

# **Internet Addiction and Its Relationship to Family Harmony among Secondary School Students: a Field Study at the Secondary School "Al-Ssahn" in El Guerrara City**

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## **Abstract:**

With technological advancement and the spread of globalization, social media has become a prominent influence on the lives of individuals across all ages, penetrating all spaces, including the family sphere. Users now spend most of their time in front of screens, leading to internet addiction. From among these categories, we chose the adolescent category, which requires careful attention and monitoring, specifically secondary school students at AL SAHN high school in EL GHERRARA city. The aim was to measure the relationship between family harmony and internet addiction, using a descriptive approach and relying on the kimberly Young internet addiction scale and the Belmihoub Kalkhoum harmony family scale, along with statistical methods to test the study hypotheses.

**Keywords:** Internet addiction, family harmony, secondary school students

## **Introduction**

Anyone who observes the behavior of societies in the world will find that they have changed a lot from the past, especially Arab and local societies, and have been affected by several external factors such as technological development, which came after the explosion of the Industrial Revolution in the twentieth century. This has made people race to benefit from technology services and use the Internet, due to its ease of use and high speed, which has made the world a small village, and given them the opportunity to get to know the world, and eliminated all barriers and obstacles. Some people resort to it to acquire knowledge and ideas, and develop themselves. There are those who use it without any purpose and may be exposed to excessive use without

any goal or purpose, as it has become clear to us that it is not limited to a specific category only; but rather we find that all age groups are targeted, due to the ease of fulfilling their various and multiple desires. As we know, the category of school- aged adolescents, between the ages of 11 and 19, needs to meet their needs and satisfy their instincts, and they continue to search for what is new and what appeals to them. We also find among their interests the journey of exploration on the Internet, and there is no doubt that its daily, repeated and extensive use other repercussions indicated by previous studies.

Like other societies, we find in Algerian society that the family supports the individual from his birth and gives him values and principles, so that he can adapt to the society that surrounds him. It is the environment in which the natural and social instincts and drives of man are realized, such as the love of living and preserving offspring...etc. It also fulfills social emotions, feelings, and sensations, including paternal and fraternal affection, i.e., family affection as a whole, and this is to preserve social, human, and familial relationships.

So we find that the field of studying family relations has great importance. The relationship between children, and between parents and children, is important in the life of the individual, as it makes him an individual who enjoys all forms of mental or physical health. There is no doubt that the family that enjoys harmony lives in happiness and reassurance, and psychological security prevails in it, because it was established on the friendly mutual relationship between its members and between the spouses, and was characterized by giving, love and care without compensation, so that they are active individuals in the society in which they live, and the opposite is true. Family disharmony results in the emergence of family disorders and imbalance between spouses, between parents and children, and even between children. Social problems also appear, including social disorders, various types of addiction. In this study we will try to identify the relationship between Internet addiction and family harmony among secondary school students at The New Secondary School in the city of El-Gharara, Ghardaia province.

## **The theoretical aspect**

### **1. Study Problem**

The Internet has become a necessity for all segments of Algerian society, due to its ease of use in all life fields such as electronic marketing, commerce, advertising, and even in the media, communication, and obtaining any information in a short time. There

has been an urgent need for its availability to meet the needs and satisfy the desires of all age groups without exception. Some exploit it well and some misuse it, especially children and schoolchildren, including adolescents who are characterized by fluctuating physical, psychological, social and emotional states, and a state of instability. They are also characterized by a love of isolation from family members and an attraction to friendship and the discovery of what they could not explore in reality. This is what made them addicted front of electronic screens for several hours.

The Internet addiction is a behavioral disorder that appears and develops in children and adolescents largely because of several factors, including environmental, psychological, and social factors. It is the excessive sitting in front of electronic screens and spending long hours without feeling bored or tired. This can be done either by using a computer, smartphone, or tablet, by accessing various social networking sites such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, and Telegram ... etc ., and electronic games such as PUBG and Fortnite Dota2 and other games, and even addiction to pornographic sites, all of this may negatively affect the personality of the child or adolescent, his life and social needs, and contribute to the emergence and development of psychological disorders.

In this regard, the ICDL Arab Foundation confirms that ( 2015) “The individual who spends more time on the Internet than he spends away from it is a psychologically unbalanced individual, as he views the Internet as a means of escaping from reality, and also a means of liberation from the problems of real life, both personal and social”

( Al-Hassani, 2022, p. 266 )

The family is one of the primary institutions of socialization, playing an effective role in shaping the personalities of its children and strengthening the relationship between its members through the exchange of feelings, emotions, and ideas, communication among them, a sense of family warmth, and the acquisition of life experiences, customs, and moral values.

The family in our Algerian society plays a crucial role in confronting modern challenges that may create a barrier between family members or between parents and children. It instills in them the ability to confront external problems and pressures, enhances their sound educational upbringing, and protects them from the risks of psychological and behavioral problems. Its role also appears in highlighting noble social and family values, creating methods of

dialogue and discussion, accepting the ideas of others, and striving to achieve harmony and agreement among them.

Yaqoub defined family harmony as “It includes family happiness, which is represented by stability, family cohesion, the ability to fulfill family needs, sound relationships between both parents, between children, and sound relationships between children with each other, where love, trust, and respect prevail among everyone”(Yaqoub, 2014, p. 12 ).

With the spread of media, communication and modern technology in the twenty-first century in a frightening way and in a short time, there is no family without this modernity that has swept Arab societies in particular, and has become one of the requirements of their daily lives . Despite the modernization of the Arab world and the optimal exploitation of technology and its modern techniques, it has more negatives and misuses than positives, and therefore family members have become preoccupied with fulfilling their duties to each other, and a new situation has entered the family system that may cause imbalances within this family, and several problems arise between its members due to a lack of awareness of the damage that may be caused by technological media.

There are many Arab studies on this subject, including Al-Samari’s study (2003), which focused on investigating how the Internet affects the interactive relationship between parents and children, and whether the Internet has an impact on interactive relationships within the family. The results were summarized in that children outperform parents in using the Internet with their parents’ motives regarding this use, and there are statistically significant differences between the expectations of both parents and children about the future of children’s use of the Internet, and there is no relationship between the increased use of the Internet by children and adolescents and the increased reliance of parents on it as a method of reward or punishment, and there is no relationship between the decrease in children’s use of banned sites and the increase in parents’ methods of protecting their children( Al-Jana’i, 2018, p. 6 ) .

Khali ( 2018 ) also indicated that recent research and studies have confirmed that excessive and exaggerated use of the Internet is a type of real addiction, the clinical and psychological signs and characteristics of which are equivalent to cases of addiction caused by various known addictive substance such as drugs, alcohol, and others.

According to the website "World Internet Statistics" Internet World States ', there is a continuous increase in the number of users in

Algeria as it did not exceed (04) million subscribers during the last (10) years to reach (15) million users, i.e. ( 37.3 % ) in the year 2016( Ghalmi, 2017, p. 8 ).

As for Al-Hattab's study (2010), the aim of the study was to identify the impact of multiple roles among married working women on their family compatibility, and it was concluded that there is a high level of family harmony. The results showed that there was an average integration of roles in general among married working women. The study also showed that there were no statistically significant differences in the integration of roles among married working women. It revealed the existence of a strong correlation between family harmony and multiple roles (Ben Tamra, 2015, p. 13 ).

Based on the above, the current study attempted to uncover the relationship between internet addiction and family harmony among secondary school students, after posing the following question

Is there a relationship between Internet addiction and family harmony among secondary school students at the new secondary school in El Guerrara?

## **2. Questions**

How do secondary school students perceive internet addiction at the new secondary school in El Guerrara ?

What is the level of family harmony among secondary school students at the new secondary school in El Guerrara ?

- Is There a relationship between Internet addiction and family harmony among secondary school students at The New Secondary School in El Guerrara city?

## **3. Study Hypotheses**

The level of Internet addiction among secondary school students at The New Secondary School in El Guerrara is average.

The level of family harmony among secondary school students at The New Secondary School in El Guerrara is high.

There is a statistically significant relationship between Internet addiction and family harmony among secondary school students at The New Secondary School in El Guerrara.

## **4. Study Objectives**

-Our study aims to examine the relationship between Internet addiction and family harmony.

-revealing the level of internet addiction among high school students at The New Secondary School in El Guerrara.

- Identifying the level of family harmony among high school students.

## 5. Importance of the study

The importance of the current study lies on understanding the impact of internet use among school-aged adolescents in particular. It helps specialists in the field of psychology and family counseling to avoid disputes between spouses and family members, benefit from the results of this study, and understand the role of the family in building and shaping the personalities of its children so that society can benefit from them.

## 6. Motivations for the study

Since technology is currently imposing itself, the subject of study is the talk of the hour. Despite the existence of numerous studies in this field, many researchers are still interested in this subject in various aspects. Therefore, we have tried to study this subject from two aspects psychological and social, with the variables of internet addiction and family harmony.

## 7. Operational definitions of study variables

### ● Internet addiction

We define it procedurally as the excessive use of the Internet without limits and without any restrictions that control it for long periods. It is the total score obtained by the individuals in the study sample of secondary school students on the Internet Addiction Scale prepared by "Young (1998)".

### ● Family Harmony

We define it procedurally as a system by which the family moves towards a happy family life, in which stability and cohesion prevail among family members. It is the degree obtained by the members of the study sample of secondary school students on the family harmony scale prepared by the researcher "Belmihoub Kalthoum."

## 8. Methodological procedures of the study

### 8.1. Study methodology

Social and human research relies on a methodology that is based on a well-established rule. Therefore, we have relied on the descriptive approach in our study because it is compatible with the nature of the subject we are studying, which is internet addiction and its relationship to family harmony among secondary school students. We find Hassan

### 8.2. Study limits

The study was conducted within the following limits

- Spatial boundaries New secondary school (Al-Sahen Secondary School ) in the municipality of El-Gharara, Ghardaia province .
- Time frame 2023/2024 academic year.

- Human borders Students of the new high school ( Al-Sahen High School ) in the municipality of El Guerrara , Ghardaia province .

### 8.3.Study sample community

The current study was conducted on students of the new secondary school in the municipality of El-Gharara, Ghardaia province, where the study community was estimated (250) male and female students distributed among two specializations (literary and scientific)

**Table No. (01) Shows the distribution of research community members according to specialization and gender.**

| the total | females | Males | Sex Specialization |
|-----------|---------|-------|--------------------|
| 74        | 44      | 30    | literary           |
| 176       | 66      | 110   | scientific         |
| 250       | 110     | 140   | the total          |

From Table No. ( 01 ), we note that the number of students enrolled in the new secondary school in the municipality of El Guerrara is equal to ( 250 ) students, where the number of males is ( 140 ) . (The number of male and female students is (110) female students, while the number of students in scientific specializations is (176) students and the number of students in literary specializations is (74) students.

3-1- The main study sample and its characteristics

### 9.Primary study sample

As is known, the sample is a subset of the study community that is selected in an appropriate manner, the study is conducted on it, and then those results are used and generalized to the entire original study community. A random sample was selected based on specialization, with a minimum of 50 % of secondary school students from the new secondary school in El-Gharara, Ghardaia Province, being selected from each specialization based on the size of the community.

**Table No. (02) shows the characteristics of the stratified random sample of the study community**

| Sample | percentage | Native community | Specialization |
|--------|------------|------------------|----------------|
| 42     | 29.6%      | 74               | literary       |
| 93     | 70.4%      | 176              | scientific     |
| 135    | 100%       | 250              | the total      |

From the table we note that the original community consists of two specializations, the first is literary (74) male and female students, which represents a percentage of (29.6%), and a sample of (42) male

and female students was taken from it, and the second is scientific (176) male and female students, which represents a percentage of (70.4%), and a sample of (93) male and female students was taken from it.

Characteristics of the primary study sample.

The study sample numbered (135) male and female students, distributed according to gender into (67) males, representing (50 %), and (68) females, representing (50 %), while the number of students in scientific specializations amounted to (93) male and female students, representing (69 %), and literary specializations (42) male and female students, representing (31 %).

In terms of gender

following table shows the characteristics of the main study sample, in terms of gender.

**Table No. (03) Characteristics of the basic study sample in terms of gender.**

| the total | females | Males | Sex         |
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------|
| 135       | 68      | 67    | Repetitions |
| 100 %     | 50 %    | 50 %  | ratio       |

From Table No. (03), we note that the number of the study sample reached ( 135 ) male and female students, distributed according to gender into ( 67 ) males, representing ( 50 % ), and ( 68 ) females, representing ( 50 % ).

**10.Survey study sample and its characteristics**

We conducted a survey to ensure the adequacy of the procedures used to achieve the study objectives, during the academic year 2023/2024, and applying the questionnaire to a sample of (30) male and female students from the new secondary school in El Guerrara district, from all specializations and both genders, in order to ensure the clarity and suitability of the paragraphs to the sample level, and to ensure the psychometric properties (calculating validity and reliability) of the study tools, and to reveal the difficulties we face when applying the questionnaire, with determining the time required for the basic study.

**Table No. (05) shows the characteristics of the survey sample**

| According to the specialty |            | By gender |      |            |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|------|------------|
| literary                   | scientific | feminine  | male |            |
| 15                         | 15         | 16        | 14   | repetition |
| 30                         |            | 30        |      | the total  |

From Table No. (05) it is clear that the size of the survey sample is (30) male and female students, where the number of female students is (16) female students, while the number of male students is (14) male students . As for the specialization, the number of students in the science classes is (15) male and female students, and the same thing for the literary classes, which is (15) male and female students.

### **11.Study implementation procedures**

The number of students reached (150) male and female students, distributed among two specializations (literary and scientific). After distributing the forms to the students, 145 were retrieved , and 10 forms were cancelled due to not answering all the items, and thus the final sample number was (135) male and female students .

After we confirmed the validity and reliability of the study tools, this was prepared in its final form to be applied in the field on a sample of secondary school students at the new secondary school in El Guerrara Ghardaia province, during the 2023/2024 academic year with the help of the educational staff of the institution, including the education supervisor, the school and vocational guidance and counseling counselor, and the professors, headed by Mr. Al- Meddar . We were keen for the application to be at the peak of accuracy and precision by following the following procedures

\* We explained to the students in each section the instructions for the questionnaire, so that they would know how to answer it.

\* Make sure to fill in all required information.

\* Thank the students after receiving the forms and wish them success in their academic journey.

### **12.Study tools**

To verify the results of any study, we resort to choosing the appropriate methods and tools for the subject to collect data and then analyze it. This depends on the type of data, the nature of the study, and the objectives we seek. In our study, we relied on the questionnaire as a means of collecting information, and we applied the following measures

- Internet Addiction Scale.
- Family Harmony Scale.

#### **12.1.Internet Addiction Scale Description**

Young's Internet Addiction Test (1998) is a test consisting of 20 statements answered on a five-point scale (strongly disagree, disagree, slightly agree, strongly agree, completely agree). The validity of the test in its Arabic version was verified through experimental validity. The correlation coefficient was calculated between the scores of a

sample of 200 male and female students from King Khalid University in Saudi Arabia on both the current test and the Kaplan Internet Addiction Scale. The value of  $r = 0.082$ , which is a significant coefficient at the 0.000 level. Internal consistency was also verified by calculating the correlation coefficients between the score of each statement and the total score of the test for 200 male and female students from King Khalid University in Saudi Arabia. The values of the correlation coefficients ranged between 0.65 and 0.88, which are significant values at the 0.000 level. The stability of the test was verified through the method of re-application with a time interval of 4 weeks on 200 male and female students from the university. After excluding those who were absent from the second application, the sample became 184 students. The student had a correlation coefficient between the students' grades in the two application periods = 0.89, which is a significant coefficient at the 0.000 level, and according to Cronbach's alpha coefficient, the results showed that it was = 0.86, which is a coefficient indicating high stability.

## 12.2. Psychometric Characteristics of the Internet Addiction Scale Validity of the terminal comparison

**Table No. (06) shows the validity of the end-to-end comparison of the Internet addiction scale**

| Significance level | degree of freedom | The calculated "T" | standard deviation | arithmetic mean | Sample |             |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| 0.000 dal          | 18                | 9.557              | 5.01553            | 64.4000         | 10     | upper class |
|                    |                   |                    | 8.56608            | 34.4000         | 10     | Lower class |

It is clear from Table No. (06) that there are statistically significant differences between the upper and lower groups, and that the arithmetic mean value for the upper group reached (64.4000) and its value for the lower group reached (34.4000), and that the calculated "t" value (9.557) is significant at the significance level of 0.01, and this indicates the validity of the tool and that it is valid for application. Internal consistency validity

**Table No. (07) shows the validity of the internal consistency of the Internet addiction scale**

| Statistical significance | Correlation coefficient | Phrase numbers | Statistical significance | Correlation coefficient | Phrase numbers |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| function                 | 0.167                   | 11             | function                 | 0.374                   | 1              |
| function                 | 0.594                   | 12             | function                 | 0.706                   | 2              |
| function                 | 0.414                   | 13             | function                 | 0.354                   | 3              |
| function                 | 0.465                   | 14             | function                 | 0.373                   | 4              |
| function                 | 0.544                   | 15             | function                 | 0.625                   | 5              |
| function                 | 0.534                   | 16             | function                 | 0.690                   | 6              |
| function                 | 0.447                   | 17             | function                 | 0.190                   | 7              |
| function                 | 0.143                   | 18             | function                 | 0.645                   | 8              |
| function                 | 0.172                   | 19             | function                 | 0.411                   | 9              |
| function                 | 0.611                   | 20             | function                 | 0.427                   | 10             |

\*\* Dal at 0.01, \* Dal at 0.05

We note from this table that Pearson's correlation coefficients ranged between 0.167 and 0.706, and all questionnaire items are statistically significant at the significance level of 0.01 and 0.05 .

**Stability is calculated as follows**

\* Split -half method The results of the stability of the Internet addiction scale using split-half method were as follows

**Table No. ( 8) Shows the stability of the Internet addiction scale using the split-half method**

| Significance level | After correction | Before correction | Correlation coefficient |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| dal at 0.05        | 0.79             | 0.65              | Internet addiction      |

We note from the table that the value of the correlation coefficient reached ( 0.65 ) and after correcting it with the Spearman- Brown equation it reached 0.79, which is a significant value at 0.05, which indicates that the questionnaire is reliable.

\* Cronbach's alpha coefficient

Reliability was calculated according to Cronbach's alpha equation as follows

**Table No. (09) Shows the stability of the Internet addiction scale using the Cronbach’s alpha equation**

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient | questionnaire      |
| 0.848                                    | Internet addiction |

It is clear from the table that the Cronbach's alpha value is ( 0.848 ), which is a high value, and this indicates that the Internet addiction scale is stable.

**12.2.Family Harmony Scale Description**

This questionnaire includes a set of phrases that describe feelings towards the family as well as the degree of satisfaction and harmony with family members. These are in their entirety, psychological and family aspects that represent a form of useful or closed questions that are limited to one appropriate answer from the suggestions Never/Rarely/Sometimes/Often/Always, which measures family harmony or disharmony. This questionnaire was designed based on the work of Professor Dr. Belmihoub Kalthoum regarding measuring family satisfaction and happiness.

**How to correct the scale?**

The questionnaire contained 39 items numbered from 1 to 39 and the answer was by placing a tick. (x) In front of the phrase that suits the situation, and punctuate it as follows

Never, as the student who chooses this answer gets a score of ( 1 ) .

Rarely, as the student who chooses this answer gets a score of ( 2 ) .

Sometimes, the student who chooses this answer gets a score of ( 3 ) .

Mostly, the student who chooses this answer gets a score of ( 4 ) .

Always, as the student who chooses this answer gets a score of ( 5 ) .

We collect the score of (39) questions to obtain the final score. Accordingly, the student who obtains the highest score has high family compatibility. Note the scoring is reversed in the case of a negative statement. Example we award one point to the respondent if he always answers (my family worries me).

**Psychometric properties of the Family Harmony Scale**

**Validity** We ensure that the scale is valid by:

Validity of the terminal comparison

**Table No. (10) Shows the validity of the end-to-end comparison of the family harmony scale**

| Significance level | degree of freedom | The calculated "T" | standard deviation | arithmetic mean | Sample |             |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| 0.000 Dal          | 18                | 11,045             | 4.80856            | 189.7000        | 10     | upper class |
|                    |                   |                    | 13.81786           | 138.6000        | 10     | lower class |

It is clear from Table No. (10) that there are statistically significant differences between the two categories, the upper one whose arithmetic mean value was (189.7000) and the arithmetic mean value

for the lower category (138.6000), and that the calculated “t” value (11.045) is statistically significant at the significance level. 0.01, which indicates the validity of the tool and its validity.

### Internal consistency validity

**Table No. (11) shows the validity of the internal consistency of the family harmony scale**

| Statistical significance | Correlation coefficient | Phrase numbers | Statistical significance | Correlation coefficient | Phrase numbers |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| function                 | 0.444                   | 21             | function                 | 0.723                   | 1              |
| function                 | 0.416                   | 22             | function                 | 0.712                   | 2              |
| function                 | 0.620                   | 23             | function                 | 0.757                   | 3              |
| function                 | 0.401                   | 24             | function                 | 0.762                   | 4              |
| function                 | 0.605                   | 25             | function                 | 0.474                   | 5              |
| function                 | 0.848                   | 26             | function                 | 0.558                   | 6              |
| function                 | 0.636                   | 27             | function                 | 0.204                   | 7              |
| function                 | 0.741                   | 28             | function                 | 0.799                   | 8              |
| function                 | 0.747                   | 29             | function                 | 0.560                   | 9              |
| function                 | 0.356                   | 30             | function                 | 0.692                   | 10             |
| function                 | 0.730                   | 31             | function                 | 0.584                   | 11             |
| function                 | 0.351                   | 32             | function                 | 0.430                   | 12             |
| function                 | 0.572                   | 33             | function                 | 0.690                   | 13             |
| function                 | 0.440                   | 34             | function                 | 0.397                   | 14             |
| function                 | 0.565                   | 35             | function                 | 0.728                   | 15             |
| function                 | 0.635                   | 36             | function                 | 0.738                   | 16             |
| function                 | 0.452                   | 37             | function                 | 0.474                   | 17             |
| function                 | 0.131                   | 38             | function                 | 0.428                   | 18             |
| function                 | 0.607                   | 39             | function                 | 0.369                   | 19             |
|                          |                         |                |                          | 0.335                   | 20             |

\*\* Dal at 0.01, \* Dal at 0.05

We note from this table that Pearson's correlation coefficients ranged between 0.131 and 0.848, and all questionnaire items are statistically significant at the significance level of 0.01 and 0.05 . From the above, it becomes clear to us that the scale is valid, and this is what appears in the results obtained above.

### Stability

\* Split -half method the results of the stability of the family adjustment scale by split-half were as follows

**Table No. (12) It shows the stability of the family harmony scale using the split-half method**

| Significance level | After modification | Before modification | Correlation coefficient |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Dal at 0.05        | 0.96               | 0.92                | Family harmony          |

We note from the table that the value of the correlation coefficient reached (0.92) and after correcting it with the Spearman- Brown equation it reached ( 0.96 ), which is a significant value at 0.05, which indicates that the questionnaire is reliable.

\* Cronbach's alpha coefficient reliability

Reliability was calculated according to Cronbach's alpha equation as follows

**Table No. ( 13 ) shows the stability of the family harmony scale using the Cronbach's alpha equation**

| Cronbach's alpha coefficient | questionnaire  |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 0.948                        | Family harmony |

It is clear from the table that the value of Cronbach's alpha is ( 0.948 ). This is a high value, which indicates that the family harmony scale is stable.

### Ensure the even distribution

Before applying statistical methods to measure hypotheses, we must ensure that the nature of the data is normal or not. This condition is considered one of the most important conditions for parametric tests. If this condition is met in the data, we choose to process it in parametric statistics. However, if the opposite is proven, it is processed according to non-parametric methods. To ensure this, the following table explains this.

**Table No. 14 shows the results of the normal distribution of the questionnaire**

| Statistical significance | Sumogrove test value | variable           |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 0.070                    | 0.074                | Internet addiction |
| 0.000                    | 0.146                | Family harmony     |

The results in this table indicate that the Sumo Grove value for the distribution normality ( 0.074 ) for the Internet addiction variable, and reached (0.146) for the family harmony variable, which are insignificant values at the 0.01 level, which indicates that the data are distributed abnormally for both variables, and therefore we will treat this data within Nonparametric statistics .

Statistical methods used

In this study, we used multiple statistical methods in processing the data, distributed over two paths statistical methods to calculate the psychometric characteristics of the study tools, in addition to statistical methods that we used to verify the study hypotheses, as well as Use our program Statistical Package for the Social Sciences SPSS The following standards and methods were applied

T-test to calculate the validity of the two-way comparison of the study tools.

Arithmetic mean to calculate the level Internet addiction and family harmony.

Cronbach's alpha coefficient to calculate the reliability of the items of the two instruments.

Pearson's correlation coefficient to calculate split-half and internal consistency.

Kaf-squared to know the differences between the levels of both Internet addiction and family harmony.

Spearman- Brown coefficient to calculate the split-half.

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient to calculate the relationship between two variables.

Kolmogorov test to calculate the normal distribution.

### **Presentation and discussion of the study results**

Below we will present, discuss, interpret the results and verify the validity of the hypotheses.

1. Presentation, analysis and interpretation of the results of the first hypothesis

The first hypothesis states that

The level of Internet addiction among secondary school students at the new secondary school in El Guerrara middle" .

To confirm the validity of this hypothesis, the level of Internet addiction was determined (high, medium, low), by defining the range according to a statistical method (number of items/2, i.e.  $20 / 2 = 10$ ), so the medium range (47-73), and thus the high range becomes (74-100), and the low range (20-46), and based on that, the results were as follows

**Table No. (15) shows the level of Internet addiction among secondary school students**

| Statistical significance | value of $k^2$ | Degree of freedom df | percentage | repetition | Level  |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|------------|--------|
| 0,000 Not significant    | 44,311         | 2                    | 6.66 %     | 9          | high   |
|                          |                |                      | 42.96 %    | 58         | middle |
|                          |                |                      | 50.37%     | 68         | low    |

It is clear from the table that the percentage of students' addiction to the Internet was low at 50.37 %, while the average level of addiction was 42.96 %, followed by high addiction at 42.96 % . ) 6.66 ( % ), and the value of  $Ka^2$  was estimated as B ) 44.311, which is a statistically insignificant value at the significance level of 0.01 .

And through the results of the statistical analysis shown in Table 15, it became clear that the hypothesis is not achieved, and that the level of addiction to the Internet is low at a rate of 50.37 % among the study sample. This proves that there is no danger from the Internet to the study sample and that it is being used well and that there are no psychological and behavioral problems among the students, and that they enjoyed the ability to control the time they spend when using the Internet, and that most of the students do not have The mobile phone is considered a basic factor for a student to reach the stage of addiction to the Internet due to the living conditions in which he lives, and that parents have a role in monitoring their children while using the Internet, and this is because the sample members enjoy good psychological health in general, because Internet addicts often lack it, that is, they live in a group of psychological pressures and problems, which forces them to search for an outlet to release their negative energy and alleviate feelings of frustration and depression, and hide the feeling of weakness and fear behind electronic screens, which is met with control and boldness . The current study differed from Boubayya's study (2016), which states that the level of addiction to social networking sites is average.

2. Presentation, analysis and interpretation of the results of the second hypothesis

The second hypothesis states that

" The level of family harmony among secondary school students at the new secondary school in El Guerrara is high ."

the level of Internet addiction was determined ( high, medium, low ), by specifying the range according to a statistical method that determines the middle value of the questionnaire ( number of items/2,

i.e.  $39/2=19.5$  ), so the medium range is (142-92), and thus the high range becomes (195-143), and the low range (91-39), and based on that, the results were as follows

**Table No. (16) Shows the level of family compatibility among secondary school students**

| Statistical significance | value of K2 | degree of freedom | percentage | repetition | Level  |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|------------|--------|
| 0.000<br>Dal             | 88,007      | 1                 | 90.37 %    | 122        | high   |
|                          |             |                   | 9.62 %     | 13         | middle |
|                          |             |                   | 00 %       | 00         | low    |

The results of the table show that the percentage of family compatibility is high and is estimated at 90.37 %, and the average compatibility level is ) 9.62 (% followed by the low level ) 0 (% , and the value of  $Ka^2$  reached ) 88.007 ), which is a statistically significant value at the significance level ( 0.01 ), which shows the validity of the hypothesis and that the level of family harmony is high among the students.

The statistical analysis results shown in the table above show the validity of the hypothesis, which proves that the family climate of the study sample members is healthy and good, which makes them healthy individuals from the psychological and even social aspect, in order to meet their needs and various basic desires, and that the relationships within their families are good and friendly, and are dominated by care, love and intimacy between the individual and other individuals. This makes the student live in emotional balance within his family, far from problems, indifference and lack of interest that forces him to stay away from the atmosphere charged with negativity and various family problems. This is due to the strong relationship between the parents and the correct upbringing of the children and planting love and family warmth between them, as well as teaching them the principles of cooperation and expressing their emotions and how to solve problems between siblings, and consulting family members on various topics and difficulties that the family system goes through. The current study agreed with Al-Taie's study (2015), which says that the level of family harmony is high among the sample.

Presentation, analysis and interpretation of the results of the third hypothesis.

The third hypothesis states that

" There is a correlation between Internet addiction and family harmony among secondary school students at the new secondary school in El Guerrara ".

**Table No. 17 shows the relationship between Internet addiction and family harmony**

| Statistical significance | Correlation coefficient | Variables            |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 0.000 dal                | 0.365 -                 | Internet addiction   |
|                          |                         | Family compatibility |

It is clear from the table that The value of the correlation coefficient between Internet addiction and family harmony is ( 0.365 ), which indicates the existence of an inverse ( negative ) correlation, and that it is a statistically significant value at the significance level ( 0.01 ) Through the results of the statistical analysis shown in the table 17 The validity of the hypothesis and its direction are shown to be an inverse relationship. This result can be interpreted as the greater the addiction to the Internet, the lower the harmony in the family and vice versa . This is due to the frequent use of the Internet by one or all family members, which causes isolation within the group, introversion and a lack of relationships or Its absence sometimes, whether within the family system or Even with others, this creates a gap between parents and children, between children themselves, and sometimes even between spouses, and an inability to open up discussion and dialogue between them regarding their family affairs . This leads to an imbalance and disharmony within the family.

On the other hand, we interpret it as when the family is established on consultation and understanding, and each member is given his responsibilities and duties towards the other, and knows his importance within the family, and there is a strong relationship between its members, and the satisfaction of all needs and desires, and the ability to express opinions and release emotions, then the individual does not need to search for another way to meet all these needs, but rather the use of the Internet in this case is for entertainment or exploiting it in scientific research and education or in another field without reaching the stage of addiction.

The current study is consistent with several studies, including the study of Hanafi (2003), which indicated that there are statistically significant differences between Internet users and non-users, and that the Internet has an impact on social interactions within the family. The same applies to the study of Saudi (2014), which indicated that there is a statistically significant inverse relationship between Facebook addiction and family harmony among the study sample. The study of

Kurt and his colleagues (1998) also concluded that frequent use of the Internet reduces the circle of social relationships, whether within the family or within the framework of relationships with others .

### **Conclusion**

The current study aimed to reveal the relationship between internet addiction and the level of family harmony among a sample of secondary school students at the new secondary school in El Guerrara city. We adopted the descriptive approach, and two measurement tools were used, the first represented by the internet addiction scale and the second by the family harmony scale. This was after confirming their validity and reliability (calculating psychometric properties). After statistical processing to answer the study hypotheses, we reached:

- The level of internet addiction among secondary school students at the new secondary school in El Guerrara city is low.
- The level of family harmony among secondary school students at the new secondary school in El Guerrara city is high.
- There is an inverse relationship between Internet addiction and family harmony among secondary school students at the new secondary school in El Guerrara city.

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