



The role of parental participation in supporting the digital knowledge community: "Saudi community as a model"

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ABSTRACT: The main target of this study is to discover the extent of Parental participation to their teenagers in the digital knowledge community, seeking to analyze the extent of parents teaching their teenagers the correct behavior of the digital knowledge community. Moreover, to discover the relationship between the age and education's level of parents, their knowledge's level with the applications of social media and the extent of their participation with their teenagers in the digital knowledge community. As well as knowing the differences of parental participation with their teenagers in the social media according to the gender. To answer the above questions, the researchers designed a measure of parents' participation with their teenager in the digital knowledge community. The study used a sample of (558) fathers and mothers of teenagers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Since checking its Validity and reliability, the study resulted in that most of its sample of the members know about applications of social media and extent of parents' teaching their teenagers the correct behavior in the digital knowledge community as a whole come (sometimes) with an equal degree of response. The study's results clarified that there is no relation between age and education's level of parents and extent of their participation to their teenagers in the digital knowledge community. And The study's result clarified no differences with statically evidences in the participation to their teenagers, according to the gender (Father or Mother). Moreover, there is a direct relation between parents' knowledge level of applications of social media and their participation extent to their teenager in the digital knowledge community.

Keywords: Parental participation - The digital knowledge community – Teenagers - Social media – Socialization - The measure of participation - Virtual Communities.

1- INTERODUCTION:

There is no doubt that the digital knowledge community phenomenon is represented by social media and its involvement in the life of a whole human being and the virtual existence to some members in these media is considered as one of the recent phenomenon which the cites of the world face in our current age. The member only, but also his family, companions, relatives, acquaintances and generally his community, do not restrict the effect of this phenomenon. This phenomenon increases if it is common among a group of youth who are the main pillars and the hope of the communities. The role of parents appears as the most affecting in the children' socialization to present

balanced and straight members to the community, and what is equal like social comprehending in these recent media which adhere to the moral character, respect others and comply with laws.

The digital knowledge community phenomenon formed a big challenge for those who work in the educational, psychological and social research and the responsibility of it shall be borne by many social institutions, parents have the lion's share of this responsibility. Parents are the core point of family formation and generational succession arises. Accordingly, the individual builds an effective impact on directing behavior, involvement, adherence with social customs, traditions and moral commitment gained by education and sound Parental upbringing. Saudi family uses socialization patterns in a different way reflects its impact on male and female teenagers whether the positive effects like social adaption and compatibility or negative as the deviations etc." [1].

This study seeks to examine and analyze the extent of parents' teaching their teenagers the correct behavior with the digital knowledge community. In addition, to discover the relation between age and education level of parents, their knowledge level with applications of social media, and the extent of their participation with their teenagers in the digital knowledge community. As well as, knowing the differences of Parental participation with their teenagers in social media, according to the gender (Father or Mother).

The problem of this study is restricted in the following questions:

- 1- How the Parental participation with their teenagers in the digital knowledge community is?
- 2- How do the parents' teachings their teenagers the correct behavior in the digital knowledge community?
- 3- Is there any relation between the parents' age and their extent of participation to their teenagers in the digital knowledge community?
- 4- Are there any differences in Parental participation with the teenagers on social media based on the gender variable (father or mother)?
- 5- Is there any relationship between the parents' education level and their participation to their teenagers in the digital knowledge community?
- 6- Is there any relationship between the parents' knowledge of the social media and their participation to their teenagers in the digital knowledge community?

To answer these questions and to achieve the study goals, the two researchers use the analytical survey method study with its descriptive correlation style. The two researchers designed the measure of participation of the parents to their

teenagers in the digital knowledge, community, and it has been used on a sample of people that settled in (558) person of fathers and mothers to the teenagers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after checking their honest and evident. The study resulted in that most of its sample of members know the application of social media and also resulted in that the extent of parents' teaching their teenagers the correct behavior in the digital knowledge community as a whole come (sometimes) with an equal degree of response. The result of the study clarified that there is no relation between the age and the level of education of the parents and the extent of their participation to their teenagers in the digital knowledge, community; also, there are no differences with statically evidences in the participation to their teenagers according to the gender (Father or Mother). However, there is a direct relation between the level of parents' knowledge with the application of social media and their participation extent to their teenagers in the digital knowledge community. This study is concluded with some of the important recommendation like:

- The digital knowledge community and his different social dimensions have to be further studied in order to make the results widely spread in various societies and these results still limits within the sample of the study.
- Contribute to preparing an awareness program to the parents to use the location of the social media in the correct way, which achieves the virtual existence to them and their teenagers.
- The need of concern to transfer and teaching the morals, which govern our actual social relations to the digital knowledge community to use it at the locations of social media.
- Monitoring, describing and analyzing what had been published in the virtual societies and especially in the social media and submitted it to the in-depth studies in order to discover the public opinion on many of issues and use it with which serve the society.

2- RELATED STUDIES:

The digital knowledge community forms great challenges for those who work on the informational and social researches, like the contribution and participation according to laws, moral standards and the dominated cultural values in the society. These challenges increased when the participant is a teenagers who has a lack of both, experiment and experience at the best and perfect usage. Most of the society organizations take the responsibility and the family takes most of these responsibilities. The family takes the first responsibilities to upbringing the children because it is considered as one of the most important social upbringing organizations. But the families, differentiate regarding children upbringing. And also the parents' attendance and participation of their teenagers in their particular life in the digital knowledge community are responsibilities.

As the social media appears as a new digital knowledge community and its role appears in publishing various information, satisfy all different psychological needs of the members, supporting the psychological trends, encourage or adjust the values and beliefs, consensus in the new situations and also make the best use of knowledge to promote the person at the time that the modern world witnesses a group of rapid changes in the field of communication and technical

information. That makes the whole world as a small global village where the information can be moved to any place on the earth in milliseconds. There is no doubt that these changes have its direct effect on the members and organizations of the community, what make the community accept and adapt to these innovations to achieve the usefulness of what it represented in all fields.

E-communications websites are considered as the most spreading on the internet due to its characteristics which make it distinct from the other websites. That encourages web surfers from all over the world to increased coming to these websites, although the heavy criticism that it always received. One of these criticisms is the negative and a direct effect on the family and its breakdown. But in the other hand, there are persons, who consider it as an important mean to the development and fusion between the communities, closer the conceptions and views with others and learning the people's different cultures besides its effective and distinguished role as an effective means of communication in mass uprisings (1).

The social networks have attracted millions of users from all over the world, all social segments and the age groups including the kids and teenagers. This causes great fundamental shifts in the patterns of interaction and the social media styles, which caused implications that contributed effectively in formulating lots of community features intellectually and socially. So it draws the attention of many researchers and employees in the psycho-social field. The social media is a service represented by the internet, allows its users in the websites to introduce themselves through founding identification files according to their imagination about themselves by texts, photos, videos, voice, short competitions and questionnaires. In addition, allows them to choose the members whom they want to share the communication with them. These files relate to each other through a great network of friends list in these websites. [2]

Most of large social media sites have the same properties such as "profile, personal photo, friends list, things loved or not loved by the user, email, general and private messages, insert text, pictures or music" [3].

The knowledge community is considered as a group of people who are persons of related interests and trying to benefit from collecting their knowledge together regarding the fields that they interest in. Through this process, they add a lot of knowledge. Thus, knowledge is the mental and useful result of the realization, learning and thinking process. The digital knowledge community is a new and a developed knowledge community resulted from adapting and entering the technical of information and communication to the human life, house life, workplace, entering to the educational organization and used as entertainment and relaxation means. The digital knowledge community, which is represented in social media (Facebook, Twitter, Snap chat, Instagram), becomes the dominations in the member's life especially the teenagers. The members in the age period from 13 to 21 years are in a changeable and difficult period with the man, and considered as the first test in his long life.

Its teenager's members affect man's future and the civilization of the nation. Adolescence has a great importance requiring attention and awareness of the most

important psychological and social needs as psychological health is being formed for individual in the future in addition to biological, psychological and social development and maturation, as well as the individual desire in self-assertiveness and social appearance as teenagers in this stage facing strong impacts whether internal (within the family) or external (school, friends and media) and all of this means contribute to a large extent in forming their personalities and interaction in different events and situations, they may face it in their lives.

Adolescence is considered "New birth of the individual in social life, the child does not see the life of the community except as an enjoyment and beauty and live under the protection and care of another. While the teenagers look into the social life in a new way. He also finds hard, weak, cruelty and pleasantness and bears some of the responsibilities. It is a turning point in personality formation and determining its ingredients. Studying this stage helps individual and caregivers such as parents and teachers to encourage taking the right path and protecting them from deviation and abnormality" [4].

What had been mentioned leads us that the members' existing in the websites of social media demands a preparing and training, especially the teenager- the most of this preparing and training is the parents' responsibilities, they have a greater role because the teenagers still on the step of the education. The role of family is the preparing that contains the correct entering and participation in the digital knowledge community, through the websites of social media, which achieve sharing, communication and knowledge, eliminating the time and place obstacles, make use of it as a useful tool to the member and employ it to his needs in the ways of the dominated culture of the community. Otherwise, it will cause strokes in laws and they will be held to account without knowing the correct usage consequences.

This raises a question about the Parental participation with their teenagers in the digital knowledge community as a new task added to the family tasks in the modern, humane society in the knowledge era, there is an expected amount of acceptance that needs socialization and care of each family; and there is another kind of care by each person to behave suitable behavior with his society measurements, in specific social measurements through behaviorism acceptable styles. In other words, the ideal usage of all social media platforms without exposing the teenagers to the legal accountability, or breaking the moral measurements and the common cultural values in the society.

Social media sites attracted millions of users from all age categories including teenagers so that, it caught the attention of many researchers and specialists who are working on the psychological and social field and the knowledge management, It represents "a service provided on the internet allows individuals to introduce themselves in their places through creating profiles according to their conceptions about themselves using texts, photos, videos, voice, competitions and surveys and also allow them to select certain individuals to contact with. These files are connected together through a large network of friends list within these sites" [5].

Most of large social media sites have the same properties such as "profile, personal photo, friends list, things loved or

not loved by the user, E-mail, general and private messages, insert text, pictures or music". [6]

Accordingly, social presence theory is achieved as the presence concept in accordance with this theory is "feeling that the other party exists with you. Such presence gives the communicative process sense, warmth, movement, presence and personality". [7]

Social presence is composed of three elements: inputs, interactive processes and outputs. [8]

There are various gratifications achieved by dealing with different communication means, according to Uses and Gratifications Theory. The most important gratifications are "Content gratifications: represents gratifications achieved by dealing with mass media content which connected with the message more than the men and divided into two types: Orientation Gratifications represented in satisfying the need to increase information, knowledge, developing personal skills, self-assertion and discover the reality. This applies to social media sites as it gratifies wishes of its users by expressing their opinions or freedoms, which cannot be addressed, and benefit from the others' experiences and creates relationships with those who are experienced. The second type is Social Gratifications which represented in gratify the need to contact with others and talking with them by connecting between information obtained from social media and social network relationships". [9]

Many literatures tackled social and cultural impacts of social media sites in many aspects. The study of (Nasser & Algarni 2016) aimed to know the range of parents' sharing with their teenagers in using the social media (i.e. twitter), and to know the range of parent participations' in using social media with children according to the gender (teenager). The studies discovered that the parents of the half of the study samples (205) teenagers do not know their children accounts on Twitter. Most of these teenagers accounts are not followed by the parents also, and the study discovered that there is no distinction in strategies in the Parental participation for their teenagers on social media according to the gender (teenager). [10] This study is distinguished, because it deals with Twitter as a social media model, and the Saudi society as a study field and this is relative with the current study society.

The study of (Al-Swed 2015) aimed to recognize the most important uses of a sample of Saudi youth on Twitter. The most important results: youth are heavy users of Twitter in following, and reading only, retweet and tweet then, in less degree, reply, comment and share under hashtag. The most important factors that attract youth to use twitter respectively: Ease of use, news, freedom of expression, diversity, social media, and excitement. The most important subjects followed-up on twitter: Local affairs, issues of community and public affairs, sports, and entertainment [7]. This study is distinguished because it addresses Twitter as a model and Saudi society as a community of research and this is related to one of the axes of the current study subject.

The study of (Kelly et al. 2014) aimed to recognize the predictable positive and negative impacts associated with using social media among teenagers. The study revealed that social media may enhance affiliation, physiological, social welfare and developing identity so that, it is necessary to develop strategies to teach teenagers how to enhance their personal skills in using social media and increasing

affiliation, physiological welfare and identity expression. [11] This study is distinguished because it addresses social media and the parents' role in teenagers' presence on social media.

The study of (Al-Tayar 2014) aimed to recognize the social media site's impact on values of university students through recognizing positive and negative impacts resulting from university students using social media sites. The study revealed that: the most important negative impacts of social media sites represented in developing illegal relations between sexes, neglect religious ceremonies, while the most important positive impacts are: reviewing the news of our country, learn new things from social media sites, freedom of opinion expression, in addition to the ability to overcome shame [5]. This study is distinguished because it addresses social media and Saudi society as a community of research and this is related to the current study subject.

The study of (Queen. 2013) revealed that teenagers' friendships, following their mothers and fathers' accounts on social networks and contact through it contribute in strengthening their relations in the daily life apart from the internet. Results also pointed out to the benefits for sons from contacting with parents on social media for sons in addition to enhancing their relationships with parents and feel closely with them in the real life. With respect to the most appropriate sites to communicate with their sons, the study found that teenagers tend to use Twitter increases [6]. This study is distinguished because it addresses Twitter in particular and teenagers as the study sample and this is related to the current study subject.

The study of (Lilah. 2009) presented the role of media, information technology in laceration of family ties and emphasized on laceration of family ties by the negative impact of media and information technology in our communities as it lead to decline systems of values and meanings directed to family interaction. This study recommends to upbringing children and youth according to valuable system, which supports their identity [8]. This study is distinguished because it addresses the role of social media in family and social interaction dimension.

The study of (Macgill 2007) aimed to recognize the extent of American parents and teenagers use of the internet and recognize parents' opinions regarding teenager use of the internet. This study revealed that youth are heavy users of the internet more than their parents, and also emphasized that most of parents trying to participate youth online regardless the gender [9]. This study is distinguished because it addresses Parental participation with sons and its results revealed that: parents try to take place with sons on the internet using.

3. STUDY PROBLEM:

Contemporary world witnesses series of rapid changes in communication and information technology making the world a small village, where information travels to all parts of the globe in fractions of a second. No doubt that these changes have direct impact on individuals and institutions of communities, which prompting communities to accept such innovations and adapt with it to benefit from its advantages in all areas. Social media sites is the most prevalent on the internet because of its distinguished properties unlike other websites which encouraged Internet users from all over the

world to use it increasingly in spite of severe criticism faced by social networks all the time. From those criticisms: negative and direct influence on the domestic society and its disintegration, but on the other hand there are some people who see social media as an important mean of developing and contacting between communities, bring concepts and visions with the other and learn about different cultures". [12]

On the beginning of 2005; my space, the American famous website appeared as one of the largest social networks in the world with the famous competitor website "Twitter". The number of users on "Twitter" until the end of April (2015) reached to more than 320 million user. [13]

Facebook, the web site and the most famous social media network, it may be defined as a Social Network controlled by Facebook Inc.; users have the ability to join the networks that organised by the city, business authority, schools, or origins; to can communicate and interact with the others. Users may also add friends to the friends list, and chat with them, update the profile, and introduce themselves to their friends [14]. Facebook now in join more than (1.000.440.000) A billion and forty-four thousand user through all over the world. [15]

Snapchat is an image messaging application, created by Evan Spiegel, and (Robert) Bobby Murphy, then some students at Stanford University. Users can take photos, record videos, add draws and texts, and send them to the controlling menu of the receivers. It is known that the photos and videos are sent considered as "captures". The application allow users to preview their captures, from a second to 10, then, they -the captures- will be self destructed from receivers device and Snapchat servers [16].

Instagram, a free sharing images application, and social network too, released in October 2010, it allows users to take photos, adding digital filters, and then sharing them through Instagram network and the other social networks too. In June 2013, the application added a feature to be able to record short videos for users. [17] Now, the application users are over (300.000.000) three hundred million person use the application- nearly- once per day [18].

This huge number of users show us the importance of this study that my help in growing the knowledge side through checking and verifying how parents teach their teenagers the correct usage of the digital knowledge community. In addition, to discover the relationship between the age, and parents educational and social media applications knowledge levels, and how they- parents- participate using the social media with teenager, according to the gender (father or mother). For achieving such goals, the questions focused on how good the parents participate their teenagers in the digital knowledge community. How good do the parents teach their children the correct usage of digital knowledge community? Is there any relationship between the parent's age, and the participation with their children in digital knowledge community? Moreover, are there any differences in Parental participation with their teenager in social media, according to the gender (father or mother)? In addition to the verification, if there any relationship among the parents educational level, their social media application knowledge level, and how good do they participate their teenager in the digital knowledge community. As questions for study.

4. STUDY METHODOLOGY:

Discovering the extent of parent participation to their teenagers in social media programmes is the main goal of this study. Based on the nature of this study and goals sought by it, the questions to be answered and to achieve its goals, the study used The analytical survey method with its descriptive correlation style, it is considered as suitable for this kind of studies, because of the ability of getting a huge number of opinions from the study of society.

This method helps the researchers to provide a description about this studied phenomenon, then analysing the study data to collect its variables to reach its reasons and find results able to be generalized. This study is ran in May and June, 2016, and focused on dealing the parent participation to their teenagers (13- 21 years) in social network programs in KSA, and emphasis on "Twitter, Facebook, Snapchat, or Instagram" in the digital knowledge community.

The study society consists of teenagers' fathers and mothers in KSA (from 13 to 21 years). The samples are chosen purposefully; the samples consisted of 558 teenagers' fathers and mothers from KSA. Then, the researchers designed the researching utility (questionnaire), which included the following parts:

Part one: the primary data in the research sample include the gender, age, children in the teenage (13 - 21 years-old), educational level, and knowledge degrees about the social media applications.

Part two: includes the researching utility that related to the Parental participation with their teenagers in the digital knowledge, community, and consists of two points;

1) The Parental participation with their teenagers in the digital knowledge community extent, and it includes 11 questions.

2) Parents teaching their teenagers the right way of using the digital knowledge community, and it includes four phrases.

The researchers used Fifth Likert Scale in their research (always- mostly- occasionally- rarely- never), for emphasizing on parents' teaching to their teenagers the right way of using the digital knowledge community. To check the psychometric requirements of the tool, the face validity was assured through the presentation to a group of arbitrators who have science, experience and knowledge in the fields of scientific research, science of sociology, psychology and communication to verdict them.

The arbitrators were asked to express their opinion regarding the clarity of the study tool phrases, its affiliation to the associated axis and suitability for the reason that it developed for, the adequacy of phrases to cover each axis of the study fundamental variables, as well as delete, add, or modify any phrase to be appropriate to the study.

The study tool phrases unanimously approved by arbitrators were changed. The internal consistency was verified by calculating the correlation coefficients between each phrase degree and of the two scales total score of exploratory sample consisting of (30) teenagers. Moreover, found that correlation coefficients of each phrase of the scale and the scale total score were all statistically significant at the level of (0.01), indicating a high degree of validity of the scale internal consistency.

To verify the reliability of the research tools, both researchers used Cronbach Alpha equation on exploratory

sample consisting of (30) fathers and mothers, and the stable transactions of questionnaire with high values between (0.900 - 0.937), and the total value of the stable transactions of questionnaire was (0.981).

Moreover, the high values of reliability coefficient indicating the scale validity to be applied, reliability of results and be trusted. In order to achieve the study goals and analyze the gathered data, both researchers used percentages, frequencies, arithmetic and Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient, this examination used for verifying the existence of the connective linear relationship between the data view couples, in addition to the relationship power and attribute between two variables.

Independent Samples T-Test was used to identify whether there are statistically significant differences between the study sample items towards the study scales according to their personal differences that divided into two categories (male- female) as statistical methods for the study.

5. RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY

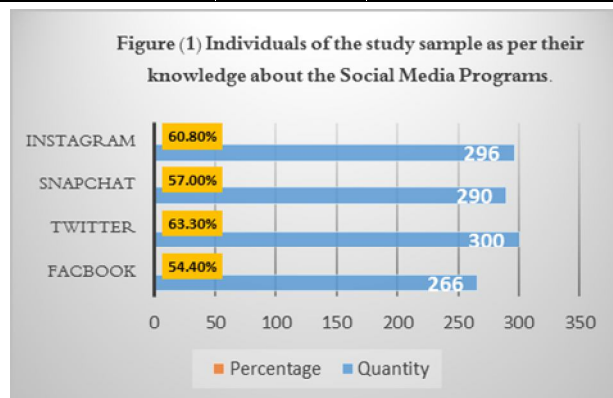
After checking from the researching utility for the Psychometric conditions of the truthfulness and stability, the utility (A) has been applied to the sample and got answers to the questions as the following:

Question (1): How the Parental participation with their teenagers in the digital knowledge community is?

To know the relationship between the parents' learning of social media applications, and the participation with their teenager in the digital knowledge community, the study discovered that, most of the sample individuals know about the social media, whereat Twitter application was No.1 with (63.3%), then Instagram (60.8%), then Facebook (54.4%), and snapshot at the end (57%), and this is clear in Table 1, Figure 1:

Table 1. Repetitions and percentages of study sample individuals based-on their social media applications knowledge

Social Media applications learning	Number	%	Order
Twitter	300	63.3%	1
Facebook	262	54.4%	3
Snapshot	290	57%	6
Instagram	296	60.8%	2



To answer this question, the percent of the elements of the parents' share of their teenagers in the Digital Knowledge Community are counted. The order of the measurement elements will be in descending order as per the percent of each element. The following Table No. (2) Is going to clarify the aforesaid:

Table 2. The percent of the elements of the parent share of their teenagers in the Digital Knowledge Community. The order of the measurement elements will be in descending order as per the percent of each element.

Sr.	Element	%	Order
3	One of the teenager uses the Snap chat program	80%	1
4	One of the teenager uses the Instagram program	79%	2
5	One of the teenager uses other programs	63%	3
2	One of the teenager uses Twitter	61%	4
1	One of the teenager uses Facebook	57%	5
9	The father/ mother follows-up the snap chat account of their teenager	53%	6
8	The father/ mother follows-up the Instagram account of their teenager	50%	7
10	The father/ mother follows-up the accounts of their teenagers on the other programs of social media.	46%	8
6	The father/ mother is a friend to one of their teenagers on the Facebook.	41%	9
7	The father/ mother follows-up the Twitter account of their teenagers.	36%	10
11	The father/ mother know the password of one of his teenager's accounts or more in the social media.	25%	11
Parental participation to their teenagers in the digital knowledge community as a whole.		54%	

The Table No.2 shows that the Parental participation to their teenagers in the digital knowledge community was (54%). The element of (One of the teenager uses the Snapchat program) was 1st rank by (80%). Whereas, the element of (One of the teenager uses the Instagram program) in the 2nd rank by (79%). Then the element of (One of the teenager uses other programs) in the 3rd rank by (63%). Followed by the element of (One of the teenager uses Twitter) in the 4th rank by (61%). Followed by the element of (One of the children uses Facebook) in the 5th rank by (57%), the element of (The father/ mother follows-up the snap chat account of their teenager) in the 6th rank by (53%). And, the element of (The father/ mother follows-up the Instagram account of their teenager) in the 7th rank by (50%), and the element of (The father/ mother knows the password of one of his teenager account or more in the social media) in the last rank (11th) by (25%). The researchers explain the reason that the element of (One of the teenager uses the Snapchat

program) was the 1st rank, that snap chat program has more interactive characters by containing the voice and photo as a video file and the non-permanence character. Maybe the element of (The father/ mother knows the password of one of his teenager account or more in the social media) get the last rank because of the lack of parents' observation to their teenager in the social media and there is no Parental control in the digital knowledge community and how their teenager's existence on it. This result agrees partially with the results of (Nasser et Algarni 2016) study, that the parents do not know their teenager's account on Twitter. In addition, their accounts are not being followed by the parents. Whereas, differentiate from (Macgill. 2007) study that most of parents try to participate their children in their e-life.

Question (2): How do the parents' teach their teenagers the correct behavior in the digital knowledge community?

To answer this question, the two researchers specialized (4) phrases to determine the extent of parents' teaching their teenagers the correct behavior in the digital knowledge community. The results were as the following:

Table 3. Arithmetical average, standard deviations and the ranks of the responses of the sample members to the phrase of determining the extent of parents' teaching their teenagers the correct behavior in the digital knowledge community in descending according to the arithmetical average:

Sr.	Phrases	Arithmetical average	%	Standard deviation	Rank	Degree of repetition
1	The father/ mother talks to their teenager about how to deal with the other on the social media.	3.48	62	1.245	1	Often
2	The father/ mother talks to their teenager about sharing information with the other on the social media.	3.37	59	1.269	2	Sometimes
3	The father/ mother talks to their teenager about their showed data in their accounts on the social media.	3.07	52	1.292	3	Sometimes
4	The father/ mother talks to their teenager about misused of social media legal sanction.	2.91	48	1.505	4	Sometimes

The extent of parents' teaching their teenagers the correct behavior in the digital knowledge community as a whole.	3.21	55	1.105	Sometimes
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Table (3) shows that the extent of parents' teaching their teenagers the correct behavior in the digital knowledge community as a whole comes with the degree of (sometimes) and the general arithmetical average is (3.21) with a standard deviation about (1.105). The phrase of (The father/mother talks to their teenager about how to deal with the other on the social media) comes in the 1st rank regarding the members' response with degree of repetition (often) arithmetical average (3.38) and percent of the acceptance (62%). The phrase of (The father/mother talks to their teenager about sharing information with the other on the social media) comes in the 2nd rank regarding the members' response with degree of repetition (sometimes) arithmetical average (3.37) and percent of the acceptance (59%). The phrase of (The father/mother talks to their teenager about their showed data in their accounts on the social media) comes in the 3rd rank regarding the members' response with degree of repetition (sometimes) arithmetical average (3.07) and percent of the acceptance (52%). While the phrase of (The father/mother talks to their teenager about misused of social media legal sanction) in the 4th rank regarding the members' response with degree of repetition (sometimes) arithmetical average (2.91) and percent of acceptance (48%).

The researchers explain the reason of that, phrase (The father/ mother talks to their teenager about how to deal with the other on the social media) get the 1st rank regarding the members' response with degree of repetition (often), is that the desire of Parental participation to their teenagers in the digital knowledge community and their teenagers existence in the way which is suitable for the tradition and customs of the community. otherwise the teenagers will face a legal sanction, and also encourage them to the straightway in his existence in the digital knowledge community. This result agrees partially with the results of (Macgill) that most of parents try to participate with their children in the e-life. Maybe the phrase of (The father/ mother talks to their teenager about misusing of social media legal sanction) gets the last rank with the degree of response (sometimes) because of the weakness of the actual interesting in Parental participation to their teenager in the digital knowledge community. This result agrees partially with the results of (Nasser & Algarni) study that the parents do not know their teenager's accounts on Twitter, and most of their Twitter accounts are not followed by the parents.

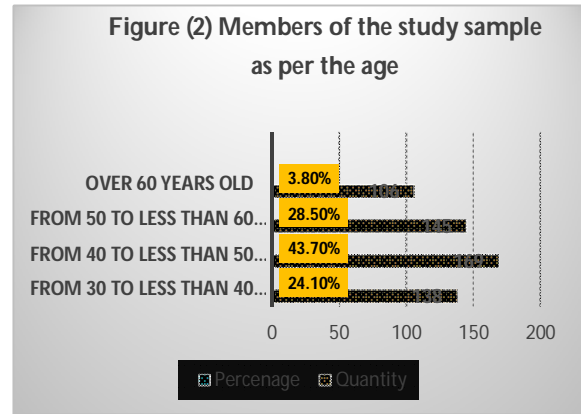
Question (3): Is there any relation between the parents' age and their extent of participation to their teenagers in the digital knowledge community?

To know the relation between the parents' age and their extent of participation to their teenagers in the digital knowledge community, the study shows that most of the sample members belong to the age of 40 to less than 50

years by (43.3%). The members who belong to the age of 50 to less than 60 by (28.5) while the members who belong to the age of 30 to less than 40 by (24.1%) and the members who belong to the age of 60 and more by (3.8%). This is shown in the Table No. (4) And the form Figure No. (2).

Table 4. The repetition and percentage of the members of the study sample according to the age

Age	Number	%
From 30 to less than 40 years	138	24.1%
From 40 to less than 50 years	169	43.7%
From 50 to less than 60 years	145	28.5%
60 years and more	106	3.8%
Total	558	100%



To answer this question, the Pearson Correlation was used to find the relationship between the age of the parents and how the extent they participate with their teenagers in the Digital Knowledge Community. Table No. (5) Clarifies the results:

Table 5. The relationship between the age of the parents and how extent they participate with their teenagers in the Digital Knowledge Community.

The relationship between the age of the parents and how extent they participate with their teenager in the Digital Knowledge Community.	Pearson Correlation	Significance level	Statistical significance
	0,079	0,327	Insignificant

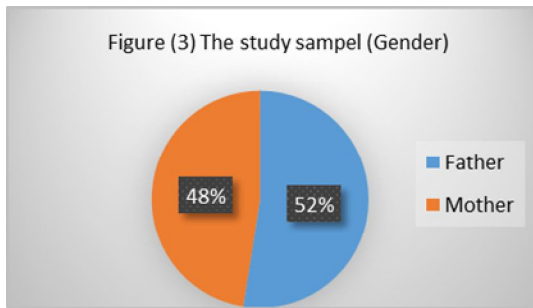
Table No. (5) Clarifies that there is no relationship between the age of the parents and how the extent they participate with their teenagers in the Digital Knowledge Community whereas the Pearson Correlation was (0,079) and the Significance level was (0,327). This value is insignificant at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0,05$).

Question (4): Are there any differences in Parental participation with the teenagers on social media based on the gender variable (father or mother)?

To know the differences related to the Parental participation with their children in social media as per the gender (Father/Mother), the results of the study showed that most of the members of the study sample are males. The percent of males are (52,5%), while the percent of females is (47,5%).

Table 6. Repetitions and percentages of the research sample individuals as per the gender

Gender	Number	%
Fathers	283	52,5%
Mothers	275	47,5%
Total	558	100%



To define the answer of this question, the T-Test has used to define the statically evidences to the differences about the Parental participation to their teenagers in social media, according to the gender (Father/Mother) and the results were as the following:

Table 7. The results of T-Test analysis to define the statically evidences to the differences about the Parental participation to their children in social media according to the gender (Father/ Mother)

Axis	Gender	No.	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	T value	Significance level*
Parental participation of their children in social media	Father	283	5.46	3.175	-1.915	0.057*
	Mother	275	6.39	2.894		

Table (7) shows that there are no statically evidences to the differences in Parental participation to their children,

*Statistical test value is not statistically significant at any statistical levels.

according to the gender (Father/Mother) as Significance level value in the T-Test is not shown in the label ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

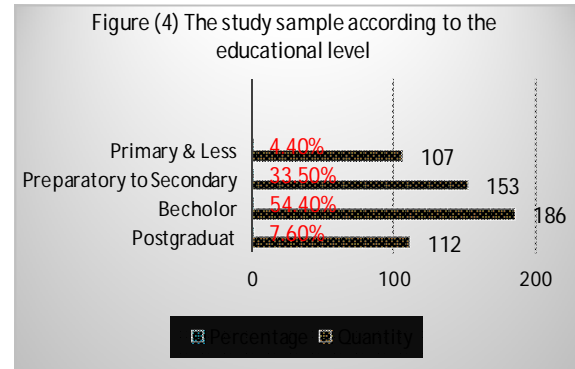
This result agrees partially with the results of (Macgill) study that most of parents try to share the E-life with the youth regardless the gender. In addition, agrees partially with (Queen) study that the non-differentiation of Parental participation to their teenagers in social media, according to the gender improves the relation between them and feel that they close in the real life.

Question (5): Is there any relationship between the parents' education level and their participation to their teenagers in the digital knowledge community?

To know the relation between the parents' education level and their participation with their teenagers in the digital knowledge community. The study's results showed that the most members of the study are those who earned the Bachelor by (54.4%) percent, followed by the certificate from the preparations to the secondary by (33.5%), followed by postgraduate studies by (7.6%) while the members who have the primary or less get the last rank by (4.4%). This is shown in the Table (8) and figure (4).

Table 8. The repetition and percentage of the members of the study sample according to the educational level

The educational level	No.	%
Primary & less	107	4.4%
Preparatory to secondary	153	33.5%
Bachelor	186	54.4%
Postgraduate studies	112	7.6%
Total	558	100%



To investigate this question, Pearson correlation coefficient is used to find a relationship between the educational level of the parents and the extent of their participation to their teenagers in digital knowledge communities. Table No. (9) Explains results:

Table 9. Correlation coefficient between the educational level of the parents and the extent of their participation for Teenagers in the digital knowledge communities

The relationship between the educational level of the parents and the extent of their participation for Teenagers in the digital knowledge communities	Correlation coefficient	Significance level	Statistical significance
	0.010	0.897	insignificant

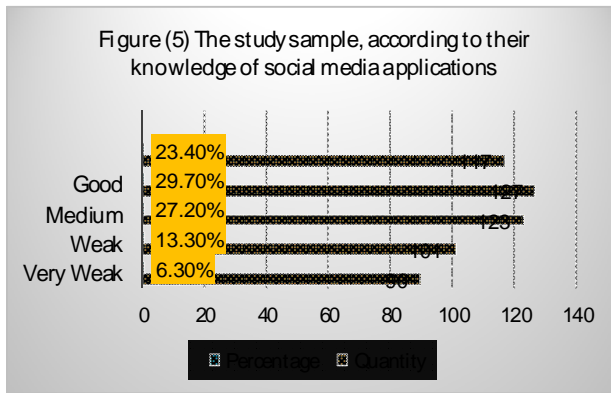
It is obvious from the Table No. (9) That there is a positive relationship between the knowledge of the parents with applications of social media and the extent of their participation for Teenagers in the digital knowledge communities, where the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient (0.010) and was the significance level (0.897) a non-function value at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0, 05$).

Question (6):Is there any relationship between the parents' knowledge of the social media and their participation to their teenagers in the digital knowledge community?

To know the relationship between the knowledge of the parents with applications of social media and extent of their participation for Teenagers in the digital knowledge communities: results of study showed that most of the study sample have good knowledge of social network application where (29,7%) was followed by whose knowledge is medium, (27,2%) was followed by whose knowledge is excellence, (23,4%) was followed by whose knowledge is weak, (13,3%) while the list appended whose knowledge of application of social networks is very weak of (6,3%) and that's the most important remarks shown in table No. (10) And figure (5).

Table 10. Repetitions and percentages for members of the study sample, according to the variable knowledge of social media applications

The knowledge of social media applications	No.	%
Very weak	90	6,3%
Weak	101	13,3%
Medium	123	27,2%
Good	127	29,7%
Excellent	117	23,4%
Total	558	100,0%



To investigate this question, Pearson correlation coefficient is used to find the relationship between the educational level of the parents and the extent of their participation to their teenagers in digital knowledge communities. Table (11) explains the results:

Table 11. Correlation coefficient between the educational level of the parents and the extent of their participation for Teenagers in the digital knowledge communities

The relationship between the educational level of the parents and the extent of their participation for Teenagers in the digital knowledge communities	Correlation coefficient	Significance level	Statistical significance
	0.252	0.001	insignificant

It is obvious from the table (11) that there is a positive relationship between the knowledge of the parents with applications of social media and the extent of their participation for Teenagers in the digital knowledge communities, where the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient (0.010) and the significance level was (0.897) a non-function value at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0,05$).

6. CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION AND FUTURE WORK:

The study reached that most of the study samples have knowledge with the applications of social media. In addition, it found that the extent of parental education for Teenagers the proper handling of digital knowledge communities as a whole came largely in response to (sometimes). In addition, it showed that there is no relationship between age and parent's educational level and the extent of their participation for teenagers in the digital knowledge communities. As well as, the lack of statistically significant differences in the participation of parents for their teenagers in social media depending on the variable gender (father, mother). While cleared that there is a positive relationship between their knowledge's level with the applications of social media applications and the extent of their participation with their teenagers in the digital knowledge communities.

The study recommends further studies about digital knowledge communities and various social dimensions so that the results are spread more widely, where the remaining results of this study are limited within the study sample. It also recommends contributing to the preparation of an awareness program for parents to use social media sites in the right way, which achieves the true presumptive existence for them and their teenagers. Moreover, it recommends caring about sharing morality and proper behaviors that control our actual social treatments to the digital knowledge communities. So that it can be used on social media sites. Also, recommends monitoring, characterization, and analysis of what is published in virtual communities and especially in social media and put it in-depth studies to detect trends of public opinion in many issues to be hired in serving the community.

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