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The Role Of The Kindergarten Teacher In Developing The Health Awareness Of The Kindergarten Child In Light Of Some Variables

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Abstract

The study aimed to identify the role of the kindergarten teacher in developing the health awareness of the kindergarten child in light of some variables. The study population and its sample consisted of (170) kindergarten teachers in kindergarten institutions in the city of Najran in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, who were selected randomly from kindergartens. The study was implemented during the first semester of the university year (2023/2024), and the descriptive analytical approach was used in the study, in addition to building a questionnaire to measure the role of the kindergarten teacher in developing the health awareness of the kindergarten child. The questionnaire included 20 items distributed over three fields: The first field included "The reality of health awareness for kindergarten children", the second "The role of the teacher in developing the child's health awareness", and the third "Proposals for developing health awareness for kindergarten children". The researchers sought the help of educational literature, previous studies and experience in the field of kindergartens in building the tools. The tools were also subjected to statistical processing in the SPSS program, and the researchers confirmed their validity, reliability, and the suitability of their items for the purposes of the study. The study resulted in the following results: The role of kindergartens in educating kindergarten children about health awareness from the point of view of kindergarten teachers was to a large degree in general, as the study found. There are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) between the evaluation of kindergarten teachers towards developing the health awareness of the kindergarten child due to the variable of specialization and years of experience. The study concluded with some proposals and visions for enhancing the role of the kindergarten teacher in developing the health awareness of the kindergarten child. Which contributes to improving the quality of early childhood education.

Key words: Health awareness, kindergarten child, Kindergarten teachers, Kindergarten.

Introduction

The topic of developing health awareness has become one of the important topics in early childhood development. It is a noble social goal that various countries, with their individuals, strive to achieve high levels of Life in a fast and ever-changing world produces

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many new, unsolvable health problems. Modern technology provides solutions to many health problems. The new cannot be overlooked (Zangeneh, 2009, p. 2), and based on the great importance of health, the United Nations established the World Health Organization in 1946, as a specialized agency with the aim of ensuring that all peoples reach the highest possible level of health on the basis that it assumes responsibility for supervision. On health, programs applied at the world level, and supporting those programs in developing countries, especially related to disease prevention, as it is one of the influential aspects in preserving human health. Many of the causes of disease are not only linked to the physical composition of humans, but many of them are closely linked to the environment that The individual, as well as the family and community, live in it, which is known as the concept of primary health care, which is the best way to achieve the goal of health for all (Parian, 1425, p. 17). Health awareness is considered an effective means and the main tool in improving the level of community health. The health awareness process is based on scientific and practical foundations because of its important role in raising the level of public health in society through the individual acquiring information commensurate with his level of thinking, so that he becomes able to understand and understand the circumstances. Health benefits are beneficial to him and make him cooperative with what is happening around him in health matters. The concept of health awareness revolves mainly around providing advice and health communication with members of society with the aim of stimulating their motivations or providing them with the necessary knowledge and skills to adopt healthy behaviors and thus to raise the level of health or prevent disease, or Reducing its complications as much as possible, and it is known that habit is a behavior acquired through education, and a person acquires his habits and does not inherit them, and health is the result of factors, the most important of which is healthy habits, in addition to the genetic and environmental factors with which a person lives, so health education is the process of directing society to protect itself from epidemics and diseases. The infection and the problems of the environment surrounding it (Badah et al., 20013, p. 14).

For the success of the health awareness process, health awareness was necessary, as it is a work of art that relies on scientific facts and acquired experiences. Due to its importance, it has received the attention of doctors and specialists as an effective means of improving the health level of children in society. For example, when a child is born, he receives basic health care during his first days of birth. Then he moves to the house where the parents provide the necessary health care (ibid., 20013, p. 14).

The educational program in kindergartens and the health awareness of kindergarten children

Kindergarten specialists stated that the educational program in kindergartens consists of a set of integrated educational experiences, divided into three sections that are in line with the child's chronological age, mental abilities, and developmental characteristics, which usually emerge from these developmental characteristics, and from the children's special needs and abilities. It seeks to achieve their development needs, facilitates their transition from one level to another, and helps in the rapid success of the child's health awareness process. Kindergarten has a special educational importance, as it prepares the child for school education, as it stimulates in him the love of curiosity, the desire for exploration and independence in Thinking and spontaneity in expression increases his awareness of what is around him. The child's level of development and characteristics reflects to a large extent the cultural level of society, and it is the main distinctive reflection of the developing child's interaction with the socio-cultural environment in which he lives, and his learning new skills that he had not acquired before (Abdul Hadi, 2010).

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Attention to the health awareness of kindergarten children must begin early, because attitudes and habits crystallize and develop in the first years of life and have an effective impact in solving later health problems such as obesity, the spread of diseases and

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addiction. Accordingly, it is important in the early childhood stage for children to develop the following aspects: Teaching them personal hygiene, developing healthy eating habits, education in a healthy environment, the ability to deal with daily pressures and promoting health factors, and there is no doubt that all of the above is linked to basic requirements such as food, housing and economic security, as some children grow up under unequal living conditions (Krause, 2010), Tolba stated that attention must be given to children in the early stage, because tomorrow's children deserve a new kind of education, high-quality education that strengthens their abilities and achieves a high level of quality of life for these children (Tolba, 2004, p. 488).

The specialized national councils have recommended the need to pay attention to spreading health and educational awareness among children, and to reject bad health and social habits, so that it helps children to transform information into actual practices. There is no doubt that one of the most important conditions for the child's normal development is his health, and perhaps it is useful in performing this task. The teacher should be trained on the basics of health knowledge, which will help her perform the role of health educator within the kindergarten (Othman, Al-Maghrabi, and Hajjaj, 2012, p. 74). Many psychological and educational studies in the field of childhood indicate that everything an individual achieves in terms of learning begins by planting its roots in childhood. Early development, and that the future characteristics of an individual are determined in the first six years of his life (Al-Fayez, 1418 AH, p. 5).

In order for the educated child to acquire health knowledge and behaviors, health concepts are necessary for this, because health and the knowledge related to it are of a practical nature, that is, they have a behavioral application during daily practices and the matter is not limited to a set of facts and knowledge despite their importance, and so that health education becomes relevant. Meaning, concepts and their acquisition are a necessary step to achieve the goals of health education, especially since we are faced with a huge amount of knowledge and information that is difficult to deal with. Concepts also form the backbone of organized knowledge, and a basic axis around which many kindergarten curricula revolve. Concepts are no longer just an aspect of learning. Not only that, but it has become of great importance, as it helps to predict, explain, and understand natural phenomena. It achieves this through its presence in a mutual relationship in a more comprehensive system called major concepts (Abu Shkair, 2006, p. 4). The family has a major role in directing and advising the kindergarten child. In various fields, especially the fields of health culture. Jad stated that the family must provide the child with opportunities for curiosity, exploration, and freedom to express opinions within a framework of love, affection, tenderness, respect, and appreciation of the child's self, as accepting them leads to positive results that affect the child's personal and social compatibility and brings him more knowledge, information, skills, attitudes, and habits. Moreover, the inclinations, interests, and values that he accepts (Gad, 2005).

The study problem:

Health awareness in all its fields among members of society is of great importance related to human life, health and safety. A person cannot maintain his health if he does not have the health awareness and culture necessary for that. Therefore, it is necessary to make collective efforts at all local, regional and global levels, to spread Health awareness through educating community members, training officials, and developing their feelings and feelings about the importance of health awareness. Kindergarten institutions can play such a role based on their educational role. The shortcomings that exist in some kindergarten institutions in educating kindergarten children about health awareness clearly affects improving the quality of Early childhood education leads to educational waste in the future.

Therefore, the study problem can be formulated in the following question

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: Study questions

- 1- What is the reality of health awareness for kindergarten children in kindergarten institutions?.
- 2- What is the role of the kindergarten teacher in developing health awareness among the kindergarten child in light of the variables of years of experience and specialization?.
- 3- What are the proposals to activate the role of the kindergarten teacher to develop the health awareness of the kindergarten child?

Study hypotheses:

- 1- Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level ($=\alpha 0.05$) between the evaluation of kindergarten teachers towards developing health awareness for kindergarten children due to the specialization variable?
- 2- Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level ($=\alpha 0.05$) between the evaluation of kindergarten teachers towards developing health awareness for kindergarten children due to the variable number of years of experience?

Objectives of the study

- Identifying the reality of health awareness of kindergarten children in kindergarten institutions.
- Identifying the role of the kindergarten teacher in developing the health awareness of the kindergarten child.
- Providing proposals to develop kindergarten children's health awareness in light of some variables.

The importance of studying

Theoretical importance

The importance of this study comes from the fact that it is linked to one of the most important priorities of childcare in the early stage, which is his health. There is no doubt that the importance of this topic has great importance from a theoretical and practical standpoint.

We find that all studies have emphasized the necessity of health awareness for children in the early stage, and perhaps we are not exaggerating if we consider it a top priority and need. This is in addition to the economic feasibility of health awareness in that it can spare the state and institutions. From spending huge sums of money estimated at millions in health care support costs.

Practical importance

- Providing educational proposals in the field of activating health awareness in kindergartens.
- Trying to establish the concepts of health awareness for the kindergarten child so that he is able to distinguish between positive and negative health behaviors and make the right choice between them.
- An attempt to intensify efforts that allow kindergartens to participate with the family to develop concepts of health culture.
- This study helps kindergartens in activating partnership between the family and kindergartens in order to overcome the problems our children encounter in developing concepts of health culture.

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- Many people interested in early childhood can benefit from the results of this study in planning to activate kindergarten programs in the health fields and organize them administratively.

The limits of the study

The limits of the study are as follows:

Objective limit: kindergarten teachers' opinions about developing health awareness for kindergarten children

Spatial limits: Najran city, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Time limits: First semester 2023-2024

Human limits: Kindergarten teachers in the city of Najran

Terminology of study:

Health awareness

It is defined as knowledge, understanding, and the formation of inclinations and trends for some health issues appropriate to the age stage, which reflects positively on daily health behavior (Abu Shukair, 2006, p. 11). Health awareness is also meant as the set of abilities and capabilities required to identify the required information, identify appropriate sources of information, and use them in retrieving information. relevant, in addition to appreciating the value of information and its applicability in a specific situation, and analyzing and understanding the information and using it to make good health decisions (Saleh and Al-Sayed, 2009, p. 5). It is the work to create health awareness through health teachings that appears in the form of sound health behavior (Al-Murr and Ataya, 1998, p. 126). Health awareness in this research means the intended attempt to provide the kindergarten child with the knowledge and skills necessary for sound health behavior in terms of his health and the health of society. In which he lives.

Operational definition of health awareness

An intentional attempt, through the daily program and activities provided in the kindergarten, to provide the kindergarten child with knowledge and health awareness. The concept of health awareness means that community members are familiar with health information, facts, and their sense of responsibility towards their health and the health of others through healthy practice intentionally because of understanding and conviction, in order to transform these practices into habits practiced without feeling or thinking.

Kindergarten child

A young child between the ages of three and six, who is enrolled in an educational institution for pre-school children with the aim of developing and satisfying his needs through various activities. In this case, kindergarten children enrolled in the pre-primary class who are between the ages of 4-6 years will be studied (Al-Anani, 2008, p. 193).

The procedural definition of the kindergarten child

Between the ages of three and six, he joins kindergarten institutions with the aim of developing and satisfying his needs through various activities.

Previous studies

By reviewing previous studies related to the study, I found a scarcity of studies related to the health awareness of kindergarten children. The researchers inferred some studies that are considered related to the topic of the current study, which are as follows:

* The study (Miller & Almon, 2009) sought to find out the importance of play in the healthy development of children in early childhood, as well as to draw public attention to the role of play in child development and stimulating teamwork. The study concluded that play has a major role in the child's healthy development in general. In particular, it develops the child's skills through play, exploration, and imaginative play, which in the end leads to increased possibilities of success in school

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* The study (Ploeger, Angelika, 2009) entitled Food and Drink is a Cultural Wealth also referred to identifying the type of healthy eating, as it indicated that eating food slowly leads to successful health education, as the study indicated that children consume and desire fast foods such as ready-made sauces. And canned soups and frozen vegetables. The study found that malnutrition diseases are widespread among children. There is a steady increase in people suffering from excess weight. Children are a serious economic factor for the market. The study showed that malnutrition and obesity diseases are widespread among children, as there is a large number of children who go to kindergarten and school without Eat breakfast. The study recommended that food should be provided to the child based on the five sensory impressions (sight - hearing - smell - taste - touch). These impressions are important in choosing the type of healthy food.

* The study (Krause, Christina, 2011), which aimed to identify the professional standards for teachers' work and the impact of that on educational work within kindergarten institutions. The study concluded that it is necessary to set determinants for children's health awareness to enhance and encourage health culture in the kindergarten stage and direct these services towards Strengthening the focus of health services directed to children, as well as encouraging children to practice activities that promote health culture and directing children to it. The study recommended the necessity of disseminating and strengthening health services in the early childhood stage as a societal responsibility.

* While the study (Mikkelsen, 2011) confirmed that the social and organizational environment in kindergartens in Denmark is considered an important factor in raising physical activity among children, it also found a positive relationship between the position of educators towards promoting children's physical activity and the number of children who practice activity for an hour. One daily. The study recommended that kindergartens should play a role in promoting a healthy lifestyle for the child.

* The Food Trust, 2011 study, which was implemented in southeastern Pennsylvania, aimed to teach children healthy food in early childhood, on the basis that food touches all aspects of community life and forms healthy eating habits in order to ensure that their minds and bodies grow healthy. And strong, the study concluded that children do not get the healthy types and foodstuffs they need in a healthy manner, as the study showed a lack of vegetables and fruits that children eat, and the study concluded that unhealthy eating habits lead to an increase in the rates of diabetes, heart disease, and even some Types of cancer according to the American Heart Association in 2007. On the other hand, children tend to eat sweets, soda, and potato chips, which are unhealthy for the child. It has recommended creating nutritional education programs that bring together children, parents, and teachers, as well as creating a food education program that includes the school, the community, and the relevant institutions. It recommended building programs to integrate nutrition, agriculture and gardening into school curricula, creating a system to obtain healthy snacks for children on a regular basis, developing a major food culture program that includes monthly activities with the participation of parents, and establishing a collaborative relationship with local farmers whose farms can host field trips for children. In order to create a suitable atmosphere for the child's field experience.

* A study (Thumeyer & Makuch, 2011) identified dental care in children under 3 years of age. The study asked about parental behaviors that encourage the child to care for teeth, and how parents can create a partnership through early institutional education for all children, so that all children receive equal educational opportunities. It was concluded that it is necessary to brush the child's teeth in early childhood with the help of the children's parents, and to teach the child healthy practices for oral and dental health by imitating adults. The study recommended paying attention to investing in early childhood and creating a vibrant partnership with parents. Kindergarten and dental specialists.

* As indicated by the study (Textor, Martin R, 2012), which aimed to know the importance of daily bread and foodstuffs in the life of the German family by identifying consumption

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and the amount of food waste. The study showed the importance of food and its value in the health of the family, and made it clear that Germany was dependent on nature. And farmers to provide daily bread by eating healthy food, vegetables and fruits, as well as home-raised meat, but now the family is looking to buy ready-made foods, and these foods lack the taste of nature and health, as they contain a lot of fats, sugars, and dyes with attractive colors, according to a study published in 2012 from Before consumer protection, German families disposed of 6.7 million tons of food waste with an estimated value of 21.6 billion euros, equivalent to 235 euros per person. The study concluded that it is necessary to plan for shopping, obtain the appropriate quantities for the family, and pay attention to healthy meals for the family. The study recommended the need to enjoy Children are encouraged to eat healthy food through tasting the senses and taking field trips to plants and trees, watching the rain, and observing the development of plants and birds.

General comment on previous studies

Previous studies relied on the importance of some methods for health awareness, including those that emphasized the importance of play in developing health awareness among kindergarten children, and that the organizational environment, activities and programs provided within the kindergarten are important factors for raising physical and health activity, as well as educating the child about healthy eating habits, as well as Some studies have focused on identifying the quality of meals provided to children in kindergarten and the healthy behavior with which children eat their meals, considering that these matters are important in health education for children.

Most previous studies used the descriptive approach, as in the study (Al-Murr and Ataya, 1998), the study (Al-Osaimi, 2016), the study (Bloeger, 2009), the study (Thumeyer, 2011), the study (Miller, 2009), the study (Mikkelsen, 2011), and the study (The food trust, 2011). The study of (Krause, 2011), the study of (Textor, 2012), and the study of (Bendt, 2013), while the study of (Ezzat, 2009) followed the quasi-experimental approach.

-All previous studies differed from the current study in the type of sample, as the current study chose the sample from kindergarten teachers and parents of children enrolled in kindergarten. As for the previous studies, most of them agreed in the type of sample, as their study focused on the child in raising his awareness of food, dental care, and playing for the child. Moreover, eating habits, with the exception of the study (Al-Murr and Ataya 1998) and the study (Ezzat 2009). The study sample was from the lower grades of primary school and was chosen because it agrees with the current study in the dependent variable, which is health awareness. The tools used in previous studies varied according to the variables. Most studies prepared tests that measured the variables dependent on each study, except for the study (Ezzat 2009), which prepared a program to measure awareness among primary school students. As for the current study, it was unique in preparing two measures, one of which was for kindergarten teachers. To determine the extent to which the programs and activities provided in the kindergarten contain methods of health education for the child, while the measure of families of children enrolled in the kindergarten was based on the extent of the child's health awareness as seen by the child's family.

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- All studies agree on the importance of community awareness in health fields, because of its impact on the health of the individual and society, which reinforces the conduct of this study in kindergartens, as it plays a major role in promoting a healthy lifestyle for the child.

Study population and sample:

The study population consisted of kindergarten teachers in kindergarten institutions in the city of Najran. The study was implemented during the first semester of the academic year 2023/2024, and consisted of a random sample of kindergarten teachers, numbering (170) teachers.

Study Approach:

The study followed the descriptive analytical approach, which is the approach that is concerned with collecting accurate scientific descriptions of the studied phenomenon, describing the current reality and its interpretations, as well as identifying common practices and identifying opinions, beliefs and trends among individuals and groups and their methods of growth and development. It also aims to study the existing relationships between different phenomena (Abdel Hafeez, 2000). , p. 84). He described the current situation of the role of the kindergarten teacher in health awareness for kindergarten children to improve the quality of early childhood education through collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data quantitatively and qualitatively.

Study tools:

The researchers developed the study tools (questionnaire) after reviewing the information related to them and related studies, and based on the information available to the researchers, they prepared the questionnaire in its final form. The number of paragraphs in it reached (20) paragraphs, and the extent of its suitability was taken into account in constructing the questionnaire. Since the study is descriptive, the researcher tried to diversify the method of statistical treatment, as the researcher used the SPSS program to convert the non-parametric values (yes - no) into parametric values that can be compared. He calculated the range of the mean, the standard deviation, and the degree of practice. The average range from 1 to 1.66 is weak in practice. As for the average from 1.67 to 2.32, its practice is actually achieved as moderate, while the average from 2.33 to 3 is calculated as great practice. To answer the study questions, arithmetic means, standard deviations for each item of the scale, and percentages were extracted.

Stability of study tools:

Table No. (1) Shows the reliability implications of the study tool (kindergarten teachers' questionnaire) regarding the role of the kindergarten teacher in developing the health awareness of kindergarten children using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Data derived from the total sample were used, and the following are data for reliability coefficients:

Aspects of the questionnaire	Number of items	Number of participants	Reliability coefficient
		Kindergarten teachers	Kindergarten teachers
The reality of health awareness for kindergarten children in kindergarten	7	170	0.744
The role of kindergarten teachers in developing children's health awareness	7	170	0.978
Suggestions for developing health awareness for kindergarten children	6	170	0.988

Table one before shows that values of Alpha- Cronbach indicate a high degree of internal consistency, which, in turn proves that the scale contains high degrees of reliability significance.

Statistical treatment

Since the study was descriptive, the researcher tried to vary in the ways of statistical treatments. He used SPSS program to change non- parametric values (yes- no) into

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parametric ones that could be compared and contrasted. He worked out the mean's range and the practice degree. For example the practice whose mean ranged from 1.00 – 1.66 was described weak, the practice whose mean ranged from 1.67- 2.32 was considered moderate, whereas the practice whose mean was between 2.33 and 3.00 was classified very strong. Finally, to answer the questions of the study mean scores, percentages, and standard deviations for all items of the study scale were worked out separately.

Results of the study

Table 2: means and standard deviations of the reality of health awareness for kindergarten children in kindergarten

the reality of health awareness for kindergarten children in kindergarten	Responses of kindergarten teachers teacher (N.=170)		
	Mean	Std.	Rank Practice degree
1. The kindergarten teaches the child to maintain personal hygiene	2.45	0.899	high
2. The kindergarten positively directs the child to keep the body clean	2.09	1.01	Moderate
3. The kindergarten encourages children to trim their nails correctly.	2.38	0.928	High
4. Providing ventilation in classrooms to ensure the child's health.	2.39	0.929	High
5. There is good ventilation in the kindergarten classrooms to ensure the health of the child.	2.48	0.882	High
6. The kindergarten educates children about the dangers of preservatives.	1.81	0.989	Moderate
7. The kindergarten educates children about diseases resulting from malnutrition.	2.42	0.915	High

It is clear from the previous table that the weighted arithmetic averages of the sample members' responses to the items in this field ranged between (2.48-2.09), which is an arithmetic average with a moderate to large degree. This indicates that the role played by kindergartens contributes to raising the child's awareness of appropriate health awareness. Then came the rest of the paragraphs provide arithmetic averages of different degrees.

In light of calculating the arithmetic means, standard deviation, and K2 value, it was found that there are no statistically significant differences at a significant level ($\geq \alpha 0.05$) between the responses of the study sample towards the phrases of this field, and this explains the scores obtained by the phrases of this field and its impact on developing awareness. Health for kindergarten children.

Table 3: means and standard deviations of the role of kindergarten teachers in developing children's health awareness

the role of kindergarten teachers in developing children's health awareness	Responses of kindergarten teachers teacher (N.=170)		
	Mean	Std.	Practice degree
1. The teacher gives the child information about infectious diseases.	1.97	1.01	Moderate
2. The teacher teaches the children concepts related to their health and how to take care of it.	1.81	0.989	Moderate
3. The teacher introduces the children to healthy foods.	2.42	0.915	high
4. The teacher teaches the child to stay away from places of pollution.	1.84	0.553	Moderate
5. The teacher conducts activities to introduce the children to health awareness.	1.75	0.821	Mediate
6. The teacher focuses on healthy behaviors associated with children.	2.45	0.899	high
7. The teacher works to ensure the safety and security of the child.	2.39	0.929	High

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It is clear from the previous table that the weighted arithmetic averages of the sample members' responses to the items in this field ranged between (2.45-75.1), which is an arithmetic average with a moderate to large degree. This indicates that the role played by the kindergarten teacher contributes to educating the child about health awareness to an appropriate degree. The paragraphs came to obtain arithmetic averages of different degrees.

In light of calculating the arithmetic means, standard deviation, and K2 value, it was found that there are no statistically significant differences at a significant level ($\geq \alpha 0.05$) between the responses of the study sample towards the phrases of this field, and this explains the scores obtained by the phrases of this field and its impact on developing awareness. Health for kindergarten children.

Table 4: means and standard deviations of the Suggestions for developing health awareness for kindergarten children

the Suggestions for developing health awareness for kindergarten children	Responses of kindergarten teachers teacher (N.=170)		
	Mean	Std.	Rank Practice degree
1. Creating programs that include health awareness for kindergarten children	2.39	0.929	High
2. Appointing a doctor and a nurse in the kindergarten to care for the children	2.09	1.01	Moderate
3. Holding educational courses for kindergarten teachers on developing children's health awareness.	2.38	0.928	High
4. Including health education programs for children in kindergarten teacher preparation programs at universities.	2.41	0.929	High
5. Providing health programs for teachers about diseases common among children and ways to prevent them.	2.48	0.882	High
6. Providing family programs to raise awareness of how to deal with child health.	2.42	0.915	High

It is clear from the previous table that the weighted arithmetic averages of the sample members' responses to the items in this field ranged between (2.09-2.48), which is a high arithmetic average. This indicates that the proposals mentioned by kindergarten teachers are of great importance, as they contribute to the child's awareness and community interest in him.

In light of calculating the arithmetic means, standard deviation, and K2 value, it was found that there are no statistically significant differences at a significant level ($\geq \alpha 0.05$) between the responses of the study sample towards the phrases of this field, and this explains the scores obtained by the phrases of this field and its impact on developing awareness. Health for kindergarten children.

Table No. (5) Shows the results of the one-way analysis of variance for the differences in teachers' attitudes towards developing the health awareness of kindergarten children according to specialization.

Statistical significance value	values (q)	Mean sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Sum of squares	Sources of variation
$\geq \alpha \cdot 0.05$	22.705	32.979	1	32.979	Between groups
		1.453	169	194.638	Within groups
			170	227.618	Kidney

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It is clear from the results of the previous table that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\geq \alpha 0.05$) in the arithmetic averages of teachers' attitudes towards developing health awareness for kindergarten children due to the specialization (kindergarten), where the F value reached (22.705), which is statistically significant and explains The responses of the sample of teachers indicated that the specialized teachers educate children about health awareness, which may be due to the courses they studied related to the child's health education during academic preparation and their understanding of the kindergarten specialization and what the child needs of the various activities that give him appropriate health education. Their responses were of good significance and they were able Forming good scientific trends towards child health education.

Table No. (6) Shows the results of the one-way analysis of variance for the differences in teachers' attitudes towards developing the health awareness of kindergarten children according to the number of years of experience.

Statistical significance value		values (q)	Mean sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Sum of squares	Sources of variation
$\geq \alpha \cdot \cdot 5$		15.096	18.433	1	18.433	Between groups
			1.223	169	163.912	Within groups
				170	182.346	Kidney

It is clear from the results of the previous table that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\geq \alpha 0.05$) in the arithmetic averages of teachers' attitudes towards developing health awareness for kindergarten children due to years of experience (more than five years), where the value of F reached (15.096), which is significant. Statistically, the responses of the sample of teachers indicate that experienced teachers can carry out health awareness appropriately with kindergarten children. It is known that the older the individual, the greater his experience in various fields.

Conclusions:

Through this study, it was possible to achieve a set of the following results and conclusions:

- 1-The study showed that the role of the kindergarten teacher in developing the health awareness of the kindergarten child was of great importance.
- 2- The study showed an increase in the awareness of some kindergarten teachers about the importance of health awareness and how to activate it among kindergarten children.
- 33-The study confirmed the active role of the kindergarten teacher in strengthening and developing the health awareness of the kindergarten child because of its positive benefits for the child by taking into account his development and growth.
- 4- The field study demonstrated the positive role of kindergarten teachers and teaching children about diseases and how to prevent them. This study is consistent with the findings of Bonn, 2012, that having a natural and healthy environment is important for children's growth. Taking care of plants is fun for children and helps them take responsibility.
- 5- The study showed positive attitudes for kindergarten teachers towards aspects of health education for kindergarten children.

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