“The Effectiveness of Counseling Program for the Development of Awareness of Mothers Raising Children in Ways that under the Information Revolution and its Relationship thies Social Skills”

Presented by

Rania Mahmoud Abdel Moneim Saad
Assistant Lecturer in Home Economics Department, Faculty of Specific Education Ain-Shams University
As Partial Fulfillment for the Obtaining PhD In education - Home Economics - home management

Supervision by

Prof. Dr.
Wafaa mohmed Fouad Shalaby
Professor of management and agent of Home Economics College for Graduate Studies and Research previously Helwan University

Prof. Dr.
Kamel Omar Aref Omar
Professor and Head of the Department of Home Economics and Undersecretary of Environment and Community Affairs previously Faculty of Specific Education Ain Shams University

Dr.
Naglaa Mohammed Mangood
Lecturer at the Faculty of Specific Education Department of Home Economics Ain-Shams University

Associate Prof. Dr.
Lamia Mohammed Sharaf al-Din Alambaby
Assistant Professor of home management Home Economics Department, Ain-Shams University

2017 - 1438
Summary
The Effectiveness of the Mentoring Program for the Development of Awareness of Mothers Raising Children in Ways that under the Information Revolution and its Relationship with Social Skills

Introduction and research problem:
The information and technological revolution facing the world is an important element of progress and prosperity. Information is constantly growing and evolving and traditional methods are not suitable for acquiring information and skills (Fatima Abul-Fotouh, 2008).

The Internet has an influential role in shaping human life and its existence. If these means represent important, effective and influential forces in modern society, thanks to the information it offers and the methods it offers, it has a great ability to convince clearly and explicitly or in a hidden and covert way that can make many amendments on our lives, our concepts and our beliefs (Muhammad al-Jawhari, 1995), (Iman Ezz Al-Arab, 2003).

And children are among the most important resources owned by the family and they are the goal of the process of community development, which should enhance their cognitive, scientific and social capabilities (Mohamed El Hadi, Hamid Ammar, 2005).

The family and its intimate social relations play a major role in the formation and growth of the child's personality in all aspects. The family is a dynamic unit aimed at the social development of the child (Stien, 2005).

If the family in general and the mother in particular influence the way in which children control their behavior and develop their traits and values, they also provide them with the expertise they need to understand their abilities, needs, and ways of responding to them. For others (Cihan Abu Daif, 2011).
In the early years of the child's early childhood, the child's responsibility is the responsibility of the mother. Any impact on the child's social behavior stems from early social experiences with the mother. Not only that, but the child's personality, attitudes towards people and physical integrity are affected, the more the mother's relationship with the child together, the more it affects his or her social development (Aisha Bahloul, 1998).

The study of Fatima Sharbi (1998) showed that the level of awareness in the field of motherhood and childhood is not at the required level, as confirmed by the study (Chen, 1997) that mothers use the method of bullying in raising their children Believing that this method would bring children back to independence and achievement and help them adapt to social changes. Muhammad Bakhit's (1999) study recommended modifying some parenting methods for their children, The results of the Ruffman (2005) study showed that mothers use emotions in most situations that are not commensurate with the nature of attitudes. Both the Princess of Good and Sharif Attia (2014) on the lack of awareness of mothers of the methods of treatment of children, and the study of Rima Abdel Aziz (2015) on the development of parents' awareness of the rights of children and improve their attitudes towards socialization methods.

In the light of the previous presentation, and the result of the existence of groups of young mothers who may combine the responsibility of marriage and motherhood and work outside the home, which assumes the lack of experience and awareness necessary for the upbringing of children in light of the information revolution stemmed from the idea of research that prompted the researcher to open new horizons as a source of information for mothers On the methods of raising children and building an orientation program using modern techniques to develop mothers' awareness of the methods of raising children under the information revolution.

2
In light of this, the research questions are determined by the following:

- What are the sources of maternal information about the methods of raising children in early childhood under the information revolution?
- What is the relative weight of mothers' awareness of proper methods of raising children in early childhood (3: 6) years?
- What is the relative weight of the social skills of children in early childhood?
- What is the level of awareness of mothers about the methods of raising children in early childhood (3: 6) years?
- Are there differences in the awareness of mothers of the basic research sample in the methods of raising children in early childhood according to demographic variables (type of child, child's age, child's birth order, mother's level of education, mother's work, family's place of residence, monthly income of the family)?
- Are there differences in the skills of children in early childhood according to demographic variables (type of child, child's age, child's birth order, mother's level of education, mother's work, family's place of residence, monthly household income)?
- What is the relationship between mothers' awareness of the methods of raising children in early childhood and their social skills?
- How effective is the program designed using modern techniques in developing mothers' awareness of early childhood education methods?

Research objectives:

Current research aims to:
Designing and building a computer literacy program to develop mothers' awareness of the methods of raising children in early childhood in the light of the information revolution, and their relation to their social skills.
and that is through:
1- Identification of the relative importance of maternal information resources. The basic research sample on the methods of raising children in early childhood (3: 6) years under the information revolution.
2- Determination of the relative importance of mothers' awareness of the basic research sample by the proper methods of raising children in early childhood (3: 6) years.
3- Determine the relative importance of the social skills of children in early childhood (3: 6) years.
4- Determination of the level of awareness of the mothers of the basic research sample methods of raising children in early childhood.
5- Explanation of the differences in the extent of maternal awareness. The basic research sample is the methods of raising children in early childhood according to the demographic variables (type of child, child's age, child's birth order, mother's education level, mother's work, family's monthly income).
6- Identification of differences in the social skills of children according to demographic variables (type of child, child's age, child's birth order, mother's education level, mother's work, family's place of residence, monthly income of the family).
7- To reveal the nature of the relationship between mothers' awareness of the methods of raising children in early childhood and their social skills.
8- Detection of differences in the mean scores of experimental research sample in the development of the awareness of mothers in the proper methods in the upbringing of children in early childhood before and after the application of the program designed using modern technologies.

**The importance of research:**
1- Keeping up with the progress and the era of the information revolution by showing the importance of designing and building guidance programs to build a
conscious generation of mothers who can carry out their responsibilities in raising children under the information revolution.

2- This research is an important step in the field of maternal and child care to raise the efficiency of mothers and rehabilitate them to raise their children at a time when mothers lacked so where the experience of lack of communication with mothers (grandmothers children), which represents the element of experience and the lack of access to books and educational references in this area.

3- Highlighting the importance of attention to the quality of the human element, which is the product of the process of socialization in the various social institutions, which are highlighted by the family, which is the first and most important of those institutions, and the need to qualify those responsible for this process with the necessary skills and information to ensure the achievement of the goal.

4- This study contributes to the preparation of a program using modern techniques to educate mothers about the methods of raising their children in early childhood and made it available to specialists to be a step in achieving the desired quality in the process of socialization of the children who are the youth of the future and the community.

**Hypotheses :**

1- There are statistically significant differences between the average score of the mothers of the basic research sample and the average methods of raising children in early childhood according to different variables of study (child's age, type of child, child's birth order, mother's level of education, mother's work, place of residence) Family, average monthly income of the family).

2- There are statistically significant differences between the average responses of mothers of the basic research sample of the skills of the social children in early childhood according to the different variables of the study (child's
age, type of child, child's birth order, mother's level of education, mother's work, family's place of residence, average income) Monthly for the family).

3- There is a statistically significant correlation between the mothers' awareness of the methods of raising children in early childhood (3-6) years and the social skills of children in early childhood (3: 6) years.

4- There are statistically significant differences between the average mothers of the experimental sample on the scale of awareness of mothers methods of raising children in early childhood before and after the application of the program designed using modern technologies for the benefit of the post-application.

Research Methodology:
The current research follows the descriptive analytical approach, the empirical approach.

Limits of research:
This research is determined as follows:
First, the research sample:
- Geographical scope:
  Determined in a sample of urban and rural Sharqia Governorate.
- Human scale:
  The research sample consists of three groups:

1- exploratory Sample:
(50) mother with children, including a child or child in the early childhood of (3: 6) years, and from various economic and social levels, and children enrolled in Zamzam Model - Future - Fatimid nurseries in Sharkia governorate and applied research tools (In the public data form - the mothers' awareness of the methods of raising children in early childhood - the measure of social skills) to standardize the study tools and calculate the honesty and consistency of these tools.
2- **the core sample:**

(300) mothers or children, including a child or a child in the early childhood of (3: 6) years, selected from different economic and social levels, and mothers of children enrolled in Zamzam Model - Future - Fatimid nurseries in Sharkia Governorate

3- **experimental sample:**

(75) or from the basic research sample were selected from the lowest spring of the results of the application of the study tools, in order to implement the extension program.

**Second: Search Tools:**

Research tools included the following:

1- General data form for the family:

(Preparation of the researcher).

A) Preliminary data on the child, such as (child's birth order, child's age, child's type).

B) Data on the mother, such as mother's work, mother's level of education.

C) Data on the family such as (family place of residence - monthly income of the family).

D) Sources of information about mothers' methods of raising children.

2- A measure of mothers' awareness of the methods of raising children in early childhood

(Prepared by the researcher).

It includes methods (acceptance, democracy, equality, moderate interest, tolerance).

3 - Scale of social skills of children in early childhood.

(Prepared by the researcher).

It includes social skills (tradition, independence and responsibility, cooperation, public morals, relationship with peers).

4 - Design of an instructional program using modern techniques to develop mothers' awareness of the methods
of raising children in early childhood under the information revolution. (Prepared by the researcher).

Search results:
First, descriptive results
1- The results showed that the relative weight of the sources of the mother's information was different in the methods of raising the children. The most important sources of information were the members of the basic study sample, who saw the educational programs by 10.9%, followed by their experience in raising their older sisters by 10.5%, followed by knowledge Friends and neighbors increased by (10%), (8.9%), followed by Internet surfing (8.6%), followed by daily newspapers and magazines (8.3%), followed by (8.9%), Followed by children's grandmother by (8%), followed by scientific books (7.8%), and finally attend seminars by (7.5%).

2- The results showed that the relative weight of mothers' awareness of the methods of raising children in early childhood was different (3: 6) years. The mothers' awareness was moderate, with 22.3%, followed by democracy (20.8%), Followed by the method of equality (19.8%), followed by the tolerance method (18.9%), while the lowest level of awareness was for mothers (18.2%).

3- The difference in the relative weight of the skills of the social children, where the most social skills of the children was the skill of tradition, where it ranked first with (22.2%), followed by the skill of peer relationship (21.4%), Followed by fourth place (18.7%), while the lowest percentage of children's social skills was the skill of independence and responsibility (17.6%).

4- There was a difference in percentage between the level of awareness of mothers in the methods of raising children in early childhood (3: 6) years.

Second, The results of validity of hypotheses:
1) There are statistically significant differences between the average of the mothers' levels of the basic research sample
in the range of their awareness of the proper methods of raising children in early childhood according to the different variables of the study (child's age, child type, child's birth order, mother's education level, mother's work, - Average monthly income of the family).

1/1 There were no statistically significant differences between the mothers in the study sample in terms of acceptance, equality, and moderate interest according to the type of their children. 0.05) for the mothers of the female sample of the female sample, and there were statistically significant differences in the mothers' awareness of the tolerance sample at the mean level (0.01) for the mothers of the female sample.

1/2 There were no statistically significant differences between the mothers in the sample of the study in their consciousness. In terms of the method of (acceptance, moderate interest) according to the age of their children, there were statistically significant differences in mothers' (5: 6 years). There were statistically significant differences in the mothers' awareness of the sample (tolerance) at the mean level (0.01) for the children of the mothers of the research sample (3: 4 years).

1/3 There are statistically significant differences in the mothers 'awareness of the questionnaire (Acceptance, Moderate Intensity, Tolerance) at the level of significance (0.01) for the last mothers of the child. There are also statistically significant differences in mothers' Significance (0.01) for mothers of the first child.

1/4 There are statistically significant differences in the awareness of mothers of the basic research sample in the methods of raising children in early childhood (acceptance, democracy, equality, moderate interest, tolerance) at the level of significance (0.01) for mothers with higher education.

1/5 There are statistically significant differences between working and non-working mothers in the sense of
acceptance at the level of (0.01) in favor of non-working mothers. There are statistically significant differences between working mothers and non-working mothers (democracy, equality, tolerance) At the level of significance (0.01) for working mothers, and there are significant differences between the working mother and the mother who do not work in a manner of moderate interest for the benefit of mothers not working at the level of significance (0.05).

6- There are statistically significant differences in the mothers' awareness of the methods of formation (acceptance, democracy, equality, moderate interest, tolerance) at the level of (0.01) for the benefit of the urban mothers.

7- There are statistically significant differences in the mothers' awareness of the methods of formation (acceptance, democracy, equality, moderate interest, tolerance) at the level of (0.01) for mothers of the highest monthly income.

2) There are statistically significant differences between the average scores of the mothers' responses to the basic research sample among the social skills of the children in early childhood according to the different variables of study (child's age, child's type, child's birth order, mother's education level, mother's work, Monthly income of the family) as follows:

2/1 There are statistically significant differences between males and females in relation to the skill of (imitation, peer relationship) in favor of males at the level of significance (0.01). There are also statistically significant differences between males and females for skill (independence, responsibility, For females at a level of significance (0.01).

2/2 There are statistically significant differences between children (3: 4 years) and (5: 6 years) in social skills (tradition, independence, responsibility, cooperation, public
morals, relationship with peers) for the benefit of (5: 6 years) (0.01).

2/3 There are statistically significant differences in the skill of (imitation) between children in favor of children of the last Gregorian order at the level of significance (0.01). There are statistically significant differences in the skill of (independence and responsibility, cooperation, public morals, peer relationship) between children in favor of children The first Gregorian order at a level of significance (0.01).

2/4 There are statistically significant differences in the skills of the social children (tradition, independence, responsibility, cooperation, public morals, peer relationship) depending on the level of mother education for the children of higher education mothers at the level of significance (0.01).

2/5 There are statistically significant differences in the skills of the social children (tradition, co-operation, public etiquette) according to the place of residence of the family for the benefit of the children of the urban mothers at the level of significance (0.01). There are also significant differences in the skills of the social children (independence and responsibility,) For the children of rural mothers at the level of significance (0.01).

2/6 There are statistically significant differences in the skill (tradition, independence and responsibility) among the mothers of the basic research sample for the benefit of the children of mothers average monthly income at the level of significance (0.01), and there are differences of statistical significance in the skill (cooperation, Among the mothers of the basic research sample for the benefit of the sons of mothers of the highest income at the level of significance (0.01).

3) There is a statistically significant correlation between the mothers' awareness of the normal methods of raising children (tolerance, democracy, equality, moderate interest,

3/1 There is a statistically significant positive correlational relationship at the level of significance (0.01), (0.05) between the axis of the acceptance method and the skills of the social children.

3/2 A positive correlational relationship is statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01), (0.05) between the axis of the method (democracy) and the skills of the sons of society.

3/3 The existence of a positive correlational relationship statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01), (0.05) between the axis of the method (equalization) and the skills of social children.

3/4 There is a statistically significant positive correlational relationship at the level of significance (0.01), (0.05) between the axis of the (moderate interest) and the sons' social skills.

3/5 A positive correlational relationship is statistically significant at the mean level (0.01), (0.05) between the axis of the tolerance method and the skills of the social children.

3/6 There is a statistically significant positive correlational relationship at the level of (0.01) between the normal formation methods of children in early childhood as a whole and their social skills.

4/ There are statistically significant differences between the average of the mothers' experimental sample and the extent of their awareness of the methods of raising the children in early childhood before and after the application of the program designed using modern technologies for the benefit of the post application.
Recommendations:

In light of the results of the study:

1- Communicate with the visual, audio and print media by spreading the family awareness of the correct educational methods for children through intensive training courses.

2- Addressing the Ministry of Higher Education to link the school curricula such as the introduction of family education and methods of raising children as a curriculum in university education, especially in the field of education sciences; to qualify students and studies and training on how to deal with children later.

3- Addressing mother and child care centers to carry out their awareness role in holding seminars and training courses for mothers to raise awareness of developmental stages for children and the requirements of each stage and the proper pedagogical methods for the upbringing of children to ensure generation of physical, psychological and social health.

4- Home and home management professionals should design programs to educate mothers through social networks.

5- The necessity of forcing young people who are married to undergo counseling courses to develop their awareness of the stages of child development and the methods of social upbringing of children, as the education of children is not one of the tasks that can be left to diligence and experimentation. The human element is important in that it is not possible to follow the methods of experimentation and learning from mistakes.

6 - the need for the media to play a more positive role in the field of guidance and awareness of mothers in the best way to raise children and interact with them and how to deal with the various behavioral problems of children and to indicate the negative and serious effects of the wrong practice in dealing with children.
7- Conduct similar studies on samples in different age stages (middle childhood, late childhood) because the effect of parental treatment does not appear in the characteristics of the child in early childhood only.

The proposed research:

1- The impact of the use of the Internet on the dissemination of a proposed program to educate mothers in proper ways in the upbringing of children in early childhood.

2- Evaluating the role of mother and child care centers in the educational methods used to raise children.

3- Giving children social skills and their relationship to the quality of life in light of contemporary changes.