

**THE ROLE OF SOCIALIZATION INSTITUTIONS IN REFINING THE CHILD'S PERSONALITY*****Dr. Mohammad Mosa Foqara**

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Abstract

The institutions of social upbringing contribute to the integration, stability and continuity of society, as well as to building the child's personality in all its stages and constituent aspects, and preparing the child to acquire a social status in the various stages of his development and preparing him for social life. It is through the institutions of socialization that the child's personality is built and through which the cultural and social heritage is transmitted through generations, and through which the child interacts with other peers and those around him. Undoubtedly, a large part of the child's social upbringing is one of the tasks of the family, and then the rest of the other institutions such as kindergarten, welfare, school and others help and complement this task. If the institutions of socialization are considered to be a "teaching, learning and upbringing process" based on social interaction and aiming at acquiring the individual - a child, a teenager, an adult, an old man - behavior, standards and attitudes appropriate to certain social roles, enabling him to keep pace with his group and social harmony with it, and to acquire a social character and facilitate it for him. Integration into social life, in other words, the process of social formation of the raw material of the personality, which is the process of transforming a biological organism into a social organism (Zahran 1984). Therefore, we see that the institutions of socialization have a primary role in refining the child's personality because it is an educational process carried out by the society in its institutions in order to form the child's personality, which is capable of social interaction within the cultural framework and also his ability to achieve intellectual independence within the framework of social relations through which the child acquires personality social.

Keywords: Socialization, Family, Kindergarten, School, Biological Organism, Social Organism.

INTRODUCTION

Education is a process aimed at acquiring knowledge and information, forming attitudes, concepts and capabilities, in order to understand and appreciate the relationship between man and all the components that surround him, with the aim of achieving stability, prosperity and development. Therefore, the society will not find better institutions of socialization as a fertile ground for achieving its goals, because socialization is a mechanism used to develop the behavior of the child in accordance with the standards of the group in which he is brought up. A social being, and this is why socialization is considered one of the most important social processes through which the cultural and social heritage is transmitted and through which desirable behavioral patterns that are compatible with the values and civilization of society are encouraged and strengthened. Therefore, the primary role for refining the child's personality lies in the institutions of socialization, and its basis is the family, which is the established institution in the human society. It is the first social institution in which the child grows up and builds his social personality. family and society. Likewise, the role of kindergarten (kindergarten) is a basic pillar and a very important institution in socialization, which is also a social institution dedicated to caring for the child at an early stage, as it is considered the first institution to which the child moves after the family and is trained there on how to behave appropriately towards others, and here is the first ladder Towards building his personality with himself, with others, and with society. As for the peer group, it is an automatic social organization that often arises out of the child's social need, which has not been satisfied in other social circles, so it comes in response to satisfying these needs.

Often the child finds psychological comfort and a sense of security and reassurance when he is among his peers, but he can express his personality and highlight his ideas. As for the school institution, which is one of the most important institutions of socialization that the community established intentionally, its main function is to raise generations, build personalities, and develop them to become good members of society. It is based on sensations, feelings, and aspirations, and it forms common motives and goals. It enjoys being a social entity that helps the child to be a means of transferring what he absorbs to his family and to the entire community.

The first topic

The theoretical and methodological framework of the research

First: the purpose of the article.

The article seeks to shed light extensively on the role of social upbringing institutions in building and refining the child's personality.

Second: the importance of the article.

The topic of the article is "The Role of Socialization Institutions in Refining the Child's Personality", one of the most important social issues in the child's life and refining his personality because the socialization institutions provide him with the first pillar on which the components of his personality are focused. As these institutions prepare the child in all spiritual, cognitive, behavioral, physical, moral and professional aspects. It is also based on acquiring sound habits, so the institutions of socialization have a primary role in refining the child's personality to be an effective human being

based on sound foundations that he has acquired through the institutions of socialization.

The second topic: the concept of socialization

The process of socialization is of particular importance in the life of the individual and society alike, because it is the process through which the individual acquires humanity and absorbs the society's values, ideals, standards, and patterns of behavior accepted in it. It also absorbs the various aspects of society's culture, including language, science, and morals... The process of socialization contributes to many social institutions, including the family, kindergarten, and school... which work in a complementary manner among them in order to create a suitable framework for an acceptable socialization that achieves Community harmony.

Socialization is a translation of the term Socialization. Also, the Arabic term includes the word "upbringing" which means to reside, and this establishment has a social characteristic. The word "socialization" appeared for the first time in English literature in 1828. Psychologists, sociologists and anthropologists were interested in defining the concept of socialization. Among the most famous of these scholars who gave an adequate definition of socialization was James Driver 1964 when he said that it is: "the process through which the individual adapts or conforms to his social environment and becomes a recognized, cooperative and competent member" (Al-Issawy 2000: 261). Whereas Child added in his definition of socialization as: "The overall process by which the individual is directed to develop his actual behavior in a more specific range, which is the usual and acceptable range according to the standards of the group in which he is brought up" (Abu Jado 1998: 77). Parsons defines socialization as "an education process that depends on indoctrination, simulation, and identification with the mental, emotional, and moral patterns of the child and adult, and it is a process that aims to integrate the elements of culture into the personality system, and it is a continuous and endless process" (Al-Katani: 2000: 44). Robert, Don and Jerry view socialization as "the process of teaching beliefs and values, a process that makes the child responsible and a capable member of society" (Al-Damamhoury 2005: 65). And his behavior to be in harmony with what society considers desirable for his current and future roles in society" (Al-Katani 2000: 46). The child is the language of the group and its cultural and civilizational heritage of customs, traditions, social norms and national history, and their sanctity is firmly established in him and he grows up as a member of the group and society. We conclude from the previous definitions that socialization is the process of integrating the child into the general cultural framework surrounding him, and this process may take place directly through parents training their children on socially acceptable models of behavior, or it may take place indirectly through the child imitating the behavior of adults and their imitation of his behavior so that The cultural heritage becomes an integral part of the child's personality (Al-Maaytah 2000).

The third topic: the institutions of socialization and their role in refining the child's personality

Family: The family is the primary institution responsible for the socialization of the child. Its importance is not limited to providing the material needs of the child: such as food, clothing and housing, but extends to providing the emotional

and social aspects. Which determines the language he speaks with others, and it determines how to express his opinions and desires. Christen defines it as: "a set of positions and roles derived from marriage, and distinguishes between marriage and the family, as marriage is an organized mating between men and women, while the family is marriage, to which procreation is added" (Al-Azza 2000: 20). Yodge Cambell defines it as: "a group of two or more people who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption, and live in one place and residence" (Mansor 1999: 42). If we see that the family has an important role in helping the child and providing him with the opportunity to achieve the demands of his physical, mental, emotional and social growth, then the family's knowledge of the nature of the growth process, the factors influencing it, the nature of the developmental stage to which he belongs, his precious needs and the demands of his growth helps it to provide the opportunities and training he needs to achieve his growth demands.

Kindergarten: Childhood is one of the most important stages that a person goes through in his life, as it is a foundational stage on which other stages of development depend, and in which the child needs comprehensive care, but due to women going out to work and the complexity of social life, it was necessary to find institutions that help in the socialization of the pre-school child, such as kindergarten Kindergarten is his extended upbringing path. It also constitutes a significant shift in preparing the child for proper maturity, as it gives him the opportunity to practice all activities that develop his mental, physical and mental skills, and thus prepares him to accept the experiences that are included in the school curriculum later on. Therefore, kindergarten is considered one of the most important institutions of social upbringing and has an important social function in refining the child's personality (Aloush 2022: 503-521). The kindergarten played the primary complementary role of the family in refining the child's personality, as it is an educational institution that receives children between the ages of three and six years. Activities appropriate to the age of the child, with the aim of preparing him for life in general and school life in particular (Al-Zaimi 2006).

The school: After the kindergarten was a link between the house and the community, then the child joins it, and he is almost prepared for that, as provided by his family first, and the kindergarten after that, if he joined it in the field of education and education. Big community. The school is that public institution about which John Dewey said, "The school can change the system of society to a large extent, and it is a work that other social institutions fail to do" (Sawalha; Hawamdeh 1994). The school is an important institution established by the community to undertake the upbringing of young people in the various stages of education. The school is considered one of the institutions that value global civilization. The school is defined as a social institution established by society to meet one of its basic needs, and it imprints its members with a social normalization that makes them good members of society (Turki 1990). The school is the official social institution that carries out the function of education and the transfer of culture to form the child's personality and determine his attitudes, behavior and relationships with society. And reconciling the needs of others, as he deals with school as new leaders, so his interaction and upbringing increase little by little (Shafiq 1985).

Peer group: The peer group is considered one of the most important bodies of upbringing throughout a child's life, but it has a special effect in advanced childhood, during the stages of adulthood, because the peer group provides its members with new standards and values and produces for them more opportunities to interact with others on an equal basis (Al-Julani 1997). Perhaps the first thing that the peer group provides is the individual improvement of morale by providing an atmosphere of fun with each other of independence and freedom more than they receive in their families. The peer group gives its members a set of experiences that the child does not learn, neither within the family, nor the kindergarten, nor even the school. Therefore, friendship has a positive role in the upbringing of the child, as well as a negative one, because he sometimes learns negative things from the children of his peers. Therefore, the peer group is a double-edged sword for the child. It is positive, helps the child to acquire morals and virtues, and leads the child to destruction, corruption and loss (Mutoare 2016).

Conclusion

Social upbringing, in its various institutions, has a primary role in refining the child's personality, as childhood is the most important stage in the formation of the child in terms of physical, mental, psychological and social aspects. The long . The institutions of socialization are considered the most important and inevitable media for the process of upbringing and refining the child's personality due to the importance of these institutions and their complementary role in the socialization of the child.

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