_زاجعـــــة مــجـــــــــــلات

محلحة الطفولحة العربيحة

المجلح السادس – العصد الصادي و العشرون – ديسمبر 2004

الجمعيــة الكويتيــة لتقــدم الطفولــة العربيــة – الكويــت

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ـ نحو منظور تعددي لنمو المعارف و اشتغالها / -الملخص :

Towards a Pluralistic Perspective on Knowledge Growth and its Functioning / Dr. Khabbache Hicham

Abstract: The aim of this theoretical study is to exhibit the specificities of the pluralistic paradigm, its principles and its claims. What is at stake here is an attempt to make up for the shortcomings of the one-sided modals in their perception of knowledge growth and its functioning. We specifically mean Piaget's modal.

Proponents of the pluralistic paradigm have stressed that the child bas a varied psychological self. The performance of which is marked with inter individual, intra-individual, inter-contextual and cross-cultural variability. Furthermore, the working mechanisms of this self are varied, its growth pathways are multiple and its knowledge systems are flexible.

Such a thesis as this is a real subversion of the different classical theses which claim that the child's knowledge is achieved through a single, linear and progressive pathway and that the knowledge system is stereotyped by absolute and universal cognitive structures. This eventually results in a standardized epistemological self that is the same for ail children everywhere.

Throughout this study, we will attempt to answer this basic question: In what sense would the components and characteristics of the pluralistic paradigm allow as to envisage a pluralistic theory of knowledge acquisition.

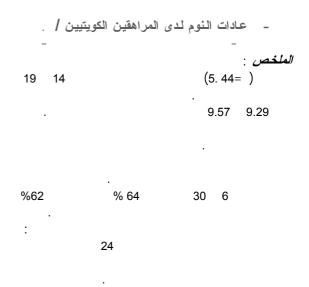
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.Arthur L.Costa and Bena Kalick

Habits of Mind

The Locus of Control and its Relation To Optimism and Pessimism among Children / Dr. Mohammed Q. Abdullah. Associate Professor of Mental Health University of King Khalid - Faculty of Education.

Abstract: The relationship between locus of control and optimism and pessimism was investigated in a sample of Syrian elementary school children. Two tools were used. Perception of Locus of Control Scale, and the Arabic Scale of Optimism and Pessimism. The sample consisted of (230) children (115 males, 115 females) in the age range of 10-13 years. The results showed no significant differences between males and females in pessimism and in unknown internal control, whereas females were about to have higher in external control than males. On the other hand, the findings showed that.(I) the correlation between internal control and optimism (2) the correlation between external control and pessimism,(3) the relation between unknown control and pessimism were positive and significant. These results were discussed in light of relevant literature on optimism pessimism and locus of control.



Sleep Habits Among Kuwaiti Adolescents / Prof. Ahmed M. Abdel-Khalek Kuwait University, Department of Psychology, College of Social Sciences.

Abstract: A sample of 5,044 male and female secondary school Kuwait students was recruited. Their ages ranged from 14 to 19 yrs. The mean score of sleep over 24 hours was 9.29 and 9.57 among males and females respectively. A third of the male and a quarter of the female group reported that they do not sleep during the day, while around a quarter of males and females sleep two hours a day.

Half of males and half of females approximately wake once or twice during their sleep at night, white around a third of males and a quarter of females do not wake during their sleep at night. The latency period, i.e. presleep time, ranged from 6 to 30 minutes among 64% of males and 62% of females. Only a quarter of each gender reported that their sleep quantity was satisfactory. Females bad higher mean scores than males in the following variables: hours of sleep during the daytime, sleeping over all in 24 hours, frequency of waking during night, latent period and concentration during day, while males reported that they were in need of more sleeping hours.

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