

THEORETICAL BASICS OF THE SOCIALIZATION OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF PARENTAL PROTECTION

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Abstract

Socialization of preschool orphans and children deprived of parental care is an important issue in the field of child development and psychology. The socialization process of these children is very important for the development of their emotional, cognitive and social skills. The theoretical basis of socialization is based on several main theories and approaches: John Bowlby's "Attachment Theory", Albert Bandura's "Social Learning Theory", Urie Bronfenbrenner's "Ecological Systems Theory", Erik Erikson's "Psychosocial Development Theory". These theoretical foundations help design various interventions and programs to support the socialization of orphaned and deprived children. Such programs can help children develop emotional and social skills, form secure attachments and develop healthy social relationships. The problems associated with the socialization of orphans and children deprived of parental care are indeed significant and have many different dimensions. This article may be useful for a deeper understanding of the social development of orphaned children.

Keywords

Family, orphaned children, socialization, theoretical basis of socialization, institutional care.

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1. Introduction

Socialization is the process by which an individual living in a society learns and assimilates moral values, behavioral patterns and a way of looking at the society in which he lives through interaction and human relations. The framework of the socialization process includes individual skills necessary for social life, disciplined behavior, goals and finally, harmony that ensures the integration of individual behavior with the behavior of others. The process of socialization is formed through various social institutions and informal organizations. For example, kindergartens, vocational schools, children and youth organizations, etc. can be shown.

Family is the first institution that plays a decisive role in the formation of social norms and values of personality. Socialization that begins in the family is the basis of the individual's lifelong social relations and social harmony. This process contributes to the development of the child as a healthy individual by ensuring that the child grows up in a safe, loving and supportive environment.

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2. Delays in the socialization of abandoned children

During the child's socialization, if the process of personality formation, acquisition of skills, knowledge and mastering of social roles is distorted or stopped for various reasons, problems arise, the consequences of which are difficult to eliminate. A loving and understanding family environment is essential for a child to meet his emotional needs and develop his social skills. Unfortunately, as a result of wars, epidemics, natural disasters and other various reasons, many children are left without parental care. These children face social, emotional, economic and academic difficulties as they have to live without their parents.

The family is an important framework for the child's development. Because the family is moral and (Eryorulmaz, 1993). The child is under the dominant influence of his mother and father, especially in the preschool period. He learns by watching their positive and negative aspects. He constantly communicates with his parents and other family members. Family can be thought of as a stage where human relationships are exhibited. In this scene, the child observes and experiences human relationships in all their complexities with the environment provided by cultural values, as well as the shelter of compassion and trust necessary for the child's developing personality to be in balance. He acquires all the qualities of agreement, compromise, commitment and cooperation that condition human relations in his home.

A child's relationships with family members play a major role in their personal development and outlook on life. In this context, attitudes and behaviors within the family shape the child's relationships with other people and his attitude to life in general.

Children who are successful in their developmental stages are individuals who grow up in good family relationships. Successful relationships within the family ensure the formation of happy, friendly, depression-free and constructive personalities (Yavuzer, 1999). A loving, trusting and supportive family environment boosts a child's self-confidence and helps them succeed academically, socially and emotionally.

The family also instills in the child the awareness that he is a member of the family and society and lays the foundations of social adaptation. The ability of young people to easily solve their problems during adolescence is highly dependent on positive family relationships in the past. A child who can successfully communicate with his parents in childhood can easily solve his personal problems by maintaining the same friendships during difficult adolescence (Yavuzer, 1999).

3. Concepts related to the socialization of orphaned and neglected children

The study of the problems of socialization of orphans and children deprived of parental care on a conceptual basis began in ancient times. Contradictions and sometimes conflicts can be noticed in the views of ancient thinkers regarding orphan children, including the role of the family and the state in the process of raising children. For example, the ancient thinker *Plato* denied the role of the family in the formation of a child's personality. In his philosophy, human education and the development of the soul were generally perceived as a process that took place under the control of the state. In *The State*, he proposed that the ideal state should take over the upbringing of individuals and argued for the need to limit the influence of families in the process. For him, the upbringing and education of individuals for the benefit of the wider society was at the forefront. Therefore, according to Plato, the family did not play a direct role in the formation of an individual's character.

There is a difference between Aristotle's and Plato's views on this issue. Unlike Plato, Aristotle he valued the role of the family in the formation of an individual's personality as more important, he treated the family as one of the main institutions of society with a leading influence on a person's life. We find about this in his work called "Nicomachos Ethic" (Nicomor's ethics). Aristotle believes in the priority role of the family in socialization and personality formation. The thinker connects sociality first of all with the family: "*historically, the development of society passes from the family to the society and from there to the state, according to its teaching*". Therefore, according to Aristotle, the family plays a key role in the formation of virtue and character of the personality and is of great importance as the main unit of society (Aristotle, 1983).

Concepts and theories containing Aristotle's idea that the evolution of the concept and image of childhood, the differentiation of a person, including childhood, are under the influence of social institutions resulting from the development of society, have begun to develop in a new direction in the new era.

The English philosopher and sociologist Herbert Spencer, "social institutions ensure the transformation of a person who is asocial by nature into a social being capable of joint collective action. The process of socialization is associated with social institutions such as household, ritual, profession, industry and politics. They implement a system of self-organization of joint activity of people. The inclusion of the term "social institution" in the scientific lexicon is connected with the works of K. Marx. In his letter to the Russian writer Pavel Vasilyevich Annenkov dated December 28, 1846, K. Marx noted that "Social institutions are the product of historical development". Marx's works contributed to the study of social institutions by emphasizing the importance of institutional analysis in the social sciences. His focus on class relations and economic structures provides a fundamental framework for understanding social structures. However, earlier in his work "On criticism of Hegel's philosophy of law", he notes that for him "social institutions such as family, state and civil society are not empty abstractions, but social forms of human existence".

In the 19th and 20th centuries, research on social adaptation proved that the direct influence of the family on the child is extremely important. The family environment influences children's emotional, cognitive and social development, laying the foundation for their interaction with the wider society. It is an undeniable fact that children who are deprived of family love and attention have disorders in personality development, cannot adapt to society and have some developmental defects. Because a healthy family is needed to raise healthy individuals.

Emile Durkheim, who is considered one of the founders of sociology, states that the family is the basic unit of society and that the first and most important stage of the socialization process takes place in the family. According to him, the bonds established between family members play a decisive role in the adaptation of the individual to the society and the learning of social norms.

T. Parsons, one of the founders of modern theoretical sociology, societies are complex social systems and these systems are supported by various social institutions with specific functions. According to the functionalist approach, every part of society should be integrated with each other and work in balance. Parsons developed the theory of functionalism within a sophisticated analytical framework and attempted to explain how social change and adaptation occurred. Talcott Parsons, known for his contributions to the development of social action theory and structural functionalism, emphasizes the importance of this factor by highlighting the role of the family in the socialization process.

According to him, the family functions to teach individuals social roles and prepare them for these roles. The family also protects the individual's psychological health by providing emotional support.

According to Parsons, children are socialized and become part of society by learning socially accepted behaviors in the family. Adults are responsible for teaching children the values, norms and behaviors of society and should encourage children to adopt these values. Within the framework of T. Parsons' structural functionality, children are considered “objects of socialization” by adults and their social protest is considered deviant behavior. One of the most important works of Parsons is “The Social System”. In this book, he analyzed the activities and structures of societies and proposed a comprehensive model for understanding the dynamics of social relations (Talcott, 1951).

Austrian neurologist and founder of psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud's theories on the unconscious mind, defense mechanisms and psychosexual development have had a profound impact on psychology, psychiatry and various other fields. Freud's theories have been both influential and controversial. Although many of Freud's ideas have been criticized, his work has deeply influenced the fields of psychology, psychiatry, literature, art and cultural studies. Freud's emphasis on the unconscious mind and the importance of early childhood experiences remain key concepts for understanding human behavior and mental processes. He believes that the family plays a central role in the development of an individual's personality. Especially in early childhood, the relationship between parents and children shapes the unconscious motivations and behaviors of the individual.

Erik Erikson, a German-born American psychologist and psychoanalyst, is known for his theory of human psychosocial development. This theory of Erikson has had a significant impact on psychology, education and human development. His emphasis on the lifelong nature of development and the importance of socio-cultural factors influenced many subsequent theories and practices. Erikson's work plays a key role in understanding the formation of personality and the challenges faced at different stages of life. In the theory of psychosocial development, he emphasizes the importance of the family in the socialization process of the individual: “At each stage of development, individuals perform crucial tasks in interaction with their families and the successful performance of these tasks is of great importance for the formation of a healthy personality”.

Scientists such as Spitz, Bowlby and Aubry have reported in their research on children that the mental health of children who grow up deprived of mother's love is irreparably damaged in the future.

Scientists from various fields have put forward valuable ideas about the role of the family in the process of socialization: known as “Attachment theory” John Bowlby emphasizes that it is important for children to develop a secure relationship with their caregivers for their emotional and social development. He notes that parents should establish a safe and loving relationship with their children, meet their emotional needs and help them develop a sense of confidence (Bowlby, 1951).

One of the founders of symbolic interactionism, George Herbert Mead's emphasis on the importance of social interaction in the formation of personality and behavior remains a key concept in understanding human society. Mead states that the process of socialization begins within the family and that this process is fundamental to the development of an individual's self-concept. According to him, individuals learn social interactions through their families and form their social identities through these interactions.

Anthony Giddens, one of the English sociologists, calls the family – “a group of people directly related to family relations, whose adult members take responsibility for taking care of children” (Gavrov, 2009). The family is responsible for the upbringing of children and adolescents, physical and spiritual development of the personality. Thus, the family affects the life of society, reflects its characteristics, dynamics and contradictions. French demographer Philippe Aries in the middle of the 20th century revealed such a position that childhood is not just a natural universal stage of human development, but a category with different social and cultural content in different periods.

The term “primary socialization” is associated with the organization of activity in a person's immediate environment. This stage of socialization is very important for the child, because it is the basis for the rest of the process of integration into society. The family, where the child gets ideas about the society, its values and norms, dominates the initial socialization. The subjects of socialization are parents, as well as close and distant relatives: they are objects of emotional attachment for children, without which the learning process is difficult. The complex of factors that determine the specific characteristics of primary socialization also determines the material parameters during the teaching of social roles, behavior patterns, social norms and values.

Effective socialization, the successful integration of an individual into various types of communities, is regulated by both external and internal factors, in particular, by the subjective experience of a stable union with a significant social environment. Each individual shares their values and basic ideological positions by being part of certain communities.

4. The result

Thus, socialization is a social process that is a characteristic attribute of childhood and ensures the child's entry into the social environment and adaptation. With the development of this process, norms and values are formed, “adult world” roles are mastered and overall social status is gained in different levels of communities. The success rate and content of socialization have social consequences. Successful socialization is possible only in the family - direct interaction with parents, communication with “significant others”. The result of successful socialization is a person who has the ability to harmonize his world as part of his social existence. The result of unsuccessful, “asymmetrical” socialization is a person who distorts social reality and is unable to adapt and integrate into society. At the same time, one of the reasons for asymmetric socialization of the child is the lack of family as a source of social identity, because initial socialization and initial environment play a determining role in the formation of future personality.

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