

Summary of the Study

Steryotyping is the process in which the person acquires values and adopts the cultural patterns of the steryoTyping behaviour (*Mischel, 1979*). This is because the majority of the western civilization members have the belief that males must differ from females in behaviour. But, these beliefs that are related with the difference points may be indirect or may be direct. Most parents predict the behaviour that they see suitable for the child's sex; and they punish the unsuitable responses.

At the medium childhood stage, the steryotyping reaches its high point at the age of five, then it gradually decreases from the beginning of ten years (*Helen et al.*). Also, we find the children who watch T.V. for more than 25 hours a week, have sexual concepts more than those who watch T.V. for more than 10 hours. At this stage, the child is affected by what is taking place around him /her, from cultural and social changes.

Television-that attractive magic machine plays an important role in the child's life. This is because it is one of the most important social bringing-up institute; since the family and the school are not free in doing so; because parents are busy in the work outside house and the classrooms in schools are overcrowded.

Hence, the researcher viewed that T.V. affects the sexual acquisition of children. This by its turn encourages the researcher to investigate the theoretical framework of the sexual acquisition and to show the effect of the T.V. on steryo Typing of children at the elementary education stage. However, the researcher, here, does not claim that the T.V. itself affects, Steryotyping children; yet it is one of the social bainging - up institutes that plays a distinctive role in this process. But the researcher views that T.V. is considered one of the most important social bainging - up institutes; because it has a vital role in children's lives.

Importance of the study :

The importance of that study is due to the fact that the Arabic studies dealt with children's T.V. programmes and their educational effects on Stereotyping are rare. Therefore, the researcher from his study - aims at :

- (1) Reviewing the theoretical framework of Stereotyping
- (2) Indication the effect of the children's T.V. programmes on Stereotyping from 6-8 years.

Chapter one :

Introduction, purpose of the study and its importance. Also, the rationale of the study, as well as defining terminologies and limitations of the study.

Chapter two :

The theoretical framework that includes the following :

- 1- Children's growing - up stage from 6 to 8 years and its needs.
- 2- Stereotyping.
- 3- Children's programmes at the Egyptian T.V.
- 4- The psychological and educational effects of the children's programmes on their stereotyping.

Chapter Three :

In this chapter, the researcher presents previous studies (Arabic and Foreign) in three dimensions :

- 1- Studies dealt with children's programmes and their relations with the child.
 - 2- Studies dealt with the effect of T.V. on stereotyping.
- Hypotheses of the study :
 - Chapter four : procedures that include the following :
First : a - children's T.V. programmes in channel 1,2 and 3.

6- An analytical description of some children's programmes in the Egyptian T.V.

Second : Sample of the study :

The sample of the study consists of 150 pupils (Boys and girls) from the first cycle of the elementary stage. They are equally chosen i.e boys equal to girls; and their ages range from 6 to 8 years. They are divided into six groups as follows :

- 1- The first group : the male group who watches children's T.V. programmes for a long time. It consists of 25 pupils boys.
 - 2- The second group is the female group who watches T.V. children's programmes for a long time. It includes 25 pupils (girls).
 - 3- The third group is the male group who watches T.V. children's programmes for a medium time. It consists of 25 pupils.
 - 4- The fourth group is the female group watches the T.V. programmes for a medium time. It includes 25 pupils.
 - 5- The fifth group is the male group watches T.V. programmes for a short time. It includes 25 pupils.
 - 6- The sixth group is the female group watches T.V. for a short time. It includes 25 pupils
- third, tools of the study :
- A list for gathering data, prepared by the researcher.
 - Stereotyping questionnaire prepared by the researcher.

Fourth : Procedures of the study :

The researcher conducted the questionnaire to a sample of the first, the second and the third years from the first cycle of the elementary stage. The sample of the questionnaire consists of 400 pupils boys and girls from Taha Hussein and Mohammed Farid schools at Benha City. Twenty pupils were excluded because they were 8 years old. Also, T.V. children's programmes were identified and the duration of watching these programmes.

- 1- It is revealed that 90 pupils boys watch children's programmes for a long time; 80 pupils (Girls) watch T.V. for a long time; 75 pupils (Boys) watch T.V. programmes for a medium time; 69 pupils (girls) watch T.V. for a medium time; 41 pupils (boys) for a short time and 25 pupils (girls) for a short time.
- 2- After that, the researcher has randomly chosen 150 pupils (male and female); and has divided the sample into six groups as mentioned before.
- 3- Steryo typing questionnaire-that is prepared by the researcher - has been carried out to the study sampl. Through this tool, it is shown whether there are differences or not in the steryotyping among the six groups (male and female).

Fifth : Statistical Methods :

- 1- The variance analysis method was used to indicate the differences in the level of the steryotyping among the six group of the study.
- 2- The tukey test was also used to know the significance of these differences between the means of the steryo typing scores for the six groups of the study.

Hypotheses of the study :

There are statistical significant differences among the means of steryo typing grades of the male groups who watch T.V. children programmes for long, medium and short times; in favour of the male group who watches these programmes for a long time.

There are statistical significant differences among the means of steryo typing grades of the female groups who watch these programmes for long, medium and short times; in favour of the male group who watches the programmes for a long time.

There are statistical significant differences between the means of the steryotyping grades of the male group that watches T.V. children programmes for long, medium and short times; and the female group that watches these programmes for long, medium and short times, in favour of the male group.

After carrying out the study procedures, the hypotheses of the study were proved. This means that T.V. children's programmes have psychological and educational effects on the steryotyping whether watching for long times, medium times or short ones. This emphasizes the importance of T.V. and its effects on children: since it presents lively pictures that address the eye, the ear, besides the movement, the colour and the rhythm.

Moreover, T.V. plays a role in establishing different social relations and distinctive abilities in causing changes in behaviour, beliefs and the different social practices.

The researcher has conducted a question naire for 600 pupils (male and female) from the first cycle of the elementary education. This is because the programmes they watch are various. Also, to see the benefit from these programmes.

After analyzing the questionnaire, the first part of the steryo typing questionnaire is listed. It is related to the programes and the educational values transmitted from the children's programmes.

The researcher has reviewed many studies in the field of this study as well as education, psychology and information, so as to write the second pact items of the stery typing questionnaire in a correct scientific style.

Moreover, the researcher benefited from the previous studies in recognizing how to write questions for questionnaire steryo typing.