## Sixth Search

## **Abstract**

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Title: "Using Digital Stories to Develop Some of the Life Values of

Kindergarten Child"

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This research aims at investigating the effect of the using digital stories to develop some of the life values of kindergarten children. The researcher followed the analytical descriptive approach and the semi–experimental approach. The research tools were administered to the basic research sample: 160 kindergarten children at AzzaZeidan public School in Fayoum Governorate who were at the age of 4:6 and from different social and economic levels. The experimental research sample consisted of 40 children from the basic research sample who have low scores in the kindergarten child's life-values style scale. The research tools included the general data form for the family and the child, the Kindergarten child values of life scale, the specialized digital stories program for the development of some of the values of life in kindergarten child.

## The results of the research revealed that:

- 1- There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the study sample in the pre-implementation of the awareness level of kindergarten child's style of life values.
- 2- There are statistically significant differences, at the 0.01level, between the mean scores of the sample in food and drink etiquette, dialoguing and talking etiquette, and cleanliness etiquette of kindergarten child according to the difference in gender in favor of females.
- 3- There are statistically significant differences, at the 0.01level, between the mean scores of the study sample in the etiquette of

system, etiquette of safety and security of kindergarten child according to the difference in gender in favor of males.

- 4- There are statistically significant differences, at the 0.01-0.05 levels, between the mean scores of the study sample in (food and drink etiquette, dialoguing and talking etiquette, cleanliness etiquette, system etiquette, and etiquette of safety and security) of kindergarten child according to the order of the siblings in favor of the first order, according to the difference in the educational level of the father in favor of the high level of education, according to the number of family members in favor of the minimum number of family members, and according to the different categories of monthly income in favor of high income families.
- 5- There are statistically significant differences, at the 0.01level, between the mean scores of the study sample (in food and drink etiquette, dialoguing and talking etiquette, cleanliness etiquette, system etiquette, and etiquette of safety and security) of kindergarten child, according to the difference in the educational level of the mother in favor of the high level of education, and according to the mother's work in favor of the workers.
- 6- There is a statistically significant positive correlation, at the levels of 0.01 and 0.05, between the mean scores of the research sample in food and drink etiquette, dialoguing and talking etiquette, cleanliness etiquette, system etiquette, and etiquette of safety and security of kindergarten child and some research variables (father and mother's education, father and mother's age, father's job, and monthly income of the family)
- 7- There is no correlation between the mean scores of the research sample in food and drink etiquette, dialoguing and talking etiquette, cleanliness etiquette, system etiquette, and etiquette of safety and security of kindergarten child and some research variables (child gender,

the order between siblings, mother's work, and the number of family members)

- 8- There is a difference in the amount of independent variables participation in the dependent variable (the style of life values of kindergarten child); wherein the mother's education was one of the most factors that affected the awareness of the style of life values of kindergarten child (87.1%), then, father's education (82.5%), after that the father's job (78.1%) and finally comes the monthly income of the family (73.7%)
- 9- The priority of the life values style pivots was food and drink etiquette (23.2%), then the system etiquette (21.8%), after that, the cleanliness etiquette (20.1%), then, dialoguing and talking etiquette (18.5%) and finally comes the etiquette of safety and security (16.4%).
- 10- There are statistically significant differences, at the 0.01level, between the mean scores of the study sample in the pivots of life values style scale that are represented in (food and drink etiquette, dialoguing and talking etiquette, cleanliness etiquette, system etiquette, and etiquette of safety and security ) of kindergarten child in the pre and post implementation of the digital stories program in favor of the post one.

## The most important Recommendations:

- the existence of an integrated network among the institutions concerned with childhood, whose task is to address children's issues and to discuss the problems affecting the values of childhood
- 2. Institutional programs should be based on the developmental needs of the values of childhood, including the different aspects of growth
- Drawing up a family awareness policy to play its role in shaping the values of childhood because the family is the primary source of care and upbringing of the child

- 4. The family should unite with the institutions of childhood in the development and formation of the values of the child, whether emotional, mental, cognitive, creative, religious ... etc.
- 5. The need to create a number of e- museums for children, which serve a number of areas of value formation according to specific strategies set by the authorities concerned with children
- 6. taking care of the studies and researches that deal with the values of the Arab child in order to develop the materials provided to the child to fulfill his societal and cultural needs
- 7. The need to emphasize the value education and associated behaviors through the use of modern technological methods and electronic digitals.