THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROPOSED PROGRAM BASED ON THE STORY STRATEGY TO EDUCATE PRE-SCHOOL MOTHERS ABOUT WAYS TO PROTECT THEIR CHILDREN FROM ELECTRONIC HARASSMENT

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Abstract

Purpose of Study: The study aimed to show and clarify the effectiveness of the proposed program based on the use of story strategy in educating mothers of preschool children from electronic harassment and the negative effects of internet use.

Methodology: It indicated the importance of controlling and following up the use of children's websites and programs in general and in particular their excessive use of all social networking and instant messaging sites as they fastest and cheaper without parental control which makes them vulnerable to electronic harassment especially who use this sites without awareness of their danger. The program was applied on a sample consisting of (30) mother's of preschool children's in Fayoum governorate, sinuras center.

Result: The study found the effectiveness of the proposed program by using life stories in educating mother's of preschool children in ways to protect their children from electronic harassment, and also recommended that the role of parents in sensitizing children's to the harm caused by the use of smartphones and tablets should be enhanced and the importance of mother's devoting special to their children in addition to the need to provide sports activities through the family in use the child time and legalize the use of telephones, and theater storybooks to inform children about the importance of safe surfing and the need to download privacy protection program into virtual world sites.

Keywords: Electronic Harassment, Story Strategy, Mothers.

INTRODUCTION

The ethics of dealing with the internet and modern means of communication are among of the most important topics that dominate the thinking of individual and societies, and with the advent of modern technology, harassment has evolved from real life to virtual environments and the results are reflected again on the ground, the phenomenon of electronic harassment has become through social media is spreading among children's families abroad for their unlimited use of the internet applications (Gibbs, 2005).

Many users of web technology suffering from electronic harassment in various forms, including communication that seeks to falsely discredit or humiliate the recipient and to intimidate, repeated acts of aggressive behavior with the internet to harm others through unethical messages, and an explicit call to engage in unethical acts and the urgency of acquaintance through means model communication such as cellphones and virtual reality applications (Reilly, 2013). Electronic harassment includes negative behaviors such as threats, sexual images, or false accusations, placing the person as the subject of ridicule in electronic forms, hacking websites for evil statements and facts about the person, or insulting the target (Koops, 2013). Electronic harassment is limited to spreading rumors on the internet and engaging in defaming the target on the internet. (Yar, 2014) you may even spread material that is severely harmful or insulting (Burisk, 2008), web harassers may disclose person information to their victims (such as their real names, and home, work or school, address, on websites or forums and use it to impersonate them and create fake accounts for them and comments or websites of demonstrators with the aim of the posting material for demonization abuse or ridicule, harassment began from the beginning of use of Emails through receiving messages bearing sexual materials or acquaintance which was known as spam (Whitted, 2005), and with the development of virtual reality, and the emergence of smartphones, tablets, and free messaging applications show that the harassment is more rapidly and widely practiced, long with it's focus on sexual topics along political and sectarian issues the form of electronic harassment has shifted from just incoming messages to chat rooms and forums (Abu Zaid, 2011), social networking sites, avatars, online ads automatic transfer links that the person intercepts when browsing the web, and popups that contains sexual advertisement (Forde, 2012) also the spread of the culture of electronic review by publishing and sharing personal photos and information attracting the attention of other people and emotional and psychological vacuum that drives internet pages or using electronic devices, the problem of electronic addiction exacerbated and moved us to increase incitement to practice harassment on the internet and thus increased vulnerability of web users and smart devices to the harassment (Burruss, 2010).

With the enormous development of the tablet and smartphones industry, by using it, it's easy for children to connect to the internet and interact with the virtual world environments; the large number of children browsing the internet

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constitutes great concern and fears for parents that they will quickly access bad content or pornographic sites. This development has led to the violation of other prophecies through the social network, smart devices that have a continuous network connection, which is transferred to the (culture shock) for users of these sites, not to be able to manage the relationships with the other in a form of properly without the conflicting privacy (Angela, 2003). Hence, the phenomenon of electronic harassment, which has emerged frighteningly in recent times, has spread in the era of electronic communications. Where harassers find negative behaviors in the means of modern technology, an effective environment for harm and harassment of others, whether for the sake of absurd entertainment or to achieve special purposes (Pceip, 2006). From the above, it is clear that one of the reasons for the spread of electronic harassment of children is the emotional vacuum and the dry treatment of a child who finds himself in the absence of captive family interest in electronic sites. It begins with normal browsing and ends with problems that the family does not notice until after it reaches an advanced stage, including (electronic harassment) on the Internet, which may have the biggest task of spreading porn culture and moral decay as some mothers do not pay enough attention to the child because of their preoccupation, which causes children to lose the family warmth required to become the desire moral, culture, social and psychological image. As harassment on websites is an emerging problem among young people and children, and few studies has focused on electronic harassment among kindergarten and school children, and study of (A1 Badayneh, 2013) answered the research question "What are children doing on the Internet?" it found that 83% play electronic games, browse the Internet, and do their homework, and talking with their friends, which confirms the importance of the current study and justification for it's applications on children, and why electronic harassment from an impact on 20% to 40% of adolescents and kids, and in light of the above, the study problem can be identified in answering the following main question: What is the effectiveness of a proposed program using the story strategy to educate pre-school mothers about ways to protect their children from electronic harassment?

The following sub-question emerges from this question:

- What are the appropriate ways to protect a pre-school child from electronic harassment?
- What are the foundations for preparing the proposed program using the story strategy to raise awareness of ways to protect their children from electronic harassment of a sample of preschool mothers?
- What are the requirements for preparing the proposed program using the story strategy to educate preschool mother's about ways to protect their children from electronic harassment?
- What is the effectiveness of the proposed program using the story strategy on educating preschool mothers about ways to protect their children from electronic harassment?
- What is the effectiveness of the proposed program using the story strategy on educating preschool mother's about the phenomenon of electronic harassment of children on the Internet?

The current study aims to prepare a list of programs to protect children from electronic harassment and ways to deal with it and to measure the effectiveness of the proposed program by using the story strategy in educating pre-school mother's about ways to protect their children from electronic harassment, in addition to preparing a program using the story strategy to educate mother's of preschool children and expatriate ways to protect their children from electronic harassment, and educating mother's of preschool children about the phenomenon of harassment.

The importance of the study:

The importance of the current study stems from several points the most important of them:

- The study may benefit the preschool mother's in knowing the types of child protection programs on the Internet and deal with them.
- Contribute to bridging the gap in Arab studies in the field of children protection from electronic harassment.
- Provide a program based on the story strategy and the controls and procedures for its implementation.
- Educate children's mothers in knowing the manifestations of electronic harassment of children and the methods of avoiding them.
- It helps in charge of developing curricula to pay attention to developing preschool children's awareness of the manifestations and methods of electronic harassment.
- Shedding the light on the electronic problems that the children encounter through internet sites and methods to treat them.

**LIMITS OF THE STUDY**

- The programs (kids internet and kids place) for child protection which are installed on the types of devices running the Android system, and the two programs (pic Block - Clear Web 2) for child protection which is being installed on the types of devices that on the windows system.
This study was applied in the second semester during June and July (2020) for a period of two months, two days per week.

The study was restricted to Egyptian mother's in fayoum governorate sinuras center - the Arab Republic of Egypt who have preschool children and the current study was restricted to this governorate due to her proximity to the researcher during the mentioned period.

TERMINOLOGY OF THE STUDY
The proposed program: a set of graduated units to achieve specific goals (Najjar, 2009). The researcher defined it as a group of sessions, each of them includes gradual steps, designed to raise the awareness of ways to protect children from electronic harassment.

The story: it’s a spoken unites that can define the emotional meaning for its constituent elements, and it's a special unites that has the beginning of a prelude to an event in the middle of complexity or problem, and the end is the solution of the problem.

Electronic harassment: using the internet service, mobile applications, and social networking sites to support intentional, repeated, and hostile behavior by an individual or group that aims to harm a particular child or any other children and to send or publish text or pictures with intention of harming or embarrassing the child and his family (procedural detention).

TOOLS OF THE STUDY
- A list of online child protection programs (prepared by two researchers).
- A test to measure the awareness of preschool mother's of ways to protect their children from electronic harassment. (Prepared by the two researchers).
- A list of measures the awareness of preschool mother's about the phenomenon of electronic harassment (prepared by the two researchers).
- The proposed program according to the strategy of life stories to educate the mother's of preschool children about ways to protect their children from electronic harassment (prepared by the two researchers).

The research uses the experimental approach to research the effectiveness of the proposed program by using stories in educating pre-school mother's about ways to their children from electronic harassment.

The design of an experimental group was chosen, and a sample of mother's who have preschool children will be selected according to the social and educational level form .and they are tested for the awareness of the phenomenon of electronic harassment, and testing awareness of ways to protect children from electronic harassment beforehand, then the proposed program is applied using the story strategy for these mothers and then the test is applied afterward.

Hypotheses of the study: there is a statistically significant difference between the average scores of mother's for preschool children in the pre-test on the awareness of the ways to protect their children from electronic harassment and average scores of mothers themselves in post-test in favor of the post-test.

There is a statistically significant difference between the average scores of mothers of preschool children in the pre-test for the awareness of the phenomenon of electronic harassment and the average scores of mother's themselves in the post-test in favor of the post-test.

There is a statistically significant difference between the average of the scores of preschool mother's scores the study sample in the pre and post-test for the awareness (the phenomenon of electronic harassment ways to protect the children from electronic harassment) in favor of the post-test.

THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND PREVIOUS STUDIES
The first axis: the phenomenon of electronic harassment of children and protection programs against them. Harassment in the law is the act practiced through devices and equipment such as mobile phones, tablets, computers, in addition to other communication tools (Blau, 2007), there are several types of online harassment including verbal electronic harassment it consists of sending messages containing bad words, or voice calls, and expressions of a sexual nature, or sending insulting comments with sexual suggestions, and electronic visual harassment.it consists of sending pornographic picture and movies, and asking the victims to send a picture or video he was in an immoral situation (Whitted, 2005), and coerced harassment (Jaber, 2013) the national crime associated has identified the methods of electronic harassment that are used by electronic bullies where they spread lies and rumors about the victims they decisive people into revealing personal information, sending or forwarding insulting Text messages and using websites to anonymize them. (Reddy, 2002), and always leave devices turned on, providing an opportunity for abnormal behavior to inter into it (Kerbs, 2007), and study (Felson, 2006) that was conducted on people who use electronic harassment as a means of disturbing their victims indicates that they suffer from the following features, patient (professional or sexual) unemployment or failure in professional life or public life a feeling of inferiority in their personal lives, low self-esteem,
inability to comfort others in any situation, a personality disorder that reduces their ability to appreciate the results of the actions and it's from the factors that lead to the spread of the phenomenon of electronic harassment (Ellen, 2003) as they are unable to solve their problems and have a tendency to worry, and recklessness in using electronic media in all considered manner (Veenstra, 2013). it's believed that cybercrimes are safer because it's more difficult to reach the harasser and determine his true identity (Al Badania, 2009) it's known that the important role parents play in the situations in which children are subjected to harassment, however, not all measures taken by parents are effective, and the same time some parents may choose to respond to children's bullying by not taking any action. A study, (lovegrove, Bellmore, Green, Jens, and ostrov, 2013). advice and information for parents about the importance of their participation in effective and helpful ways and how parents respond to harassment, and (National institute of justice (NJ)), US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, and the United States Of America,2015 focused on the long term effects of early child abuse and online harassment, and cyberbullying must meet several criteria and should be intended to harm (the center for justice and crime prevention reported that on in three children is a victim of harassment and Cyber aggression (Butler, Howcroft and Elizabeth, 2014), many studies showed that the harasser has had explicit qualities and a desire to control individuals attitude and salvation. (Kumpulainen,2008) there are several other factors such as personality disorder, the rap of anger and addiction to aggressive behaviors, and understanding the other abolition as hostile and concerned to maintain self-image (Cohen and Blau,2007). Research evidence also indicates the harassment during childhood puts children at risk of aggressive behavior and neutering in adulthood (Forde, 2012, and Bursik, 2008) emphasized that the risk of excessive use of the internet. Electronic harassment luring children on the internet by bullies. Seeing inappropriate content, in the ability to control personal data. (Giever,2002), explained that children who are victims of harassment in real life as well, and the journal of psychological and social research confirmed that the most important effects resulting from electronic harassment they are low self-esteeem, loneliness and isolation, disappointment, lack of self confidence, and self harm (Adeniran,2008), the study of (Asindemade, 2011) confirms that there are methods used by harasser to lure and abuse children, one of the signs of temptation is that children become more confidential with their parents, especially with regard to whoever speak to him (Ellen,2003), and a study (Hirsch,2000) explained the risks that facing the child during his journey into virtual reality where the abuser devices the child (Yar,2014), and abuse via chat cameras that they published and sent sexual overtone pictures of them to friends only to find that they were published later. (Kumpulainen,2009) and (Asindemade,2011) confirmed that the use of pictures and other materials against the child for various purposes including bullying (Jaishankar,2011 and Abel hamid, 2007). The phenomenon of electronic harassment has been highlighted, following the ignore strategy as on of the strategies that most used, followed by confirmation and seeking social support (Fennaughty and Harre,2013), and several studies provide an overview of the issues and risks related to electronic harassment (Chawki and El Shazly, 2013) which sought to provide some solutions based on following organizational and technical methods and strategy to reduce to countless risks associated with the use of technology and the increasing threats of electronic harassment (400) female students and the results conclude that the affects of electronic harassment are social by (50%) and psychological by (30,5%), while they see it as a behavioral by (18,5%) in the study (Baas,DelJong and Drossaert,2013) among them is an exploration of children's perspectives on the problem of electronic harassment, on a sample of (28) children aged between (11 and 12) years old from four primary school, provided them with a group session for a period of (6) weeks, and the children were assigned specific tasks, in which various aspects of electronic harassment were discussed and the research revealed many ambiguities that should be addressed and interventions to be included against that and the children's expectations about the way their parents or teachers would react to incidents of bullying the internet is an obstacle to seeking help, and the aim of study is so identify the reality of electronic harassment in public secondary schools, and the impact of gender variables, the level of achievement the economic level of the family and the place of residence on the reality of electronic harassment where a questionnaire was developed consisting of (28) paragraph divided into five areas mockery, defamation, exclusion harassment, breach of privacy, insult and threat ,and sexual harassment, the study sample consisted of (150) male and female students, and the results showed that there are difference in the degree of electronic harassment, attributed to the gin variable in favor of females in the areas of exclusion and sexual harassment and the international safety conference in New York City touched on discussions about laws governing electronic harassment and emphasized parental responsibilities and the need for more laws (Warner,2011), and a study of (Angela,2003) also presented some settings that must be applied to our electronic devices as a precaution to protect our privacy from penetration through virtual browsing environment, such as using setting to achieve the highest level of security and privacy on websites or on smart devices and not accepting friend requests from any unknown person, while not publishing phone numbers personal information, personal photos and news to a wider range of friends (Peep,2006). With the reference to the study by the research center for crime against children at the University of Hampshire, it found that 6% of young people under the age of 14 have been harassed. (Giever,2004), it's results are that 2% of children have been exposed to some form of harassment as well, and the study confirmed that the child victims are more unalterable to social problems (Gibbs, 2005). ABC News reported a questionnaire done by "Safe.org" this questionnaire was conducted on 1500 children between 4 and 8 years old , and the results were that 42% of children had been exposed to electronic harassment (Blau,2007), completed a study in 2008 on nearly 1,500 children who used the web and found that more than two-thirds of the children reported being victims of harassment more than %16 of respondents admitted to harassing others an American study indicates that the children spend an estimated 1,6 hours per day on the internet every day and
in all parts of the world (Kigerl,2014) and here highlights the importance study in educating mother's on ways to protect their children from electronic harassment as well as the importance of mother's sharing their children with browsing and playing through virtual digital space trips, it's evident from the above that electronic harassment is a form of electronic bullying that threatens the social and emotional development of children and the two researchers have drawn up a set of steps that must be taken as a legal measure to protect children in virtual reality and direct children to the need to inform guardian if they are exposed to any act or abuse, report any content that may contain pornographic websites that host these users talk to children to find out their friends and how to manage these relationships on the web, use parental controls programs that prevent access to adult websites, and ask children if they something that makes them uncomfortable or annoy them, and tell them the importance of asking for family help and the two researcher also benefited from studies of this dimensions is in comparison between child protection programs on the internet, which were prepared in the form of list and presented to study the sample for identification and selection of the appropriate ones.

The second axis: the strategy of the story educational literature confirms that the use of the story has clear effect on increasing motivation, linking information better, storing and retrieving it, and that the story can teach content as it provides the necessary organizational structure for the learning content, and can communicate the concept in different ways, and it depends the relationship between them, and creates a comfortable environment for learning which reduces their tension (Shirley,2005), the story is considered one of the most powerful cognitive tools for communicating information, as it provides an environment that provides opportunity to engage the imagination with knowledge, as it forms real and realistic images of high value in education, it's also a spoken unit that paves the way for an event or problem in a frame work of fun excitement and suspense (Egan,2005), the educator's have unanimously agreed on the enormous educational energies in the story that can be invested to the maximum in the context of educating young and old alike (Haven,2007), and the oner of the literary dictionary defines it as an interesting event ,narrated or written, intended for pleasure or benefit (Abd El Nour,1984) and (Zayed and Saadi, 2006) defined the story by describing the elements of this construction as a type of a literary genres that carries a specific idea that is intend to be highlighted and visualized accurately through event that takes place in a specific time or times and many researcher believe that the story is an intellectual activity on the same plot or problems in which the individual performs a set of processes such as analysis, classification, organizational and the story is a form of active learning, a sit requires thinking and commenting on what was stated in the course (Saadeh,2013), the story strategy had many types such as strategy of reading and discussing the (story),(Reading Aloud and Discussing),(story drawing strategy),(story map),(Story telling strategy),and (role playing strategy).

Within the framework of studies that dealt with the story strategy from more than one presumptive, many studies revealed the importance of using the story strategy in learning as a study (Umar,and Wulandari,2019), where the short story strategy was used in teaching writing, and the study (Oktarina,2019), that emphasized the importance of teaching by story strategy, and we find a study, that showed the effect of the interaction between the pattern of displaying ethical behavior (positive- negative - positive and negative)of the character in electronic story and the learning strategy,(play the role - discussion) on developing and maintaining some moral values in a sample of kindergartens, and the study sample consists of (90) children and girls from the second level children kindergarten, and the results resulted in the effectiveness of the electronic story regardless of the pattern of displaying the behavior of the characters and the learning strategy in the development of some moral values, and the study of (Attili and nasr,2015) also applied a study with the aim of investigating the impact of teaching with the strategies of oral and electronic story telling in improving the imagination skills of a sample of (90) female students, the result showed that there are statistically significant difference of students on skills imagination is attributed to the teaching strategies used and the study (Al- Musbahin,2013) showed the effect of the improved story on the growth of the skills of fluency and creative flexibility among the students of the special education department, as a study sample consisted of (20) students, and the results found that there are significant difference in the dimensions of fluency while she did not appear in skill of flexibility, and based on all of the above, the proposed study program tries to raise awareness among mother's of importance of ethics dealing with internet, and equip them with information and skills necessary to raise the degree of safety of their children from electronic harassment by presenting to them ways to deal with this problems, and how to install the correct values and principles in their children, through the internet you can learn, educate and communicate, but it is necessary to rationalize and monitor its use from children are accepted and educated on an ongoing basis and this is what presented and approved in the proposed program in the current study through the story strategy.

Study procedures

To answer the question of the current study the researcher did the following procedures:

- Accessing previous literature and studies in the field of electronic harassment and methods of protecting children via the internet.
- Determining the electronic programs that will be used in the proposed program.
- Prepare the description of the programs to protect children from electronic harassment over the internet that includes the download side of the program and the aspect of using to monitor the child.
- Applying the standards beforehand.
- Implementation of the proposed program on the study sample mothers.
- The practice of mothers, the study sample methods of protecting their children from electronic harassment.
- Remotely applying the standards to the study sample.
- Monitoring the results, treating them statistically, and interpreting the results.
- Provide recommendations and suggestions.

Selection of the study sample

The sample was chosen from (34) mother's from mothers who have children of preschool age (3-6) years, in Fayoum governorate, Sintra center, and 4 mothers were excluded from them due to their absence due to their work conditions in the evening period when the application of the program and the number of the research sample was settled at (30) mothers only.

Test the awareness of ways to protect children from electronic harassment

The psychometric properties of the awareness test for protecting children from electronic harassment were verified and the two researchers found truth and reliability parameters on a sample of (10) teachers who are not within the research sample, then the test was applied to the same group of mothers with an interval of one week to ensure the stability of the test, and by using retest, the correlation coefficient was found between the sample scores in the two applications and by calculated in two ways the validity of the arbitrators in which it was presented to a number of specializing in kindergarten, curricula and teaching methods, in order to express their opinions on the following points.

Appropriateness of the test to measure the set goals, the validity of the test vocabulary to measure what was set to measure it, the suitability of the alternatives available for each item, the appropriateness of the formulation for kindergarten teacher, the appropriateness and clarity of the images used and most of their observations were about the inadequacy of some questions for the sample program and were excluded and the self validity is the square root the coefficients for testing the methods of protection (0,890), which is high value and can be trusted.

The psychometric properties of the awareness test for the phenomenon of electronic harassment were verified, where the two researchers found validity and reliability parameters on a sample of (10) parameters not included in the research sample, by calculating the validity coefficient was found (0,914) which is a high value, which indicates the validity of the scale, as well as finding the stability coefficient by re-application with an interval of one week, where the value of the stability coefficients was found (0,836) which is a high value, which indicates the stability of the scale.

The exploratory study: The two researchers conducted an initial exploratory experiment on a sample consisting of fifteen mother's of kindergartens children in Fayoum governorate, to find out the suitability of measure and the program in terms of appropriate formulation for mothers, to calculate the validity and reliability of measures, and to determine the time required to apply the scale and implement exploratory study results found mother's poor knowledge of the phenomenon of electronic harassment and its consequences mother's lack of awareness of ways to protect children on the internet, and the marginalization of the role of children in the educational process, as mothers do not care about children do on the internet, and do not participate with them browsing through the internet.

Foundations for preparing the proposed program: The nature of the research sample effects a great role in the process of the program preparation and implementation, as mothers cognitive characteristics are generally important in educating them, and in the framework of previous studies and the theoretical framework prepared and in light of the foundations for using the story strategy to educate mother's about ways to protect a preschool child from electronic harassment? The requirements for the proposed program were identified as follows: Defining child protection programs from electronic harassment, determining the dimensions and aspects of the phenomenon of electronic harassment of children, and programs consisted of (16) a session, with two sessions per week for a period of two months, and the time period for implementing the session rang from (150 to 120) minutes in which presents an edictal situations from real life and various hypothetical ones aimed at improving mother's awareness of all aspects and characteristics of electronic harassment and methods and programs for protection for their children from it, and methods of dealing if exposed for any of these aspects, the researcher used a set of stories and activities accompanying the story to convey information and training on it in a simplest way, they made suspense during the exercises, with diversity flexibility and not replying on a single method, then she prepared exercises for ways to download, install and deal with programs in each session, taking into account the progression while carrying out the required tasks, and making a session evaluation form.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

To answer the question of the current study and to validate the hypotheses, the data were analyzed by using the statical program (SPSS).

The first hypotheses: To verify the validity of the first hypothesis, this states that:
There is a statistically significant difference between the average scores of preschool mother's, scores in presenting on the awareness test of ways to protect children from electronic harassment, and the average scores of the mother's themselves in the telemetry in favor of the telemetry the T-test was used for the two correlated samples to test the significance of the differences between the mean scores of mother's of preschool children on the awareness test of ways to protect their children from electronic harassment in the pre-test and the average scores of mother's themselves in the post-test.

**Table 1**: The significance of the difference between average scores of the awareness test of methods of protection from electronic harassment (pre-test), and the average scores (post-test), a sample of mother's of preschool children (n=30)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Significance level</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>post-test</th>
<th>pre-test</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
<td>average</td>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>45.136</td>
<td>1.622</td>
<td>33.300</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The tabular of the value at 0.05=1,699 and at 0.01=2,462

Table 1 shows the low level of mother's cognitive awareness (pre-test) research sample, where their average score did not exceed (14,546), this value is less than half the final score of the test, with a standard deviation of (1,546) and in the telemetry is high, where their average score is (33,300) and this value is equal to (87,63).

This percentage represents an appropriate level in mothers' awareness of ways to protect their children from electronic harassment and there is a statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.01) between the average degrees of pre and post-test about the awareness of ways to protect children from electronic harassment in favor of the post-test where the calculated value of (T) was equal (45,136) which is much greater than the tabular value, which indicates that the differences are due to the experimental treatment (the proposed program) according to, the first hypothesis of the research can be accepted, and also the previous results can be interpreted graphically through the following graphic of mother's degree in pre and post-test of the awareness of ways to protect their children from electronic harassment.

From the first hypothesis, the answer to the fourth research question previously mentioned is positive, as the proposed program contributes to educating mother's about ways to protect their children from electronic harassment, in the post-test, and this result is consistent with the study (Jaishankar,2011 and Cohen,2007 and Warner,2011).

**Figure 1**: Illustrates the significance of the difference between the mean degrees of mother's in the two prior applications and the dimensions to test awareness of ways to protect children from electronic harassment

**The second hypothesis**

And to verify the validity of the second loan, which state that there is a statistical difference between the average scores of mother's of preschool children in the pre-test on the awareness of the phenomenon of electronic harassment, and the average scores of mother's themselves in the post-test, in favor of the post-test, and the T-test was used for the two correlated samples to test the significance of differences between the mean scores of preschool mother's, in the pre-test on the awareness of the phenomenon of electronic harassment, and main scores of mother's themselves in the post-test.
Table 2: Shows the significance of the differences between the mean scores of the two tests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significance level</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>post-test average</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>pre-test average</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.001</td>
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<td>1.465</td>
<td>41.00</td>
<td>1.147</td>
<td>18.167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (2) the significance of the difference between the average scores of the awareness test for the phenomenon of electronic harassment "before" and the average score "after" for a sample of mother's of preschool children (n=30).

The tabular of T value at 0.05=1.699 and at 0.01=2.462.

It's evident from table (2): a low level of mother's cognitive awareness (the research sample) in the pre test on awareness of the phenomenon of electronic harassment, as their average scores did not exceed (18.167) and this value is less than half the final score of the test, with a standard deviation of (1.147) in the post test is high as their average score reached (41.00) and this value is equal (91%) of the final score of the test and this percentage represent, an appropriate level of empowerment in mother's awareness of the phenomenon of electronic harassment, and there is a statistically significant difference at a significant level (0.01) between the average of pre and post test on awareness of ways to protect children from electronic harassment in favor of post test, as the calculated value of (t) was equal to (39.003) and it is much bigger than it's tabular value, which to the experimental treatment (the proposed program), and thus the assumption the second has been fully achieved, and also the previous results can be explained graphically, through the following graphic of scores of mother's of preschool children on the awareness test of the phenomenon of electronic harassment in the pre and post test.

Figure 2: Shows the significance of the difference between the average scores of mother's in pre and post-test in the awareness of the phenomenon of electronic harassment.

From the second hypothesis, the answer to the fifth research question, which was previously mentioned, is positive, as the proposed program contributes to educating mother's of preschool children about the phenomenon of electronic harassment in the post-test, and this result dealt with in some sites such as Facebook.

The third hypothesis: To verify the validity of the third hypothesis which states that:

There is a statistically significant difference between the mean scores of mother's of preschool children, the study sample in the pre and post-test on the awareness of the phenomenon of electronic harassment in favor of the post-test, the T-test was used for the two correlated samples to test the significance of the difference between the mean scores of mother's on the awareness test (the phenomenon of electronic harassment) in the pre-test, and the mean scores in the post-test table (3) shows the significance of the difference between the mean scores of the two tests.
Table 3: The significance of the difference between the mean scores of the awareness test methods of protecting children from electronic harassment of pre-test and the average of scores of post-test for mother's study sample (n=30)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significance level</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>post-test Standard deviation</th>
<th>average</th>
<th>pre-test Standard deviation</th>
<th>average</th>
<th>Awareness test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>45.136</td>
<td>1.622</td>
<td>33.300</td>
<td>1.546</td>
<td>14.566</td>
<td>Ways to protect children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>39.003</td>
<td>1.465</td>
<td>41.000</td>
<td>1.147</td>
<td>The phenomenon of harassment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>27.762</td>
<td>2.374</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1.463</td>
<td>sum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tabular of the value at 0.05 = 1.699 and at 0.01 = 2.462.

Table 3 shows that there are statistically significant difference between the average of the awareness test scores (methods of protecting children from electronic harassment - the phenomenon of electronic harassment) of mother's of preschool children in the pre-test, and the mean scores of mother's themselves in the post-test in favor of the post-test, where the value of (T) computed for the total sum of consciousness, test was equal to (27.762) and it's much bigger than the tabular value, which indicates that the differences are due to experimental treatment (the proposed program) and the third hypothesis has been fully realized and the previous results can be explained graphically, through the following graphic on the scores of mother's of preschool children, the study sample in the pre-test and the mean scores of children themselves in the post-test on the awareness test through (methods of protecting children from electronic harassment - the phenomenon of electronic harassment) in favor of post-test.

Figure 3 shows the significance of the difference between the average scores of mother's in pre and post applications on the awareness test (methods of protecting children from electronic harassment - the phenomenon of electronic harassment).

From the third hypothesis is, the answer to the fourth and fifth research question previously mentioned is positive as the proposed program contributes to educating mother's about (ways to protect children from electronic harassment - the phenomenon of electronic harassment) this indication can be explained by the content of the proposed program, and the depth and expansion it provides due to use of the story strategy that affected on minds of mothers, the study sample and increased their motivation to learn about the phenomenon of electronic harassment and the content internet from electronic harassment, this result is consistent with the recommendations of the study (Fream, 2012) on the importance of using antivirus and piracy programs when browsing the virtual world.

Figure 3: Shows the significance of the difference between the average scores of mother's in pre and post applications on the awareness test (methods of protecting children from electronic harassment - the phenomenon of electronic harassment)
DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

It's evident from the previous results that the proposed program has contributed to raising awareness among mother's of preschool children about the phenomenon of electronic harassment and the ways to protect their children from it, as the differences between the average scores of mother's in pre and post test were in the awareness of the phenomenon of electronic harassment and the awareness test methods of protecting children from electronic harassment with statistical significance in favor of the post test, this indicates the effectiveness of using story strategy in the proposed program and the awareness of ways to protect children from electronic harassment among sample of mother's of preschool children, the program was passed on a set of foundations for applying the story strategy consistent with the needs and knowledge of mother's of preschool children and appropriate to the conduction of application, and the diversity of the information provided in proposed program has led to continued stimulation of mother's, encouraging them to follow practical lectures that fulfill their desires from attending the program, the program's activities, including videos and practical exercises related to contemporary problems faced by mother's with their children helped them interact with the content provided to them and implement it, in addition not presenting the phenomenon of electronic harassment in the form of a solved problem on their own, and search for different ways to solve, which had a clear impact on developing their abilities and potentials providing them with good practical experiences, and the presence of a climate dominated by love friendliness and mutual understanding between mother's and the researcher contributed to their participation in the implementation of the program in a positive way and the researchers emphasis on mother's cooperation while thinking about solving problems facing two children on the internet to helping each other's to improve their abilities for creative thinking and self learning by relying on psychology.

STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the study, the researcher recommended the following:

- Enhancing the role of parents in educating the child about the harm caused by tablets and smartphones.
- That the child's use of the internet and smart board applications is specific so that the mother's allocates a certain time after completing his academic and social requirements and with the participation of one of the parents.
- Providing sports, social and scientific activities through which the family invested the child's time, and reduces his resort to these devices for the vacant time he owns.
- Conducting awareness sessions for children and teachers on the pros and cons of using the internet.
- Reducing the hours of daily use of smart devices through an implementation plan that is jointly supervised by the kindergarten, the mother, and the child himself
- Making awareness leaflets, story programs, and a play, guiding children to the importance of safe browsing, and the need to download privacy protection programs on virtual world sites.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The researcher suggests conducting the following research.

The effectiveness of a theater program in developing social communication skills for kindergarten

- The effectiveness of an artistic program to treat the negative effects of using smart devices for preschool children
- The effectiveness of the program based on popular games to develop an awareness of using a safe internet for children.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Author 1 arranges conceptualization, framework, introduction, and methodology; Author 2 writes literature review and discussion; Author 3 writes hypothesis formulation and results, assists in the data processing and editing draft.

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