

Technological Means of Communication and Utilization from them in Developing Leadership Skills among Female Students

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Abstract

The research aims to:

- Identify the means of communication of modern technology owned by the families of the research sample.
- Identify the relationship between the (The parents' educational level, the family size and income), the quantity and quality of technological means of communication in the family.
- Identify the impact of the quantity and quality of technological means of communication in the family and the leadership skills among female students.
- Identify the relationship between the parents' educational level, the family size, the income and the leadership skills among the female students of the research sample.
- Design a program by using the computer to develop the leadership skills among the female students.

The research sample consists of three sets:

١. The sample of scoping study that consists of ٢٨ female students of the third year with age reaches about (٢٠) years.
٢. The sample of basic study that consists of ٢٦٧ female students of the third year (٨ Home Economics – ١٢٠ Art Education – ١٣٩ kindergartens) who were selected in a codified deliberate manner from those who possess and use the communication devices.
٣. The sample of pilot study that consists of (٦٠) female students.

The study showed the following:

١. The majority of the research sample families have one telephone where the percentage was ٩٣.٦٣%. It was also found that most of the families have (٣) mobile phone with percentage of ٤٤.٩٤% and the research sample majority has a single desktop computer where the percentage reached ٧٤.٥٣%. With regard to the number of laptops owned by the family, the majority of families have a single device where the percentage was ٦١.٠٥%.
٢. ٩٦.٢٥% of the research sample families has only one printer, ٣٧.٨٣% do not have a camera, followed by ٤٠.٨٢% who have only one camera while the percentage of non-possession of the scanner was ٤٤.٩٤ while ٤٨.٦٩% have only one device and it is also evident that ٤٤.٥٧% of the research sample families have more than (٤) external memory.
٣. ٤٠.٨٢% of the research sample participating in the Internet via ADSL Service and the lowest percentage of ٢٢.٤٧% to those are using the telephone for the Internet.
٤. The telephone and mobile are being used for less than two hours a day where the percentage was (٦٢.٥٥% - ٥٥.٨١%, respectively) but with regard to using the desktop computer, it was found that ٤٠.٨٢% of the research sample using it less than two hours a day while ٥١.٦٩% of them use the laptop more than (٥ hours).
٥. The family motives for their embarking upon acquisition of the telephone are manifested because the telephone is one of life necessities where the percentage reached ٩٣.٢٦%, followed by ease of communicating with relatives and friends and the decrease of call costs where the percentage was (٨٣.٥٢% - ٧٥.٢٨%, respectively).
٦. The family motives for their embarking upon acquisition of the mobile are manifested because the mobile has become one of life necessities where the parentage was ٨٦.٥٢%, followed by ease of communication with others at any time with percentage of ٨٥.٣٩% and the lowest percentage of the motives of mobile acquisition for luxury, ostentation and imitation of others where the percentage was ٢.٢٥%.
٧. The family motives for their embarking upon acquisition of the computer are manifested because the computer has become one of life necessities, followed by gaining a lot of information and curiosity, and the lowest

percentage of computer acquisition motives represented in the children's desire to buy it where the percentage was ٢٨.٤٦%

٨. The family motives for their embarking upon participating in the Internet are manifested for gaining a lot of information and curiosity with a percentage of ٨٥.٠٢%, followed by being a means of recreation, entertainment and spending leisure time with a percentage of ٨٧.٦٤%, followed by convergent percentages relating to the direct contact with the outer world and the study (٧٤.٩١%, ٧٤.٥٣%).
٩. There is a positive correlation and a significance at significance level of ٠.٠١ between (the level of parents' education, the parents' career, the family income) and each of (the amount of technological communication devices owned by the family, the number of their hours of use, the families' motives toward the acquisition of technological communication), and an inverse correlation between the family size and (the amount of technological communication devices owned by the family, of their hours of use, the families motives toward the acquisition of technological communication).
١٠. There is a positive correlation and a significance at significance level of ٠.٠١ between (the level of parents' education, the parents' career, the family income, the family size) and each of the axes of leadership skills measurement (the administrative skills, the creative and critical thinking, skills, the collaborative work skills) and an inverse correlation between the family size and the axes of leadership skills measurement.
١١. There is a positive correlation and a significance at significance level of ٠.٠١ between (the amount of technological communication devices owned by the family, the number of their hours of use, the families' motives toward the acquisition of technological communication) and each of the axes of leadership skills measurement (the administrative skills, the creative and critical thinking, the collaborative work skills).
١٢. There are statistically significant differences at significance level of ٠.٠١ between the scores of pre and post application for the leadership skills measurement after application of the program for the benefit of post application.