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supportive forces, with the family being considered an essential source of that support. Orphaned adolescents who have lost one parent but found a supportive family environment, flexible and positive care from the other parent who is still alive are more protected from psychological problems that may affect him after the death of a parent. Therefore, the higher the level of psychological resilience in the alive parent, the more likely their children will have a high level of psychological resilience. Fathers are more resilient than mothers in facing and understanding life's various difficulties and challenges, allowing them to form relationships and be decisive in making decisions that directly affect their children. As a result, psychological resilience in mother orphans is higher than in father orphans.

Study Recommendations:

The study's recommendations are divided into practical recommendations and proposed research which we refer to as follows:

A. Practical recommendations: In light of the study's results and the results of previous studies, this study recommends the following:

1. Focusing and paying attention on the mental health of orphaned adolescents and the early detection of their psychological problems.
2. Holding counseling and therapeutic programs for orphaned adolescents to improve their independence.
3. The media highlights the importance of independence and psychological resilience of the individual as positive variables important for success in life.
4. Involving orphaned adolescents in daily school activities to give them the ability to face and deal with situations, difficulties in life and make them more flexible and independent.
5. Preparing training courses for psychological and social counselors in schools on how to solve students' problems, especially orphans, and help them to integrate their personalities and grow properly.

B. Proposed Researches: In light of the results reached, this study proposed the following:

1. The effectiveness of a program in improving independence among a sample of father orphaned adolescents.
2. Independence and its relationship with the impulsive cognitive style among a sample of orphaned adolescents.
3. The effectiveness of a program in improving psychological resilience among a sample of father orphaned adolescents.
4. Psychological resilience and its relationship with positive thinking among a sample of orphaned adolescents.
5. The effectiveness of a program in improving psychological resilience among a sample of mothers to develop the feeling of psychological security among a sample of adolescents who are orphans of their fathers.

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Table (3) Means, standard deviations, T-values, and their significance among adolescents who are father orphans and mother orphans on the independence scale for adolescents

Component	Father orphans (n= 50)		Mother orphans (n= 50)		T-Value	Eta- Value	The Effect Size
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation			
Independence	13.760	1.041	17.56	2.741	**9.162	0.461	Huge

The results of previous Table indicated that the second hypothesis was true, as statistically significant differences were found between the means degrees of the study sample of adolescents who are father orphans and mother orphans on the independence scale in the direction of adolescents who are mother orphans.

The effect size for the dimensions and the total degree of independence follows Cohen's criterion for a huge effect size, with an eta value of 0.679. This indicates that the means of independence degrees of adolescents of mother orphans are approximately 67.9% higher than father orphans.

Independence is an acquired and learned trait, and emotional response. The family is the primary influence in an adolescent's life and his first school from which he acquires and learns a lot. The father is a shield, protection, security for the family, strength, and a source of emotional support for the family. Mother takes from this support the energy and vitality needed to be more stable psychologically and emotionally, which helps in providing her with the emotional energy to complete her family tasks and provide her children with more love and affection. This means that fathers have more independence than mothers as some previous studies agreed a study by (Karim Al-Qarjani and Muhammad Wakha, 2012), a study by (Bachtiar, 2021) and a study by (Samah Tawfiq, 2023) indicate that there are statistical significant differences between males and females in independence in the direction of males. The level of independence in children is directly affected by the independence of their parents, and the absence of a father can have a significant impact on both the mother and the children. The lack of support for the mother can lead to psychological and social instability, which in turn affects her children. In the absence of a father, mothers may struggle to meet their children's psychological needs while also satisfying their material needs. As a result, orphans of

fathers may have lower levels of independence. There are several factors that may contribute to these differences. Firstly, mother orphans may benefit from the presence of a secure force in the form of the father, which is lacking in father orphans. This secure force can provide emotional support and stability, which is crucial for the development of independence in children. Secondly, fathers are generally better at controlling their emotions than mothers. This may be due to societal expectations or biological differences, but either way, it means that fathers are better equipped to handle stressful situations and circumstances. As a result, orphaned adolescents may gain more independence from their fathers due to their ability to cope with stress. Finally, mothers tend to be more prone to stress, fear, and worry in even the simplest matters. This can make it more difficult for them to provide their children with the emotional support they need to develop independence. In contrast, fathers are better able to deal flexibly with stressful situations, which can help their children develop greater independence. Overall, these factors suggest that mother orphans may have higher levels of independence than father orphans due to the presence of a secure force and the mother's tendency towards stress and worry. However, further research is needed to fully understand the relationship between parental independence and child independence.

Results of the third hypothesis: It states that "there are statistically significant differences between the means degrees of the study sample of adolescents of father orphans and mother orphans on the psychological resilience scale for adolescents in the direction of mother orphans", To confirm the validity of this hypothesis, the researcher calculated the parametric T-test to indicate the differences between independent groups as shown in Table (4).

Table (4) Means, standard deviations, T-values, and their significance among adolescents of father orphans and mother orphans on the psychological resilience scale for adolescents

Component	Father orphans (n= 50)		Mother orphans (n= 50)		T-Value	Eta- Value	The Effect Size
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation			
Psychological Rigidity	15.480	1.073	18.980	2.386	**9.459	0.477	Huge
Relationship Formation	14.180	0.825	16.380	2.193	**6.637	0.310	Very Big
Positive Orientation Towards The Future	15.960	0.832	14.160	1.390	**7.855	0.386	Huge
The Ability To Make Decisions	13.860	0.639	15.420	1.703	**6.063	0.273	Very Big
Total Degree	59.480	1.644	64.940	3.524	**9.926	0.501	Huge

The results of previous Table indicate that the third hypothesis is true as there are statistically significant differences between the means degrees of the study sample of father orphans and mother orphans on the resilience scale.

This can be attributed to the fact that psychological resilience is a naturally and artificially acquired psychological trait for orphaned adolescents. The environment and family play an influential role in improving resilience for adolescents. Psychological resilience is a

crucial psychological factor for the orphaned adolescents as it helps them to confront, deal with daily situations, and adapt to the various challenges and changes of life. It also contributes to maintaining a balance in their personality and enables them to develop and maintain their mental health. It makes them more capable of thinking positively, have the ability to find solutions to various problems, and accept changes in his thoughts and conscience. The social network in the environment around the orphaned adolescent is the source of his

3. The independence scale was applied to adolescents first then the psychological resilience scale was applied in the same way.

Statistical Methods:

To achieve the objectives of the study and verify the validity of its hypotheses, and based on the size of its sample, the researcher used the following statistical methods:

1. Cronbach's alpha coefficient to calculate the stability of independence scale for adolescents and psychological resilience for adolescents.
2. Pearson's correlation coefficient to calculate the stability of the half fractionation of the independence scales for adolescents and psychological resilience for adolescents. And to verify the validity of the first hypothesis to determine the nature of the relationship between independence and psychological resilience in the study sample.
3. Spearman-Brown's equation to correct the length of the scale in calculating the half-fraction stability coefficient for independence scale and psychological resilience for adolescents.

4. (T) Parametric test to determine differences between independent groups for the validation of the distinction between independent groups for adolescent independence and psychological resilience scales, and to verify the validity of the second and third hypotheses in the comparison between father and mother orphaned adolescents in independence and psychological resilience.
5. Calculating the effect size to show the extent of variation in the differences between male adolescents, father orphans, and mother orphans, in independence and psychological resilience.

Results:

- ⊘ Results of the first hypothesis: It states "There is a statistically significant positive correlation between the scores of the study sample of orphaned adolescents on the two scales of independence for adolescents and psychological resilience for adolescents", To verify the validity of this hypothesis the researcher calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient as shown in the table (2).

Table (2) Values of correlation coefficients between the scores of the study sample of orphaned adolescents (n= 100) on two scales of independence for adolescents and psychological resilience for adolescents

Component	Psychological Rigidity	Relationship Formation	Positive Orientation Towards The Future	The Ability To Make Decisions	The total degree in psychological resilience
Independence	**0.883	**0.755	**0.767	**0.893	**0.821

**at the level of significance 0.01

The results of previous Table indicated that the first hypothesis was true as a statistically significant positive correlation was found between the degrees of the study sample of orphaned adolescents on the two scales of independence and the psychological resilience scale for adolescents (psychological rigidity, relationship formation, positive orientation towards the future, the ability to make decisions and the total degree at a significance level of 0.01.

This result aligns with the findings of previous studies by Riyad Al-Asmi and Badriya Ali (2018) and Pourkamali et.al. (2022), who also reported a statistically significant positive correlation between independence and psychological resilience. Independent adolescents feel positive, psychologically stable, optimistic, value themselves, think realistically and confront negative self-destructive thoughts. They respond to emotional situations in a manner characterized by flexibility, stability and non-impulsiveness, where the response is appropriate to the situations. Incontrast emotionally unstable individuals lack the ability to cope with difficulties, challenges, loss of self-confidence and leadership of situations and others. Psychological resilience is a crucial component of mental health as it reflects the positive reaction to troubles and traumas that adolescents encounter in their lives. It enables them to overcome any failure, loss, or trauma more easily. Psychological resilience is what makes adolescents emotionally balanced in dealing with different situations because psychological resilience is what makes them deal calmly, easily and acceptedly. They have a broad perspective to accommodate and perceive situations with stability and deliberation in thought and

emotion, which makes them in control of their emotions. Thus independence is achieved through psychological resilience, and they complement each other to achieve psychological health. Adolescents who can manage their emotions in different situations, difficulties, and challenges should have enough psychological rigidity to recognize, adapt to, and handle these situations effectively, as well as overcome their impact. Adolescents who have flexibility in dealing with situations and various events are more capable of dealing flexibly with others and forming strong and positive relationships with them. The adolescent who has awareness, belief, and confidence in himself, his goals, potentials, and abilities is more optimistic, hopeful and looks positively toward the future to achieve these goals and make appropriate decisions for them. The results explain that independence is associated with psychological resilience and its various dimensions as the results of the study by (Riyad Al-Asmi and Badriya Ali, 2018) stated that independence stops the path of the negative effects of stress and helps individuals with a high level of psychological resilience in recovering quickly from such pressures.

- ⊘ Results of the second hypothesis: It states that "There are statistically significant differences between the means of the study sample of adolescents of father orphans and mother orphans in the independence scale for adolescents, in the direction of mother orphans", To assure from the validity of this hypothesis the researcher calculated the parametric T-test to indicate the differences between the independent groups as shown in Table (3).

adolescents who are mother orphans in some variables that may affect the results of the study as follows:

Table (1) Means, Standard Deviations, T-Value And Its Significance Among Adolescents Of Father Orphans And Adolescents Of Mother Orphans According To Age, Intelligence, Economic Socio-Cultural Level And Duration Of Orphanhood

The Variable	Father orphans (n= 50)		Mother orphans (n= 50)		T-Value	Significance Level
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation		
Age	14.100	0.614	14.160	0.738	0.442	Non-Functional
Intelligence	95.300	1.216	95.240	1.450	0.224	Non-Functional
Economic Socio-Cultural Level	59.460	7.793	59.081	7.419	0.250	Non-Functional
Duration Of Orphanhood	5.820	3.684	5.520	2.260	0.491	Non-Functional

The results of previous Table indicate that there are no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of adolescents, father orphans, and mother orphans in terms of age, intelligence, socio-cultural economic level, and duration of orphanhood. This assures the parity of the two groups in age, intelligence, economic socio-cultural level and duration of orphanhood.

Study Tools:

- ✧ Primary Data List: This was prepared by the researcher for the purpose of collecting information about the adolescent which includes (the adolescent’s name, gender, age, school grade, problems he suffers from, phone number, and other information). It is applied to the adolescent and his guardian with the aim of controlling variables that may affect the results of the study. This list was reviewed and approved by experts in the field for sample study.
- ✧ Independence Scale For Adolescents: The researcher prepared this scale (2023) and it consists of 32 items. This is used to measure independence in adolescents. The researcher calculated the reliability coefficients firstly, using the alpha method, the reliability was 0.840. Then, the reliability coefficients were using the split-half method, after correcting the length of the scale, which produced a reliability result of 0.836. The purpose of the scale was to calculate and distinguish between different groups and the mean value was 54.533, the standard deviation was 1.925.
- ✧ Psychological resilience scale for adolescents: The researcher prepared this scale (2023) and it consists of 30 items. This is used to measure the psychological resilience of adolescents. The researcher calculated the reliability coefficients firstly, using the alpha method, the reliability was 0.788. Then, the reliability coefficients were using the split-half method, after correcting the length of the scale, which produced a reliability result of 0.734. The purpose of the scale was to calculate and distinguish between different groups and the mean value was 12.033, the standard deviation was 1.823 and the dimensions of the scale were identified in psychological rigidity, relationship formation, positive orientation towards the future and the ability to make a decision.
- ✧ Economic socio-cultural level scale: Prepared by Muhammad Saafan and Duaa Khattab (2016) and it consists of 26 items to estimate the socio-cultural economic level. It is used in this study to exclude people whose socio-cultural economic level is less than the average. It is also used to calculate the parity between orphaned adolescents of father and orphaned adolescents of mother on the economic socio-cultural

level. They calculated the reliability coefficient firstly, using the alpha method that ranged between (0.061/ 0.85). Then, the split-half reliability coefficients after correcting the length of the scale with the Spearman-Brown’s equation ranged between (0.86/ 0.63). They also calculated the internal consistency for the validity, and Its coefficients ranged between (0.82- 0.41).

- ✧ Colored Progressive Matrices Test for Raven: The test was prepared by Raven. It has been modified and codified by (Imad Hassan, 2020). It is considered as one of the non-verbal free tests from cultural restrictions. It is used to measure intelligence for age groups from 5 years until old age. It is merely a set of designs and consists of 3 sections with varying degrees of difficulty: (A, AB, B) and each section includes 12 items. The test includes 36 matrices or design and one of its parts is missed. The individual must choose the missing part from among 6 given alternatives. There is only one correct alternative. Score one is given for the correct answer and zero for the incorrect answer. The total score for the test is 36 points. The reliability of the test on the egyptian samples was calculated using the Kuder-Richardson’s equation, and its value reached 0.85. The validity of the test is determined by the correlation coefficients between it and some subscales of the Wechsler test, Porteus maze, and Seguin board. These correlation coefficients ranged between (0.28- 0.52). The correlation coefficients between the subsections of the scale ranged between (0.45- 0.73). The correlation coefficients between the subsections of the scale and the total score ranged between (0.87- 0.93), and all of them are statistically significant at the level of 0.01.

Applying study tools:

1. The study was conducted from April to mid-June 2023 and began by selecting the sample and then calculating the parity between the sample of adolescents of father orphans and mother orphans on the variables of intelligence, age, duration of orphanhood, and economic socio-cultural level.
2. The study tools were applied to the sample in the libraries of both schools simultaneously, as each school had the capacity to accommodate the number of participants in both sample groups of father orphans and mother orphans separately. The application was carried out at the same time for each sample and followed the second period to ensure that the individual had forgotten the effect of travel on them. Each application was conducted on a separate day and in its respective school.

cognitive organization, social context, and the total degree of independence toward males.

23. There is positive correlation between independence and psychological resilience among adolescent girls who are behaviorally disturbed and normal women. There are differences between them in independence and psychological resilience towards ordinary female adolescents.

Study Hypotheses:

In the light of the theoretical framework and the results of previous studies, it was possible to determine the hypotheses of the study as follows:

1. There is a statistically positive correlation between the scores of the study sample of orphaned adolescents on the scales of independence for adolescents and psychological resilience.
2. There are significant differences between the average scores of the males of the study sample regarding father orphans and mother orphans on the independence scale for adolescents.
3. There are significant differences between the average scores of male orphaned father adolescents and male orphaned mother adolescents on the scale of psychological resilience of adolescents.

Methodology:

This study is a descriptive study that uses the descriptive comparative correlative approach in which the study examines the relationship between independence and psychological resilience among a sample of orphaned adolescents, and the comparison between orphaned father adolescents and mother orphaned adolescents in independence and psychological resilience.

Study population:

The sample population was determined by male orphaned adolescents in some government preparatory schools in the Sharkia Governorate, whose ages ranged between (13- 15) years in the classrooms first, second and third middle school.

Study Sample:

The study sample is divided into:

1. Sample Calculation Of Psychometric Efficiency: Used two samples as follows:
 - a. It included male orphaned adolescents (n= 30) to calculate the psychometric efficacy of the two scales the independence for adolescents and psychological flexibility whose ages ranged between (13- 15) years old. This is from the same basic sample schools in Al Sharqiya Governorate, and the same first, second and third grades of preparatory school.
 - b. It included normal male children (n= 30) to calculate psychometric efficiency (validity distinguishing between different groups) scales of independence for adolescents and psychological resilience and their ages ranged between (13- 15) years old. Again, they were from the same basic sample schools in Al Sharqiya Governorate and the same first, second and third grades of middle school.
2. Basic Sample: The study sample included (n= 100) male orphaned

adolescents (50 fatherless and 50 motherless) their ages ranged between (13- 15) years with an average age of 14.130 and a standard deviation of 0.676. They were chosen intentionally according to the following:

- a. The request made by some social and psychological specialists and teachers from preparatory schools in Al Sharqiya Governorate is to draw attention to male orphaned adolescent, who fall into two categories: father orphaned adolescents and mother orphaned adolescents. This request is particularly significant as there is a file for every adolescent maintained by both the school's psychologist and social worker.
- b. Through available records, questions from parents, and the assistance of social workers and psychologists, a group of male orphaned adolescent were selected according to the following:
 - ☒ They must not have any disability.
 - ☒ They do not have chronic diseases.
 - ☒ The surviving parent must not have any disability.
 - ☒ The surviving parent must not have a chronic illness.
 - ☒ One of the parents must be deceased.
 - ☒ The parents should not be separated before the death of one of them.
 - ☒ The sample members must live with the parent who is alive.
 - ☒ No sample members frequent a psychological clinic.
 - ☒ Their economic, social, and cultural level should not be less than the average after applying the economic socio-cultural level scale. (Muhammad Saafan and Duaa Khattab, 2016)
 - ☒ Their intelligence coefficients should not be less than the average.
 - ☒ The adolescents who obtained an IQ of 90 or more after applying the Raven Progressive Matrices Scale for Intelligence (Imad Hassan, 2020) and excluding those who obtained a score lower than that.
 - ☒ The sample members must not have had a behavior modification program applied to them.

This sample was selected in its final form from Ikyad Preparatory School, Martyr Ahmed Salah Bilal School, Al-Nasr School for Boys, Martyr Ahmed Abdel Razek School, Mohamed El-Sayed Al-Hefny School, Martyr Mohamed Gouda School, Al-Azazi Mixed School, Bani Amr School and Al-Hassania Preparatory School for Girls, affiliated with the Faqous educational administration in the directorate of education in Al Sharqiya Governorate, and Al-Shamil School for elementary education of the New Salhia administration in the directorate of education in Al Sharqiya Governorate.

Parallelism between adolescents who are father orphans and mother orphans: One of the objectives of this study is to compare adolescents who are orphans of their fathers and adolescents who are orphans of their mothers in terms of independence and psychological resilience. Therefore parity was calculated between adolescents who are father orphans and

between gratitude and psychological resilience. The psychological resilience and gratitude are higher among male than female orphans.

3. The study of Wala Mustafa (2023) aimed to measure the effectiveness of a cognitive-behavioral counseling program based on improving self-compassion among female orphaned adolescents enrolled in orphanages. It also aimed to enhance their psychological resilience. The self-compassion scale and psychological resilience scale were used. The sample consisted of 10 adolescents girls enrolled in orphanages in Benisuef Governorate their ages ranged between (13- 16) years. The results showed the effectiveness of the program in developing self-compassion and improving psychological resilience among the study sample which creates a kind of psychological and social harmony among them and helps them integrate into society properly.

⌘ Two studies that addressed the relationship between independence and psychological resilience among adolescents:

1. Riyad Al-Asmi and Badriya Ali (2018) conducted a study that aimed to identify the relationship between independence and psychological resilience. It also aimed to identify the differences according to the variables of the school year and gender. The study used a scale of independence and psychological resilience for adolescents. The study was applied on a sample of 40 male and female students of eleventh-grade students in As-Suwayda Governorate and their ages ranged between (12- 15) years. The results showed a statistically significant positive correlation between independence and psychological resilience. There are also statistically significant differences between the students' performance averages on a scale of independence in the dimensions of cognitive organization, social context, and the total degree of independence is in the direction of males.
2. Pourkamali et.al. (2022) conducted a study that aimed to compare the independence and psychological resilience of female adolescents with behavioral disorders and normal female adolescents. The psychological resilience scale and independence scale were used. The study was applied to a sample consists of two groups of 70 female students suffering from behavioral disorders and 70 ordinary female students from Yazd schools. The results revealed that there was a positive statistically significant correlation between independence and psychological resilience among behaviorally disturbed and normal female adolescents. There are also differences among them in independence and psychological resilience towards ordinary female adolescents.

Comment on Previous Studies:

Extrapolating the results of previous studies indicates the following:

1. The scarcity of studies examining the relationship between independence and psychological resilience among orphaned

adolescents in both Arab and foreign environments is striking, as noted by the research.

2. The results were conflicting as some studies suggested that independence was higher in males, while others indicated that independence was higher in females.
3. Most studies that have explored independence and psychological resilience have utilized the descriptive comparative correlational approach.
4. Adolescents who are not experiencing deprivation tend to be more independent than those who are deprived.
5. There is a statistically significant positive correlation between moral development and independence.
6. Orphaned adolescents show low independence compared to normal adolescents.
7. Adaptive independence increases among orphaned adolescents after intervention with improvement programs.
8. There is a statistically significant negative correlation between independence and introversion among orphans.
9. The findings are contradictory regarding whether there are gender differences in independence among orphaned adolescents. Some studies reported such differences, while others did not.
10. There is a relationship between independence and caregiving practices for orphans who grow and develop morally.
11. There is a statistically significant positive correlation between mental health and independence in orphaned adolescents.
12. There is a decreased degree of resilience in adolescents living in orphanages.
13. There is a statistically significant positive correlation between self-respect and adolescent resilience.
14. There is a gender difference in self-esteem and resilience among orphaned adolescents in the direction of males.
15. There is a statistically significant positive correlation between self-esteem and resilience in orphaned adolescents.
16. The degree of psychological resilience was moderate among orphans in social care homes in the city of Amman.
17. The findings were inconsistent regarding whether there are differences in independence based on gender among orphaned adolescents. Some studies reported differences while others did not.
18. There is a significant positive correlation between gratitude and psychological resilience.
19. Some research states males have higher psychological resilience than female orphans.
20. There is a statistically significant positive correlation between emotional awareness and psychological resilience.
21. There is positive correlation between self-regulation and psychological resilience.
22. There are statistically significant differences between the averages of students' performance on the independence scale of dimensions of

2. Procedural Concept: The study's definition of emotional control for orphaned adolescents encompasses their capacity to regulate emotions, adapt to situations, and exhibit self-confidence, as revealed by the verbal responses by the study sample of orphaned adolescents on the scale of psychological resilience.

✧ Psychological Resilience:

1. Theoretical Concepts: This is a set of processes that aides in managing stress, promotes behaviors for developing skills and maintains balance in the present moment as conscious individuals in all situations. (Davis et.al, 2020)

The ability to recover from negative effects of adversity, calamities, stressful situations, along with the ability to overcome them in a positive way and continue life effectively and competently. (Inaam Jaradin, 2021)

2. Procedural Concept: The ability of the orphaned adolescent to demonstrate positive adaptive behaviors while facing difficulties, psychological pressures, traumas, crises, and adversities effectively. Facing them and restoring psychological balance and conviction through the crisis without breakdown or distortion. This appears in mental rigidity, forming relationships, positive orientation toward the future and the ability to make decisions. This is expressed procedurally in the verbal responses of the study sample of orphaned adolescents on a scale of psychological resilience (prepared by the researcher).

✧ Orphans:

1. Theoretical Concepts: An orphan is defined as a person who lost one or both of his parents before reaching puberty, familial circumstances did not allow him to grow up in his family naturally, this could be as a result of parental neglect or the death of one or both of them, or the illegal exploitation of children or drug addiction and trafficking, or deprivation resulting from the loss of parental guardianship over the children. (Nancy Trodi, 2020)

Separation from parents involves the loss of the special bond that comes with family life. Deprivation from parents can mean deprivation of the means to lead a normal life because it entails a severance of relationships and a permanent emotional detachment. (Haji Ayman and Fazili Jaziya, 2023)

2. Procedural Concept: They are adolescents who have lost only their father or only lost their mother through death and they live with one of the parents and their ages range between (13- 15) years old.

Previous Studies:

Previous studies can be divided into the following three axes:

✧ Studies that dealt with independence among orphaned adolescents:

1. Bachtiar (2021) conducted a study aimed to identify the differences in independence in terms of age group and gender among adolescents in the Oswaton Khasana orphanage in Samarinda. An independence scale was used in it. The study was applied to 104

adolescents whose ages ranged between (12-15 years). The results revealed that there are differences in independence in the direction of males.

2. The study by Rahima ben Smail (2022) aimed to reveal the relationship between mental health and independence among orphaned adolescents. The study used a mental health scale and an independence scale. The study was applied to a sample of (n= 26) orphaned adolescent whose ages ranged between (11- 14) years. The results of the study revealed a statistically significant positive correlation between mental health and independence among orphaned adolescents.

3. Samah Tawfiq (2023) conducted a study that aimed to reveal the role of self-compassion as a modifying variable for the relationship between independence and positive thinking among a sample of orphaned adolescents. It also aimed to compare males and females orphaned adolescents in self-compassion, independence, and positive thinking. The economic socio-cultural level scale and Raven's colored progressive matrices scale for children and adults for intelligence, the self-compassion scale for orphaned adolescents, the independence scale for orphaned adolescents, and the positive thinking scale for orphaned adolescents were used in this study. The sample consisted of 80 male and female adolescents whose ages ranged between (13- 15) years. The results revealed a statistically significant positive correlation between the scores of the study sample of orphan adolescents on measures of self-compassion, independence, and positive thinking for orphan adolescents. There are also a statistically significant differences between the average scores of male and female orphaned adolescents on the self-compassion scale, independence and positive thinking towards male adolescents.

✧ Studies that dealt with psychological resilience among orphaned adolescents:

1. Inaam Al Jaradin (2021) studied psychological resilience and social anxiety for orphaned children in childcare homes in Amman. The study sample consisted of 72 individuals within the age group (12- 15) years. The psychological resilience scale and social anxiety scale were applied to them. The results showed that psychological resilience and social anxiety were at a moderate degree among orphans in social care homes in Amman. There are no statistically significant differences in the degree of psychological resilience and anxiety attributed to the gender variables and the loss of one or both parents.
2. Ratih (2018) conducted a study aimed to determine the relationship between gratitude and psychological resilience for adolescents living in social care institutions for youth (orphanages). The gratitude scale and psychological resilience scale were used. The sample consists of 200 orphaned adolescents. The results showed that there is a significant positive correlation

positively and confront the stress he faces. Whereas low psychological resilience is characterised by his inability to adapt appropriately to pressure, misfortune, stress, and harmful events. This can appear in the form of issues within social and familial relationships, health problems, or other tragic events. This may negatively affect independence and emotion towards those problems and pressures. (Reham Al-Sammadi et.al, 2015; Riyad Al-Asmi and Badriya Ali, 2018)

A low degree of independence has a negative impact on the individual's psychological health and exposes him to many psychological disorders. This weakness is considered an emotional behavior that causes an imbalance in the individual's psychological and physical functions. It weakens the emotion of love and replaces it with the emotion of hatred, jealousy, anger, and weakened confidence in oneself and others. It impedes the process of psychological compatibility and integration of the individual's personality. This deprivation or unbalanced satisfaction of psychological needs is a reason for the emergence of contradictory behaviors in the individual. This leads him to a state of incompatibility, loss of balance, the emergence of behavioral problems, loss of psychological and social integration, failure to adapt to the family environment, feelings of anxiety, and loss of security and tranquility. With the increase of hardship, the individual faces great difficulties in adapting and compatibility with others as he tends to withdraw as a result of his weakness in facing life's changeable circumstances. Tendencies such as negative speech, frustration, inability to control emotions, consistent complaints about circumstances, pessimism, failure of expectation in his work and the desire to be someone else arise. (Jalal Jassim, 2020)

The family is the oldest social institution for education that has been known by humans. It plays a vital role in educating and refining young people, providing them with life experiences and skills. It heavily affects the growth of the individual by forming his personality and directing his behavior. This role cannot be provided by any other institution in terms of its ability to give, love, and achieve a sense of security, stability, appreciation, respect, and confidence in oneself and others. Parents have great importance in meeting the adolescent's essential needs and demands. and also encounter a convergence state between deprivation of family care on the one hand and the changes of adolescence on the other hand which affects his personality. (Nadia Gared, 2015)

There is an increase in the number of children and adolescents in orphanage care in Egypt of more than 8.258 children and adolescents. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Social Solidarity for the year (2021), the orphan adolescent in this period needs emotional support due to the changes that occur on the psychological and physical levels. Considering these factors, he searches for psychological, social and emotional support among the closest people to him. Generally, these are his parents, however, he may encounter the nonexistence of one or both parents, which affects his life and especially his ability to feel and emote proper response. Therefore, the orphaned adolescents become non-independent. (Mohamed Al-Tarini et.al, 2022; Nadia Garid, 2015)

Due to the scarcity of previous studies that deal with the relationship between independence and psychological resilience among orphaned adolescents, the research has been limited in Arab and foreign environments, prompting the creation of this study to reveal the relationship between independence and psychological resilience among a sample of orphaned adolescents. The study problem raises the following questions:

1. What is the relationship between emotional stability and psychological resilience among the study sample of orphaned adolescents?
2. Do orphaned father adolescents differ from orphaned mother adolescents in emotional stability?
3. Do orphaned father adolescents differ from orphaned mother adolescents in psychological resilience?

Objectives of The Study:

This study seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1. To reveal the nature of the relationship between emotional stability and psychological resilience among a sample of orphaned adolescents.
2. To study the differences between orphaned father adolescents and orphaned mother adolescents in independence.
3. The comparison between orphaned father adolescents and orphaned mother adolescents in psychological resilience.

Study Importance:

The importance of the study can be divided into theoretical and practical importance as follows:

1. Theoretical Importance:
 - a. Addressing one of the important research topics in the field of psychology which is independence and its relationship to psychological resilience among a sample of orphaned adolescents.
 - b. Studying two important variables of mental health and positive psychology (independence and psychological resilience) affects an individual's ability to face pressures and problems.
2. Applied Importance:
 - a. The results of this study may be useful in drawing attention to the need for focus on orphaned adolescents and trying to help them with psychological and social compatibility and facing adversity and crises.
 - b. The results of this study may be useful in highlighting the impact of independence and psychological resilience on the psychological health of an adolescent who has suffered from orphanhood.

Study Concepts:

⌘ Independence:

1. Theoretical Concepts: The amount of abilities an individual possesses that help him remain in a state of calm and stability when he is exposed to many situations and stimuli that would cause him stress. (Bhagat et.al, 2015)

The ability to overcome motives and emotions resulted from the pressures and influences that the individual is exposed to in the surrounding environment. (Mohamed Jadallah, 2023)

Introduction:

The family is the first building block that forms the personality of a teenager, and affects all of his growth aspects. The adolescent who grows up in a stable family environment between two understanding parents is provided with full psychological support that allows him to create a normopsychic and stable personality. Unlike the adolescent who grows up in an unstable troubled family which can negatively affect the formation of his personality and stability.

The adolescent is a biological being who is interested in satisfying his physiological needs at the beginning of his life such as food and drink. As the adolescents grows he looks at his social needs and builds relationships with the surrounding community. The strongest relationship is the one with his mother. This relationship plays a basic role that determines the nature of his future relationships in life. He learns from this relationships how to face stress and act in different life situations. This contributes to creating his personality, achieving his independence, feeling safe, and exploring the world around him. (Ahmed Muhammad, 2019)

The adolescent is affected by various factors that increase his interests and desire for knowledge. The acquisition of values, methods of thinking, and principles of behavior form the personality during this stage. Maybe one of the greatest risks that individuals face in adolescence is the failure to satisfy their needs. This can be due to the sudden appearance of intensive emotions which is reflected in their behavior. This can turn them into new beings in their sensory and cognitive appearance, which is disturbed internally and externally. This is clear in their emotional behavior which indicates instability and irrationality. Specifically in this age stage which is characterized by unstable emotional fluctuations. Independence has a great impact on the individual's personal life. Independence and its continuation is vital in achieving continued development in the future. Theorists and researchers in the field of psychological research have prepared it as an important aim that psychology seeks to establish in the individual's personality. (Rahima Ben Smail, 2022)

Independence appears in the methods that are used to change or modify the emotional state, and is considered a central process for all aspects of adolescents' performance. It plays an essential role in the way they deal with different life experiences, which then allows them to adapt to changeable circumstances and face stressors that leads them to create new emotions and flexibility in response. (Pourkamali et.al., 2022)

Every adolescent has an innate ability to be flexible. We must nurture this growth by providing conditions such as: providing opportunities for meaningful participation, increasing social connections, setting clear consistent boundaries in relationships with friends, and learning life skills.

Psychological resilience is a dynamic process through which the individual demonstrates positive behaviors while facing trauma that refers to:

1. The ability to persevere and resist hardships without being broken or distorted.

2. The ability to maintain happiness through achieving goals and striving to control his psychological, social, mental and moral structure.
3. The ability to maintain his psychological security and self-acceptance.
4. The ability to maintain his personal formation, culture and spirituality.
5. The ability to maintain the establishment of positive relationships with others in his environment. (Asma Kamal et.al., 2010); (Abdel Raqeeb Al-Behairi, 2010); (Mohammed Al-Khatib, 2007)

Adolescence affects a human's life in which he will live independently and affects the extent to which he has psychological aspects or not. This is important because it is a phase that establishes the rest of other phases that follow it. The orphaned adolescent may also suffer through the exposure to the trauma of losing one or both of his parents which may result in difficult social, emotional, and economic conditions. Individuals differ in facing and dealing with these hardships. There are those who feel uncomfortable with it which can take them into the world of psychological disorder in which they lose their sense of meaning. This can then lead them to a life of difficult psychological conditions. On the other hand, there are those who have the tools to use these hardships as a source of strength and a starting point towards the future. They can use this as an incentive to push themselves and achieve their goals, which will then improve the quality of life he lives. (Yousra Muhammad et.al, 2019)

Independence and psychological resilience are keys to the psychological stability and health of orphaned adolescents. This is a critical growth phase in which they face psychological stress and confrontational events. This study was created to reveal the nature of the relationship between independence and psychological resilience among a sample of orphaned adolescents.

The Study Problem:

Adolescence is one of the most important phases of human life. This phase is what determines the development of the teen from adolescent to adult. Psychologists who are interested in childhood and adolescence have agreed that it is a phase of growth in which a change occurs in the physical, emotional, mental, and social aspects of the adolescent. Therefore, the changes that occur greatly affect his personality, emotions, and concept of himself. This concept in turn affects the organization of his perceptions and experiences which determines his behavior as a result. (Nadia Garid, 2015)

The adolescence phase witnesses growth developments in all aspects of the personality. Adolescents need to feel compatible within their society in a healthy climate that provides them with opportunities to communicate and express their feelings. This increases their ability to recognize, face the needs of this phase, and achieve a fruitful life characterized by health and psychological fitness. The emotions that arise in an adolescent due to stress has negative effects on their physical and psychological formation that may lead to illness. Positive emotions enable him to regain his health and renew his energy. The higher the level of independence, the better equipped they are to control the negative emotions. In the long term, his psychological resilience will be developed which enables him to deal

Independence and its Relationship with Psychological Resilience in a Sample of Orphaned Adolescents

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Summary

This study aimed to reveal the relationship between independence and Psychological resilience with its four dimensions (psychological hardiness- formation of relationships- positive orientation towards the future- ability to make decisions) among a sample of orphaned adolescents and a study of the differences between adolescents who are orphans of the father and adolescents who are orphans of the mother in independence and a comparison between adolescents who are orphans of the father and adolescents who are orphans of the mother in psychological resilience with its four dimensions (psychological rigidity- Forming relationships- Positive orientation towards the future- Ability to make decisions) and determine the sample population of male orphan adolescents (n=100) orphan adolescents including (50 father orphans- 50 mother orphans) in some preparatory schools in the Sharkia Governorate whose ages ranged between (13- 15) years of age in the first, second and third grades of middle school, tools were used: the Independence Scale for Adolescents (prepared by the researcher), the Psychological Resilience Scale for Adolescents (prepared by the researcher), the Raven Progressive Matrices Scale for Intelligence (Imad Hassan, 2020) and Socio- Cultural economic scale (Prepared by Muhammad Saafan and Doaa Khattab, 2016) this study relied on the descriptive correlation comparative approach, The results indicated that there is a statistically significant positive correlation between the scores of the study sample of orphaned adolescents on the two scales of independence for adolescents and psychological resilience for adolescents and there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of adolescents who are orphans of the father and adolescents who are orphans of the mother on the scale of independence for adolescents in the direction of orphans of the mother and There are also statistically significant differences between the average scores of adolescents who are orphans of the father and adolescents who are orphans of the mother on the scale of psychological resilience for adolescents with its four dimensions in the direction of adolescents who are orphans of their mothers.

الاستقلالية وعلاقتها بالمرونة النفسية لدى عينة من المراهقين الأيتام

هدفت هذه الدراسة للكشف عن العلاقة بين الاستقلالية والمرونة النفسية بأبعادها الأربعة (الصلابة النفسية- تكوين العلاقات- التوجه الإيجابي نحو المستقبل- القدرة على اتخاذ القرار) لدى عينة من المراهقين الأيتام، ودراسة الفروق بين المراهقين أيتام الأب والمراهقين أيتام الأم في الاستقلالية، والمقارنة بين المراهقين أيتام الأب والمراهقين أيتام الأم في المرونة النفسية بأبعادها الأربعة (الصلابة النفسية- تكوين العلاقات- التوجه الإيجابي نحو المستقبل- القدرة على اتخاذ القرار) وتحدد مجتمع العينة في المراهقين الأيتام الذكور (ن=100) من المراهقين الأيتام منهم (50 أيتام أب- 50 أيتام أم) في بعض المدارس الإعدادية الحكومية في محافظة الشرقية الذين تراوحت أعمارهم ما بين (13- 15) عاماً في الصفوف الدراسية الأول والثاني والثالث الإعدادي، وقد تم الاستعانة بأدوات هي: مقياس الاستقلالية للمراهقين (إعداد الباحثة)، ومقياس المرونة النفسية للمراهقين (إعداد الباحثة)، ومقياس المصفوفات المتتابعة لرافن للنكاء (عماد حسن، 2020)، ومقياس المستوى الاقتصادي الاجتماعي الثقافي (إعداد محمد سعفان ودعاء خطاب، 2016)، واعتمدت هذه الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي الارتباطي المقارن، حيث الكشفت عن العلاقة بين الاستقلالية والمرونة النفسية لدى عينة من المراهقين الأيتام، والمقارنة بين المراهقين الذكور أيتام الأب والمراهقين الذكور أيتام الأم في الاستقلالية والمرونة النفسية، النتائج أشارت النتائج إلى وجود ارتباط موجب دال إحصائياً بين درجات عينة الدراسة من المراهقين الأيتام علي مقياسي الاستقلالية للمراهقين والمرونة النفسية للمراهقين، وتوجد فروق دالة إحصائياً بين متوسطات درجات المراهقين أيتام الأب والمراهقين أيتام الأم علي مقياس الاستقلالية للمراهقين في اتجاه أيتام الأم، كما توجد فروق دالة إحصائياً بين متوسطات درجات المراهقين أيتام الأب والمراهقين أيتام الأم علي مقياس المرونة النفسية للمراهقين بأبعادها الأربعة (الصلابة النفسية- تكوين العلاقات- التوجه الإيجابي نحو المستقبل- القدرة على اتخاذ القرار) في اتجاه المراهقين أيتام الأم، وقد نقبت نتائج هذه الدراسة في توجيه الأنظار إلى ضرورة الاهتمام بالمراهقين الأيتام ومحاولة مساعدتهم في التوافق النفسي والاجتماعي ومواجهة الشدائد والأزمات وإبراز أثر الاستقلالية والمرونة النفسية على الصحة النفسية للمراهق الذي يعاني اليتيم.