on social media without careful consideration.

3.2.5- Impact on Lifestyle and Physical Health:

- Reduced Physical Activity: Excessive use of social media can lead to a sedentary lifestyle, reducing physical activity and increasing the risk of obesity and other health problems.

- Sleep Disorders: Heavy use of social media, especially before bedtime, can negatively affect sleep quality.

3.2.6- Impact on Social Skills:

- Social Isolation: While social media is designed to enhance communication, excessive dependence on it can lead to social isolation, as children may avoid direct interaction with others.

- Weakened Personal Communication Skills: Reduced face-to-face interactions can hinder the development of personal communication skills and the ability to navigate real-life social situations effectively.

3.3- Positive Impacts of Social Media on Family Upbringing:

For school-aged children, despite the challenges and negative effects that social media may pose to family upbringing, there are also positive aspects that can significantly influence family relationships and child development. Below are some of the notable positive impacts:

3.3.1- Enhancing Communication and Family Connectivity:

- Continuous Communication: social media enables instant communication among family members, whether they live in the same household or are far apart.

- Sharing Daily Moments: It allows families to share important moments and memories through photos and videos on social media platforms.

3.3.2- Providing Knowledge and Learning Resources:

- Access to Educational Resources: Children can use social media to access learning materials and online educational resources.

- Knowledge Sharing: The ability to exchange knowledge and benefit from others' expertise in specific areas through educational groups and communities on social media.

3.3.3- Building Social Relationships and Friendships:

- Connecting with Peers: social media enables children to build positive social relationships with their peers by participating in groups and communities on these platforms.

- Engaging in Community Activities: It provides opportunities for involvement in community activities and volunteer work through social media, fostering a sense of community belonging and social responsibility.

3.3.4- Enhancing Communication and Critical Thinking Skills:

- Written Communication: social media enhances writing and expression skills by encouraging interaction with content and writing posts or comments.

- Critical Thinking: It promotes critical thinking by encouraging children to analyze and evaluate the credibility and quality of the content they encounter on social media.

3.3.5- Offering Personal and Professional Learning Opportunities:

- Guidance and Advice: social media allows children to connect with experts in specific fields to receive guidance and advice, helping them develop skills and gain knowledge.

- Building a Professional Identity: It enables young individuals to explore their interests and career aspirations by following relevant accounts and groups on social media.

3.3.6- Fostering Creativity and Artistic Expression:

- Engaging in Creative Content: social media encourages children to produce creative content such as photos, videos, and drawings, and share them with family and friends.

- Artistic Expression: It offers opportunities for artistic expression and innovation by allowing them to share their creative works on various platforms.

3.4- Proposed Strategies for Balance:

To strike a balance between the use of social media and maintaining healthy family upbringing, several strategies are recommended. Below are some suggestions:

3.4.1- Setting Time Limits:

- Establish specific times during the day when children are allowed to use social media.

- Define designated periods for social media use, such as after completing schoolwork or at a set time before bedtime.

- Utilize time-control applications to set limits on children's use of smartphones and tablets.

3.4.2- Open Communication:

- Maintain an open and ongoing dialogue with children about the importance of using social media responsibly and safely.

- Serve as a positive role model by demonstrating healthy social media habits and engaging in meaningful family interactions.

3.4.3- Encouraging Alternative Activities:

- Motivate children to participate in alternative activities outside of social media, such as sports, reading, arts, and group games.

- Plan enjoyable and engaging family activities that everyone can participate in together, such as outings, group games, or cooking as a family.

3.4.4   Education and Awareness:

- Provide children with information about the risks associated with social media, such as cyberbullying and privacy loss, and teach them how to handle these challenges.

- Share success stories with children about how social media can be used positively to achieve personal and professional goals.

3.4.5   Strengthening Family Life:

- Dedicate specific times for family members to spend together without using smartphones or social media, such as during family meals or game nights.

- Organize enjoyable and recreational family activities outside the home, such as outings, park visits, and nature exploration.

3.4.6   Practicing Parental Control:

- Enforce strict rules and boundaries regarding social media use, and be prepared to impose consequences when necessary.

- Regularly review the privacy and security settings on children's accounts and ensure they are aware of potential risks (Shkayim & Addou, 2021, p. 56).

These strategies can help create a healthy balance between social media use and family life, promoting positive family upbringing and enabling children to engage with social media in a balanced and responsible manner.

3.5- The Role of Parents in Guidance: Parents play a critical role in guiding their children in the use of social media to ensure a healthy and balanced upbringing. Below are some key aspects of this role:

3.5.1- Establishing Rules and Boundaries:

- Parents set specific rules for social media use, including permissible usage times and acceptable content.

- They establish boundaries regarding online privacy and safety, such as prohibiting the sharing of personal information with strangers.

3.5.2- Providing Guidance and Support:

- Parents make themselves available to offer support and guidance for using social media responsibly and safely.

- They provide advice and instructions on how to handle harmful content and respond to situations like cyberbullying or online harassment.

3.5.3- Modeling Positive Behavior

- Parents serve as positive role models in their social media use, demonstrating responsible and balanced behavior in front of their children.

- They exhibit healthy practices, respect for privacy, and positive interactions with others online.

3.5.4- Staying Informed on Developments:

- Parents keep themselves updated on the latest trends and developments in social media use and learn how to handle these platforms safely.

- They seek reliable sources offering advice and guidance on how to help children use the internet in a safe and responsible manner.

3.5.5- Continuous Communication:

- Parents maintain open and ongoing discussions with their children about social media use, exchanging views and experiences.

- They ensure their children feel comfortable sharing their experiences and issues related to social media.

3.5.6- Focusing on Mental Health:

- Parents raise awareness about the importance of maintaining mental and emotional well-being while using social media.

- They provide emotional support and guidance in addressing challenges and problems that may arise from social media use.

The role of parents in guiding their children's social media use is critical in fostering a healthy and responsible approach to these modern technologies. Through continuous communication, support, and guidance, parents can help their children harness the positive aspects of social media while avoiding harmful behaviors (Meqla, 2013, p. 62).

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it can be said that social media presents both a challenge and an opportunity for family upbringing, particularly for school-aged children in the early stages of education. On the one hand, these platforms offer opportunities for learning, communication, and active participation, which can support children's academic and social development. However, improper, unmonitored, and excessive use of social media can lead to negative effects on family upbringing.

To achieve an optimal balance, parents should adopt effective strategies to manage social media use during their children's upbringing. This includes setting clear rules, fostering open communication, and encouraging shared family activities that do not rely on technology. By doing so, parents can help school-aged children benefit from the undeniable advantages of these platforms in both educational and developmental contexts while minimizing their adverse effects. This approach contributes to raising a generation capable of utilizing technology in a positive and responsible manner.

In conclusion, healthy and balanced family upbringing requires careful guidance and continuous attention from parents, particularly in the presence of social media, which has become an integral part of daily life. Through collaboration and proper

guidance, families can create a supportive and safe environment that fosters the positive growth and development of their children.

Despite the challenges that arise with the use of social media, the potential benefits that can be derived through proper guidance cannot be overlooked. Continuous communication, coupled with support and love, can turn the use of these platforms into a fruitful and beneficial experience for the entire family.

As parents and family members, let us work together to promote awareness and provide proper guidance for social media use. By doing so, we ensure the preparation of individuals equipped with the skills necessary to responsibly engage with technology and keep pace with modern developments in our digital era.

The ultimate goal of family upbringing, whether through traditional or modern technological means, remains the same: to prepare upright individuals who are valuable human capital, capable of contributing to their society's progress across various fields. This includes advancing their communities economically, scientifically, and technologically. Equally important is the preparation of well-rounded individuals who enjoy sound mental, social, intellectual, and physical health, enabling them to fulfill this overarching purpose effectively.

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