

The Degree of Resistance to Temptation among the Students of the University of Jordan and its Relationship to the Pattern of Family Upbringing

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Abstract

The study aimed to detect the degree of resistance to temptation at the University of Jordan students, and then determine the relationship of that family upbringing pattern prevalent in families requesting the University of Jordan. The study population consisted of undergraduate students at the University of Jordan 's population of 30982 students, and the sample was selected from the community by (969) i.e (3%).

To achieve the objectives of the study, he study relied scale patterns of family upbringing (style democratic - authoritarian): developed by Alsagar (1984), and the measure of resistance to temptation, which was built by Tarawneh (2011). And analysis of the results was calculated frequencies, percentages and Pearson correlation coefficient.

The study found that the degree of resistance to the temptation among the students of the University of Jordan high among males and females, reaching a percentage of males (58.7%), and females (55%), and that the pattern formation adopted by the family is the method of democratic, reaching its percentage of males (78.5 %) and females (86.1 %), and that the correlation coefficients between the degree of resistance to temptation and style of family upbringing significant according to sex and overall.

Introduction

Morality represents an important aspect in the character of the individual, and respect this aspect values and ideals, customs and standards, and this aspect is what makes the behavior together ; sense of consistency with the ethical standards in society and rules of conduct prevailing in it. And is subject to the moral aspect of the process of growth, strong drink of the individual moral system of the group that created it.

Every behavior comes from the human good or not, the resonance will be in the community, society has a share of each behavior issue where the good is better and that evil Fischer, so that ethical behavior is not only the presence of the parties ; individual owner of behavior and the community affected by the outcome of this behavior.

So the issue of ethical behavior are of particular importance in human life, and the life of the community is interested in the educational process of the morality of the individual, growth congenital also sees lentils and yearning (1984, p 119) is one of the most important aspects of the growth of social and emotional for the individual's personality and this importance comes from the fact that ethics is an

important and essential element of the existence of the community and its construction, there is no society can live and continue without the presence of laws and rules governing the relations of its members to each other.

Dealt studies have investigated the growth congenital when an individual more than after them : heterosexual (altruism), which is the preference of the individual and the extent of presenting good for others on the same. After the guilt which is a sense of individual remorse for his Bslokot believed to be unsuitable, and after resisting the temptation, which is in a position to refrain where the individual self to do the behavior of a full urgent need has, he was able to do, because this behavior is contrary to morals, values and habits in society Wright, 1991, p12 ((And used after resisting the temptation widely in studies of moral development, litmus acceptable to test the level of moral development of the individual, and under this test, the level of moral development of the individual, measured by its ability to resist the temptation of the situation and to refrain from behavior contrary to the values of society and its customs. ., And there are ethical standards near-universal, such as good and right and justice, and the other belonging to a particular community, and the associated culture of its own, which constitute the whole standards that define the ethical behavior of unethical behavior, which is seeking society organizations through the process of socialization teaching them to members of the community (Zahran 0.1984, p 113 ; Hassan, 1989, p 273) .

And if he adheres to the individual to these standards, even if there was no one watching, it will go back on behaviors unethical, such as theft, fraud and lying and that the belief that such behaviors are wrong and contrary to social norms (dusty 0.1986, p 196). Thus is transferred source control when an individual source tuning an external source internal control, and develops has the so-called self-control, which is usually considered synonymous with the concept of resisting temptation when talking about the behavior of congenital, which means the commitment of the individual in one of the taboos of social (Hassan, 1989, p 273).

Includes positions Aligraúah that may meet the urgent needs of the individual sort of conflict, is compelling to the individual to choose between compliance with social norms by not doing the behavior, unwanted, or non-compliance with social norms by doing behavior is desirable to satisfy his needs urgent, and different individuals in their ability to refrain from engaging in unwanted behavior and resist the temptation to position a full needs (Green, 1994, p23).

Hassan (1989) indicates to a number of factors that affect the extent of the commitment of the individual moral standards and resistance to temptation, such as:

1. Degree of risk and the fear of exposure to it: any Are the individual is afraid capita was exposed when the behavior is undesirable A, when asked a teacher of requested signs exam conducted by them, Delude them that he did not record labels before distributing papers on them, and then works a comparison between the marks The marks given.
2. The value of success and failure when an individual : When an individual is interested in success and always strives to him, the probability of cheating in the exam has probably increase, and may lead to the low degree of resistance to temptation.
3. Social comparison : An individual who cares about comparing himself with his colleagues can be a tendency to do the unwanted behavior, such as cheating on the exam, for example, more than any other, no less than the degree of resistance to temptation on the contrary, who is not interested in comparing himself with others.

And resist the temptation affected by several factors, including: collection, sex, and ways of thinking, and patterns of socialization and is interested in the current study, the relationship between patterns of socialization to resist temptation.

The studies indicate that the child's personality is formed in the first years of life, as the experiences suffered by the child during this period is one of the most important influences basic growth emotional, social, linguistic, and this is what makes the family of particular interest are responsible for Giving the child the basic components of his personality, like love, hate, cooperation and subordination and domination. This will be undertaken through the nature of the parents'

relationship with each other and with their children. family upbringing is the process by which give individuals the knowledge, skills and behaviors that will enable them to actively participate as members of the university and the community.

The increasing importance of the family if we know that most of the theories of psychology go to that personality traits acquired by the child continue with him at different stages of life all of us, for example, sees the owners of the theories of the environment that the child's relationship with his parents is set for the paths of personal growth in childhood and in the stages of life following (Morsi, 1988) Studies supports this connectivity ; since results showed positive links between the child's relationship with his parents and bad attributes the emergence of unhealthy him (Morsi, 1981 ; Turkish 0.1974). The results of studies comparing the figures meant that the normal and deviant personalities, that the normal relationship of people with their parents were good during the stages of childhood as opposed to delinquents and people who characterized their relationship with their parents as bad (Mercy, 1988)

Accordingly, it is the essential duties of the family to provide psychological security of the individual as one of the basic requirements for mental health needed by the individual in order to enjoy the character of a balanced and productive as the Parents' Attitudes towards the child and the way they perceive the child of these trends affect the adaptation and growth (Zahran, 1977). personality shaped by the treatment of the parents and brothers of the child as the social world of his first, for the same concept of the child as a person consists of intrauterine family relationships (Ahmed, 1999. (

To order it paid Studies late last century patterns of family upbringing special attention being play a prominent role in the formation of individual personalities, and methods of adaptation, and moves a lot of methods of treatment to appear in future for the treatment of these children in the future. Psychological theories agree that since the birth of the individual monitors and learns a special monitor the behavior of his family and learning from them, and through it - especially in the first years of age - begin to acquire the attributes of his personality, and then have its system of values and determines its terms of reference.

Arkoff (1971) shows that the emotional environment within the family over what affect the personalities of children, and methods of adaptation, so that the love and warmth of family working on the formation of a child's confidence and tranquility about the conditions of life, and ability to cope with the harsh conditions and tolerant of both, as shipped emotions of hatred and aversion forms of misery and tragedies, and you pay to the formation of a dim view of the family and society, hatred in adults is associated mostly tense emotional environment of the family at the beginning of his life, where the family is that the child's personality and the movement of their effects in the formation of character children in the future through socialization that exposed to the child, through his parents in the first stages of life.

From here shows us the importance of patterns of family upbringing exercised by parents in forming the attitudes and feelings, ideas and behavior of children, warm in family relationship helps the child to form positive attributes appear in his character, in other family environment by force and domination, equality establishes attributes is grainy in the child's personality. The present study was concerned with the relationship of patterns of family upbringing with some personality traits with the students of the University of Muthah as patterns of family upbringing is responsible for the bulk of the personal attributes of both positive and negative alike.

And the importance of patterns of family upbringing, the researchers classify patterns of family upbringing, and is rated (Baumrind) the most common, as characterized by patterns of socialization through varying degrees of power, and concluded three patterns : pattern Democratic offset style authoritarian, and style "acceptance" offset pattern "Discard others", The extra protection and style matched the pattern of neglect (Owaidat,1997).

Each pattern of these patterns recipes excellence, authoritarian pattern imposes the parents their opinion on their children without paying attention to their desires or inclinations, with an emphasis on the values of obedience and the adoption of punishment and a means of education, and produces this

pattern personal, non- self-confident or otherwise, shy, afraid of authority, assaults on property others, and dependency.

The style is characterized by respect for the democratic character of the parents of children, and acceptance of the behavior of their children with a high degree of flexibility with intensive follow-up, and in this pattern resides parents warm relationship with their children. This produces a personal style based on psychology and prone to independence, does not infringe on others, and the initiative, and the ability to engage more actively under difficult circumstances, and the more genuine and spontaneous, and creative. The current study has adopted the above patterns to show patterns of upbringing of students followed the University of Jordan.

Problem of the study and questions : socialization process of learning designed to prepare the child and then the boy, Adolescents and adults, for integration into the patterns of social construction and compatibility with social norms, and values prevailing and the language of communication and trends in the family where he was born, and groups that join the membership (Owaidat ,1997) .

Family environment and parental treatment methods specifically, play an important role in the formation of an individual's personality and identify features.

Based on the above -centric problem of the study to reveal the nature of the relationship between resist the temptation among student University of Jordan and patterns of family upbringing its image (Democrat - authoritarian), so that individuals are exposed to patterns of rearing a family is different, as the concept of family upbringing of the most educational concepts attached to and influence the lives of human, as it is often linked to the behavior of individual human ways family upbringing.

Thus, the fundamental question that arises in this context : what is the relationship resist the temptation at the University of Jordan student -style upbringing ? The ramifications of this question, the following questions:

1. What is the degree of resistance to temptation at the University of Jordan student from their point of view?
2. What are the prevailing pattern of family upbringing with the families of students at the University of Jordan from their point of view?
3. Is there a statistically significant relationship at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between resist the temptation to the student the University of Jordan and the pattern of their upbringing and their point of view?

Objective of the study: The aim of this study was to detect the degree of resistance to temptation with student University of Jordan, and then determine the relationship of that family upbringing pattern prevalent in families requesting the University of Jordan.

Importance of the Study

The study shows the importance of being:

- Examine the relationship between the degree of resistance to temptation and family upbringing pattern prevalent in families with a student the University of Jordan.
- Sheds light on the reality of family upbringing student University of Jordan and therefore know the general characteristic patterns of socialization of the Jordanian society embraces the fact that university students from different social environments (urban and rural, and nomadic).
- Sheds light on the degree of resistance to the students of the University of Jordan temptation and thus know the extent of their need to enhance the degree of resistance to temptation.

Operational Definitions

Reported in this study, a group of key terms and, consequently, its operational definition:

Pattern of family upbringing : Methods parental treatment of the individual as perceived and measured by the individual to answer a questionnaire study, which distinguishes between two types of patterns of family upbringing, namely: style democratic - authoritarian.

Resist the temptation : the omission of the individual self to do the behavior of a full urgent need has, he could do with no one watching him or stop him, because this behavior is contrary to morals and values in society, and measured resist the temptation brand college student on a scale resist the temptation (Wright, 1991, p12).

The Limits of the Study

The study was limited to students of the University of Jordan during the first semester of the academic year from 2012 to 2013.

Previous Studies

Below introduced to some of the studies on the subject of the study, were divided ? Into two parts, the first section of the studies show the methods of socialization, and the second section studies show resist the temptation

First, Studies Methods of Socialization

Judges study (2006), which aimed to detect patterns of family upbringing and relationship with some personality traits with Mutah University students. Selected a random sample consisted of (421) students distributed on college Mutah University. The results indicated that family pattern prevalent in the families of students Mutah University is authoritarian style, and the results indicated the adoption of the father's pattern of neglect, while the dependent parent pattern extra protection. The results showed equal after (extroversion - introversion) among the members of the sample, while the results showed a high percentage of after (emotion) and rate (80.9 %) compared to (19.1) for the following equilibrium. The results revealed a relationship pattern upbringing mother (Democrat - authoritarian) with the personality traits of after (poise - emotion). Did the results show a relationship between the pattern of the upbringing of the father and the personality traits of members of the sample, as well as the command when the pattern upbringing mother (overload protection - negligence), pattern (Democrat - authoritarian), which did not show his relationship with the personality traits of after (diastole - convergence).

Study Eagles (2004), which aimed to find out the relationship pattern family upbringing (democratic versus authoritarian) to the concept of self-worth, and self-affirmation, and the achievement of the students of tenth grade Directorate of Oman II, where the study sample included 258 female students from the Schools Directorate Amman second of the tenth grade, and the results indicated the presence of statistically significant differences due to the pattern of family upbringing in self-concept and in favor of the overall group authoritarian style, as results indicated the presence of statistically significant differences due to the pattern of family upbringing in self-affirmation and in favor of a democratic style group. The results also indicated the presence of statistically significant differences due to the pattern of family upbringing in academic achievement and in favor of a democratic style.

In a study of Baaba (2003), which meant the importance of parental care in the growth and development of an individual's personality, through the presentation and analysis of the range of previous studies numbered (22) study on the subject of parental care and its impact on growth and development of the child's personality. The study showed that the more controlling the behavior of the individual and guidance based on love and reward led to the acquisition of appropriate behavior and to speed the growth of conscience has, and that depriving the child of his parents significantly affect the personality or character traits and evolution of the mental, emotional and social development.

Study of Bogler and Somesh (2002) in their study to a strong correlation between the methods of family upbringing and academic achievement and academic adjustment, where the study was conducted on 243 students from the university.

The Hong (2000) study aimed to know the methods of family upbringing in China, the study sample included (1000) mother and father study results indicated correlation methods family upbringing social class, and found that parents with middle class growing up their children to independence, and that parents of disabled social class have public attitudes toward children and must comply with the decisions and orders of the parents.

Study of Pridhamanl and Pascoe (1999) study aimed to find out solutions taken by mothers about the problems relating to the upbringing of the child, the study sample consisted of (128) The children ranged in age from (month -18 years) in one of the United States, and indicated results show that a method of dialogue and taking the child 's point of view is essential in the education and upbringing of the child, as the study pointed out that the number of family members have a negative impact on the methods of upbringing.

The Owaitat (1997) studied the goal of which is to explore the impact of the patterns of family upbringing on the nature of behavioral abnormalities when students in the eighth grade, ninth and tenth in Jordan, the study sample consisted of 1907 students, where results indicated the presence of statistically significant differences for the type of family upbringing factors subsidiaries, less behavioral problems as children of parents when the Democrats, and they have less disciplinary actions as well.

The study of the relationship between the methods of discipline (methods of socialization) in children and resist the temptation has lost generation (Gill, 1995) study on a sample of 133 children, from a school in the city of Boston in the United States, between the ages of (7-8 years) were divided into two groups: the first group of middle- class socio-economic, and the second group of low socio-economic class. Identified methods of discipline used in ways determined, and methods of non-assertive, and methods Temptation (ie train children to resist temptation when they are exposed to .) The instrument of the study is to put the sample in the positions Temptation like putting coins or candy or play or stories for children so that it is possible to any child taking what he wants so as not to be seen except the observer, found that 29 of them have failed to resist the temptation and (104) of them have managed to resist the temptation. The results showed no relationship between signs and markers resist the temptation methods of discipline, regardless of social class.

Study of Sermen (1995) aimed to investigate the effect of violence on the growth of moral knowledge among adolescents and the relationship between stress and moral growth. The study sample consisted of 186 adolescents of both sexes, from one of the American schools in New York City (101) of them originating from areas devoid of violence, and (85) of the regions have suffered from violence, dish them a measure of stress -type Likert and another for growth moral. Results of the study showed that teens coming from areas that have suffered from violence have a level less than the growth of congenital who came from areas that did not suffer from violence, while the results showed no relationship between growth and congenital mental pressure.

Came the study of Mussen (1980) in order to demonstrate the impact of the relationship between parents and children on the personality of children, adolescents, and the results showed that children who did not get the sympathy and acceptance of their parents were less a sense of security and less self-confident, and are incompatible in their social relationships than those who received the kindness and accept from their parents.

Study Hassan (1977), which aimed to investigate the effect of sex and level of economic and social style pattern to resist the temptation, study sample consisted of 180 children from schools Amman, results revealed the presence of statistically significant differences in resisting the temptation due to the variable economic level where people with high economic level, are more resistant to Temptation, and variable socialization upbringing where children in the method of setting the hardline

more resistant to the lure of their counterparts on the method of forgiveness, and there were no statistically significant differences due to the sex variable .

Second, Studies Resist the Temptation

Study By Robin and Jane (2012) titled *Infant and Child Development* , it examine Children's expectations about the emotions that surround a moral transgression. In experiment 1, children aged 4-6 years and 8-9 years listened to a story about a child who resisted but then yielded to the temptation to take a sweet without permission. In line with earlier findings (Nunner-Winkler and Sodian, 1988), older children were more likely than younger children to expect the wrongdoer to feel pleased at resisting, but to feel bad after yielding to, temptation. In experiment 2, the relation between expectations of emotion and actual resistance to temptation was studied. Children aged 5-6 years again made judgments about a story character who eventually yielded to temptation. Their own resistance to temptation was assessed by means of a cheating task: children were given an opportunity to cheat by peeking during the experimenter's absence. Children who did not peek were more likely to attribute morally oriented feelings to the story protagonist. The results suggest that children who readily anticipate the emotional consequences of wrongdoing are more likely to resist the temptation to transgress.

Study by Irwin(2003) Titled " Gender differences in resistance to temptation: Theories and evidence" about Three theories (psychoanalytic, parental investment, and differential socialization) make predictions regarding gender differences in the ability to resist temptation. These predictions were tested in a series of meta-analyses conducted on 114 effect sizes derived from 98 studies reporting on gender differences in the ability to inhibit an externally prohibited response. Overall, females showed more restraint than males, but the effect size was very small ($r=.03$). Further analyses were conducted for each of several types of tasks. On one task, called the forbidden-object task, gender differences were appreciable, with effect sizes ranging from $r=.11$ to $.20$, again indicating a female advantage. On two other tasks, both of which involved cheating, gender differences were generally very small, with effect sizes ranging from $-.03$ to $.06$. None of the theories under consideration can account for the differences in results by task. Discussion focuses on evolutionary-based explanations for the differences in results by task. Further avenues for research are also noted.

Study by nicola and julius (2005) titled " How to Resist Temptation: The Effects of External Control Versus Autonomy Support on Self-Regulatory Dynamics", it talks about the purpose of the present study (N=80 undergraduate students) was to examine two issues: First, does external control lead to an increase in resistance to temptation more than the use of autonomy support? Second, what are the long-term effects of these types of educational style? Based on the Personality Systems Interaction (PSI) theory, external control was expected to increase resistance to temptation for those participants who lack initiative and self-motivation (i.e., state-oriented participants). Consistent with expectations, resistance to temptation was greater for state-oriented participants with externally controlled instructions than for individuals who received autonomy-supportive instructions. This was reflected by their performance on a visual discrimination task during distracter, compared to baseline, episodes. However, external control had negative long-term effects on state-oriented participants as indexed by alienation from their own preferences in free-choice behavior. Action-oriented participants were less influenced by experimental conditions.

The Study Purpose

The study aimed to answer the following questions:

1. The degree of resisting to temptation of Jordan university student according to their point view.
2. Which socialization style is prevailing in student family according to their view
3. Is there a relationship between socialization style of the JU students and their resisting to temptation according to their point of view ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)?

Procedures

The Population of the study is student of bachelor degree which counted 30982, 969 sample were selected randomly. The distribution of sample have shown in Table no. 1

Table 1: The distribution of sample according to sex

Sex	Number
Male	363
Female	606

Study Tools

The study uses two tools:

1. Measurement of socialization type (Democratic / Authoritarian) that was created by saqqar (1984), which consist of 30 paragraph that measures the response of the parents as known by their children in different situations. The Answer of the child is divided of four : always happens(4 points), often happens(3 points), sometimes happens(2 points), never happens(1 point). The least degree will be 30, and the highest degree will be 120. So we can say that 75 is the natural point, more than 75 means democratic socialization and less than 75 means authoritarian socialization.
2. Measurement of resisting to temptation which was created by Tarawneh(2011), it contains 20 paragraphs, five choices for each – likert measurement-, as follows: strongly agree (5 points), agree (4 points), (3 points), disagree (2 points) and strongly disagree (1 point). The table no.2 explains that:

Table 2: explaining the answer according to Tarawneh Measurment

Sex	Degree	The degree of resisting to temptation
Male	<= 58	Low
	>58 and <= 78	Middle
	>78	High
Female	<= 62	Low
	>62 and <= 82	Middle
	>82	High

Reliability of Study Tools

Ten Arbitrators specialist in education and psychology arbitrate the tools, and the paragraph which has accepted by at least eight Ten Arbitrators was chosen.

Stability of Study Tools

Constant factor of socialization is 0.89 and constant factor of resisting to temptation measurement is 0.85.

Results

The study aims to examine socialization type (democratic / authoritarian) and its relation with the degree of resisting to temptation, by using SPSS software the study found:

First question: the degree of resisting to temptation of Jordan university student according to their point view. To get result; frequently and ratios were calculated as shown in table no.3

Table 3: frequently and ratios for sample

Sex	Degree of resisting to temptation	Number	Ratio	Total
Male	Low	36	9.9%	363
	Middle	114	31.4%	
	High	213	58.7%	
female	Low	24	4%	606
	Middle	249	41.4%	
	High	333	55%	

The table shows the number (3) that the degree of resistance to the temptation among the students of the University of Jordan high among males and females, reaching a percentage of males (58.7 %), and females (55%), the table also shows that (31.4%) males and (41.1 %) females have a medium degree of resistance to temptation, and (9.9%) of males and 4% of females have a low degree of resistance to temptation, and reflect this phenomenon is a healthy phenomenon, as it showed the majority of respondents resistance to temptation, resisting temptation is the omission of the individual self from doing the behavior of a full urgent need has, he could be done where no one watching him or stop him, because this behavior is contrary to morals and values in the society, so the outcome of the study indicate that the study sample have the ability to formulate their behavior within the framework of consistent and consistent with the principles and the values that he believes in the rest of society .

This may be due to the level of maturity among the members of the study sample and to the level of their thinking ; understanding of students from the University of Jordan with the highest rates in the high school, as is the University of Jordan, the first university in terms of progress and prosperity and scientific level in Jordan, and it is therefore expected to be reflected in all that on the behavior and thinking of students .

Second question: which socialization style is prevailing in student family according to their view. After calculating frequencies and ratios the result can be shown in table no.4.

Table 4: frequencies and ratios of sample (socialization measurement)

Sex	Socialization style	Number	Ratio	Total
male	Democratic	285	78.5%	363
	Authoritarian	72	19.8%	
	Natural	6	1.7%	
female	Democratic	522	86.1%	606
	Authoritarian	66	10.9%	
	Natural	18	3%	

Result show that the prevailing socialization style is democratic. There are differences in socialization style in favour of females. The democratic styles is common in both sex type, and it is high in female rather than male, which indicate that the parents of study sample are more democratic with female.

This result agrees with hong(2000) study, which aimed to examine the socialization style in Chinese family, shows that socialization style correlate to social class,so that the dependency style is common in middle class family, and the authoritarian style is common in general public class. Also this result agrees with pridhamn and Pascoe (1999) study, which aimed to examine how mothers socialize their children's, and it finds that dialogue is common in the family.

But tis result disagrees with alqudah(2006) study, which aimed to examine the socialization style and its relationship with some characteristic of the Mu'ata females student, so that the study result shows that authoritarian style is the common style.

Sex	Resisting to temptation	Socialization style	α value
Male		0.195	0.03
Female		0.196	0.05
Total		0.204	0.00

The results show that the resisting to temptation is affected by the socialization style, return back to the result in the first question, we can find the reason, because democratic style allow to children discussing their opinion and accept notes from their parent related to their behaviors, so that will create independent and strong personality that can resist temptation in various conditions.

This study concurs with baiba (2003) study, which focused on the importance of parental care in the growth and development of the individual personality, through presentation and analysis of previous studies were (22) study on the subject of parental care and its impact on growth and development of the child's personality. The study showed that the more an individual's behavior and adjust based on love and reward leading to the acquisition of proper behavior and to speed the growth of conscience, and to deprive the child of his parents significantly affects the character and print and its mental, emotional and social.

It also agreed to study all of Bogler and Somesh (2002) in their study to a strong relationship between methods of upbringing and academic achievement and school adjustment.

Also agree with study Uwaydat (1997) that aimed to examine the impact survey of family socialization patterns of behavioral deviations of students in grade 8th, 9th and 10th in Jordan, where results indicated a statistically significant differences for the type of upbringing of factors, less behavioral problems in children of parents with less than Democrats, as well as disciplinary proceedings.

Also the study result agrees with Study of (Sermeno, 1995) that aimed to know the impact of violence on adolescent congenital growth and know the relationship between emotional stress and physical growth, the results of the study showed that teenagers who come from areas that have suffered from violence less congenital growth from areas suffering from violence, while the results of the study showed no relationship between moral and psychological pressure.

Also agrees with the Study of Mussen (1980) aimed to know the impact the relationship between parents and children on the character of adolescent children, the results showed that children who have not received the kindness of relatives they accept less security and less self-confident, incompatible in their social relations of those who received the kindness and acceptance of their parents.

With the results of the study varied with study (Gill, 1995) which aimed at examining the relationship between discipline methods (methods of socialization) and resist the temptation. The results of the study showed no relationship between resistance to temptation and discipline methods marks regardless of social class.

Also the result of this study disagree with the study of Hassan (1977) that aimed to find the impact of gender and socio-economic level in resisting the temptation. The results revealed that there is a significant differences in resistance of temptation due to variable socialization with children, so that the children who brought up on the authoritarian style are more resistant to temptation comparing to those who brought up on the pardon style, and there were no significant differences due to the sex variable.

Recommendations

In light of the findings of his study of the results, the researchers recommend the following:

1. Work to reinforce what students have to resist the temptation, and to intensify efforts educational and academic to achieve this.

2. Work to communicate with the families of university students by holding training courses and workshops to enhance the methods of raising their families and the statement of the impact on their children .
3. Expanding the scope of the current study to include other variables related to the degree of resistance to change, such as personal pattern, and ways of thinking and irrational thoughts, superstition and others.
4. Expanding the scope of the study to include other variables associated with the pattern of family upbringing such as academic score and style of thinking and personality traits and irrational thoughts and superstition, and others.

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