

The subject of the study acquires special importance at the present time in light of the importance of studying the values and trends adopted by the Omani child through following social networking sites and the impact of this on the Arab identity in general and the Omani identity in particular. The researcher suggested creating integrated electronic libraries in various scientific, literary, and cultural disciplines that would serve as a real reference for the information the child needs and light study sources that would be available on social networking sites to save time and effort and not distract the child in long searches across many platforms, and to fill the children's free time by sitting with them, talking to them, and listening.

General results: The study showed that half of the study sample described the skill of using the World Wide Web "the Internet" at the advanced level, at a rate of (50.8%), followed by the intermediate level, at a rate of (36%), and the beginner level, at a rate of (13.2%). This is attributed to the high and advanced level that school students have reached. In the Sultanate, in the use of the World Wide Web (the Internet), students from the first grades are taught to use the World Wide Web. Students are also assigned to search for some information via the Internet and prepare short research and study reports as additional activities. Academic degrees are awarded to those who provide them, whether through books or Through the World Wide Web (the Internet), most people rely on the Internet because it provides abundant information and is easy to transfer and benefit from more than books and other means of knowledge. The study also showed that females have an advanced level of using the World Wide Web (the Internet) more than males. The study indicated the source from which the study sample acquired skills in using the Internet, and it became clear that the home was the first source with a percentage of (40.8%), followed by self-learning with a percentage of (36.3%), then school with a percentage of (16.8%), and finally colleagues or friends came with a percentage of (6%). %). She explained that the main source for acquiring the skill of using the Internet for male students is at home through parents or brothers, and for female students, their skills were acquired through self-learning. The general results of the research confirmed that the percentage of students who use new media is very high, as the percentage of those who browse The Internet (86%), and the percentage of females surfing the Internet is higher than males, reaching (51.8%), while the percentage of surfing the Internet among male students was (48.2%). The study also revealed that the smartphone is the most preferred method among the study sample for using social media with a percentage of (65.7%), in addition to the regular mobile phone, which came third with a percentage of (19%). The means that came in second place is the home computer with a percentage of (30.2%). %). The tablet device came fourth with a percentage of (18.3%). This percentage reflects the sample members' participation with others in the family environment, for example, in owning these means. As for the least used means by the sample members, it was the school computer with a percentage of (10.3%). Perhaps this is due to The educational purposes of providing computers in the school and the student's commitment to regular educational classes during the school day and the extent to which the study sample uses a number of social networking sites between always and sometimes and I do not use them. The most prominent results can be observed as follows: In the item of constant and daily use, it is clear that the sample members use Instagram (Instagram) more permanently than other sites (46.7%), while in the item "sometimes" which is intended for use within 2–6 days, the study sample chose YouTube (39.2%). They

can play, practice sports, and hold recreational competitions to spend their free time away from the Internet and social networking sites, the frequent follow-up of which leads to serious health and psychological injuries, and intensify oversight and spread awareness about electronic blackmail so that children do not fall victim to this blackmail, and activate the role of the school, the teacher, and the school social worker in Helping students to benefit from social media and address the negative aspects of these media through school radio, lectures, seminars, scientific journals, and other means.(Khalid bin Ali bin Saif Al-Khwaldi,2018).Given that participation in social networking sites requires logging in to them and some data about the user, he has two options: registering with his real name, Or choosing a pseudonym to express it. The study showed that more than half of the study sample had no reservations about registering under its real name, and this was expressed by (56.8%), compared to (43.2%) who used pseudonyms in their registration, and in a mathematical comparison between males and females, we find that The turnout of males to register under their real name is greater than the turnout of females, as (215) males agreed to register under their real name In comparison to (162) females who do not register under their real name.Recommendations and proposals: With the great and clear interest of the government of the Sultanate of Oman towards children, the researcher suggests that governmental and private agencies specialized in child affairs continue to support studies related to children and what affects them, whether this effect is positive or negative, and to open official accounts on social networking sites to follow up on everything that is published about children.Which makes the selection factor essentially reflect a kind of influence.