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**PARENTS WORKED ABROAD
AND ITS EFFECT ON SOCIALIZATION**

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Chapter I:
Objectives and Concepts of the Study

Introduction:

Certainly, home is the only place where family members find the reassurance, stability, comfort and warmth that they seek and that they may not be able to find elsewhere. Family, which is based on two people-a man and a woman- is in fact the first and most important human institution that can achieve this.

Therefore, marriage was legislated, as marriage is an interpersonal relationship like the rest of human relationships that connects two people, however, it differs from other relationships in being more important because it constitutes the most important societal institution, which is the family.

Thus, the family consisting of a husband and wife “father and mother” is the basis on which the process of socialization is based, which actively contributes to the formation of the identity and personality of the children.

Building a positive integrated human personality capable of action depends on the conditions of socialization based on psychological and social integration in the social educational context of children. Education or socialization that meets the integrated human conditions, as well as the creation of an integrated social, economic, cultural and moral environment, is capable of building of the creative, innovative and rightful person, and on the contrary, the lack of these conditions results in the destruction of the capabilities self-evidence of children.

Importance of the Study:

There is no doubt that the process of socialization is one of the most important processes that influence children in their different life stages, because of its essential role in shaping and integrating their personalities, and it is one of the learning

processes through which children acquire customs, traditions, trends and common values in the social environment where they live. Socialization is carried out through several means, and the family is the most important of these means. Through family, children learn various skills and primary knowledge, and the role of the family in children guidance becomes clear through several methods followed in raising children, and these methods may be sound or not. Each of these methods affects the children's personality and behavior, whether positively or negatively.

Notwithstanding the family, through its role as the most important means of socialization, contributes to the behavior of the children, the social and economic environment in which the family lives also has a significant impact on children. This study also examines the pressures and reasons that compel the “father”, who is the head of the family and one of its most important pillars, to travel to work abroad, leaving his entire family which results in certain behavioral methods that may or may not be consistent with the standards and values that parents wish for their children. The participation of both the father and mother in the socialization of the child is very necessary, as no parent can replace the other, and together they form the power structure in the family through the responsibilities of each of them, and such structure will not be complete if one of the parents abandons its duties, the father's effective participation in socialization is very important for the stability of the child's psyche and behavior.

One of the father's absence situations is where the “mother” assumes the responsibility of the family, or the so-called “Mother-Only Family”, meaning the family in which the mother solely undertakes the socialization of the child. And this

differs from studies of tribes in which children are attributed to the mother, especially anthropological studies.

But despite the absence of the (father) from participating in the socialization, he is still present as a part of the marital family, and this absence is mainly due to economic reasons to make a living. Traveling to work abroad, which is called “labor migration”, leads to the phenomenon of “feminizing the family” i.e. the mother solely undertakes the managing of the family and the socialization of children¹.

However, when we look at the reality of the family in which the father is absent for long periods of time to work / travel abroad, we clearly see the role of the mother, as the role of the father diminishes gradually and the role of the mother and her sense of responsibility towards her home, children and husband increases, and that’s because she tries to make it up for the children by taking all educational roles, such as taking care of them, teaching them, taking them to school, buying their needs, monitoring their behavior and guiding them. This has become clearly common in most societies, especially Arab societies.

Moreover, the time the father spend at home became insufficient to participate in family life and in taking care of the children. ²

Therefore, our knowledge of the father’s roles in socialization may contribute to solving this societal problem. The effective presence of the father in the family would help to establish values and behavioral patterns, taking the father as a role model, reducing the burden on mothers, and most studies that discussed the issue of

¹ Access // <http://Social Sciences, Families Sociology, 2012>

² Muhammad Hassan Ghamri, Child Socialization in Emirates Society, Social Affairs Magazine, Issue Five, Year Two, April 1985, p. 22

socialization focused on the roles of both parents together, and in this study we will focus on the role of the father in children socialization in various educational fields.

Objectives and Questions of the Study:

In general, socialization has become a basic pattern of our social life that we experience in our family life, and in order to achieve a degree of sound socialization in our society, it is necessary to study the changing trends, patterns and behaviors in our social life, through the study of socialization and the relationship between socialization of children in the absence of father to work abroad.

Therefore, it is necessary to study the impact of the father's absence and how his absence/ traveling abroad to meet the basic family requirements affects the sound socialization of his children, and to know the characteristics, components and environmental, economic, social and cultural conditions that directly affect the family through some questions to achieve the study objectives, which are as follows:

1. Do social and economic factors affect the stability of the family?
2. Are there factors that hinder the mother in raising her children in the absence of the father's role?
3. Is there a relationship between the father's absence and children's' abnormal behaviors?
4. Is there a relationship between the father's absence to work abroad and the children's sense of insecurity in their social life?

Study hypotheses:

This study seeks to prove the main hypothesis of the study, which is:

There is an inverse relationship between the absence of the head of the family and its impact on the children's socialization, and to prove a sub-hypothesis of the study, which is:

1. There is an inverse relationship between low economic conditions and lack of opportunities, and fathers traveling to work abroad.
2. There is an inverse relationship between the low level of achievement of the children and the absence of the head of the family.
3. There is a relationship between the mother's suffering from difficult educational problems she faces and the absence of the head of the family to work abroad.
4. There is a direct relationship between abnormal behaviors in children and the absence of father's authority and their sense of security and reassurance.

Study concepts:

1. Socialization:

Linguistic Definition: The word “socialization” is derived from a verb that means “growing up”.³

Philip Mayer defined socialization as: “a process intended to imprint the necessary skills and attitudes that help to perform social roles in different situations.”

According to Mukhtar Hamzah, socialization is: “a process of learning, teaching and education based on social interaction, and aims to provide the individual with behavior, standards, and attitudes appropriate to certain social roles and facilitate the integration in the stages of childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and in old age, and that the individual in its interaction with the members of the group takes and gives in terms of norms, social roles, and psychological and personal attitudes that ultimately result from this interaction⁴.”

The symbolic interactionists highlight the importance of language in the process of socialization, as the child becomes social when it acquires the ability to communicate with, influence and be influenced by others.

Or it is the basic social process through which an individual becomes integrated into a social group by learning their culture and knowing its role in it. By this definition, socialization is a life-long process.

³ Ibn al-Manzur, "Abu al-Fadl Jamal al-Din", Lisan al-Arab, Beirut, Printing and Publishing House, Part 3, 1997, chapter (ن ش أ).

⁴ Salwa AbdulMajeed Al-Khatib, A Contemporary View in Contemporary Sociology, Nile Press for Printing and Publishing, Cairo, 2002, p. 65.2

We can also say that socialization is a learning process based on modifying or changing behavior as a result of exposure to certain experiences and practices, especially with regard to human social behavior, and thus it is the process of social interaction through which a person's behavior is modified to match the expectations of the members of the group to which that person belongs. According to Muray, he defined socialization as the process that takes place through reconciling one's own motives with the demands and interests of others, which is represented in the cultural construction to which the individual is exposed, and the process of socialization varies in one society to another.

Paul Spincer thinks that socialization has several concepts, one of which is related to the process of social education for children, as it instills the values and standards of the group in young people to the extent of their compliance with that group and their participation in it.

It is also a comprehensive process, as it extends from the environment of children to adults where values, skills and standards are inculcated on the one hand and linked to the new social group that enables social conformity⁵ on the other hand.

Objectives of Socialization:

The objectives of socialization differ from one culture to another, but those who are concerned with this field agree on the following objectives:

- Helping the child to make the culture of the community part of the social experiences that the child or adolescent learns at home, school and the environment in which it lives.

⁵ Muhammad Shafiq Zaki, Introduction to Social Psychology, University Office, Alexandria, p. 40

- Achieving the child's independence, i.e. self-reliance and self-confidence by giving the individual the opportunity to express itself, face different life situations, solve problems and participate in decision-making.
- Learning the social norms, values, customs, traditions and controls recognized in the culture of society, and teaching the younger generation what is right and wrong in behavior and life practices to achieve optimal adaptation and harmony with others.
- Instilling the national identity in children according to their abilities and the culture of their society to achieve loyalty/ patriotism to the fullest as the absence of this identity means estrangement because it is the personal privacy of the society through which openness to the culture of other peoples is achieved.
- Instilling ambition in the child to achieve success in life, which is a realistic social requirement emphasized by modern and contemporary education.
- Teaching children their social roles according to the culture of their society to achieve the required adaptation. ⁶

Requirements of Socialization:

The English poet Wordsworth mentioned in one of his poems that a child is a father to the man from a psychological perspective, which means that the experiences of the child's early years have a great impact on its entire subsequent life, but such a definition may not be comprehensive because it is limited to the

⁶ Naim Habib Jainini, *Sociology of Contemporary Education between Theory and Practice*, 2009, Wael Publishing House, p. 242

apparent morphological aspect. The most applicable definition summarizes the following characteristics:

- A child is a growing force, a movement that always moves forward, as Jean Chano says.⁷
- The human personality is an integrated formation consisting of both biological and social factors, and its secret that has been revealed to education is its ability to adapt, direct, modify and discipline by both parents together⁸.
- The child must be of a human nature as explained by (Charles Colley), which is a characteristic unique to humans, as man represents a behavioral category that differs from other creatures⁹.
- Eventually, we conclude that the process of socialization is essential in all societies, and it is the method in which the first characteristics of their personalities are formed. The process of socialization is not a simple process as several elements intervene in it, the most important of which is the presence of the two main family poles, the mother and the father, in the lives of children, and it is also considered a meaningful, continuous and complex social learning process with specific goals and different theories.

This process is necessary for the formation of the child and the development of its conception of itself as a person, especially through the behavior and attitudes of

⁷ Mostafa Fahmy, *The Psychology of Childhood and Adolescence*, Cairo, Egypt Library, p. 7, 8

⁸ Mahmoud AbdulRazek Shafiq et al, *Contemporary Education, its Nature and Basic Dimensions*, Kuwait, Dar Al-Qalam, 1971, p. 27

⁹ Elkin, Frederick, And Gerald Handel, *Child and Society, the process of socialization*, translation, Muhammad Samir Hassanein

others towards that child, as well as by learning how to perform different social roles¹⁰.

2. Family:

Family is defined as the man's family, its clan, and the group bound by common factors¹¹.

Family refers to “groups consisting of the husband and wife and their unmarried children, who reside together in one dwelling.” It is a social group consisting of individuals and members who are related through blood or marriage ties and have many legal, moral and economic rights¹².

Family is defined as: an organized group with interdependent relationships¹³.

In addition, family is “the first institution in socialization, which raise children, influence their lives, and provide them with values and standards in society.¹⁴”

Family is the first cell in the body of society, that is, it is the first axis through which an individual begins the stage of development and grows up¹⁵.

Moreover, Auguste Comte defines family as: “a system of relationships and ties between ages and races¹⁶.”

And we notice that this is a broad definition and includes a set of relationships between the young child and the grown-up man and between the male and the female

¹⁰ Muhammad Atef Ghaith, Dictionary of Sociology, University Knowledge House, pg. 414

¹¹ Al-Wajeez Dictionary, Arabic Language Academy, 2005, p. 66

¹² Ronald. W. Smith Fredrick W. Preston, Sociology An Introduction, New York, ST. Martin`s Press, Inc, P543.

¹³ Coerhard Lenski, Human Societies: An Introduction to Macro Sociology, Sixth Edition, New York, Mc Graw Hill, Inc, 1991, P 55

¹⁴ Ross. J. Eshleman, et al., Sociology An Introduction London Scottfores Man and Company, 1990, P78.

¹⁵ El-Sayed Abdulaaty et al, Family and Society, Alexandria, University Knowledge House, 2006, p. 35

¹⁶ Khalil Ahmed Khalil: Basic Concepts of Sociology, Dar Al-Hadathah, Egypt, 1984, pg. 60

without specifying the nature, foundations and frameworks of the relationships that bring them together.

Bogardus believes that the family is a social group consisting of the father, the mother and one or more children, exchanging love and sharing responsibility, and family raises the children until it enables them to carry out their duty and discipline them to become people who act in a social way, and they form together an economic unit and reside in one dwelling¹⁷.

As for G. Murdoug, family is a social group whose members reside in a common dwelling and cooperate economically¹⁸.

Gorge Allen defines family as an independent unit, linked by blood, living in the same house, and doing collective work.

Gerald R Lesie defined family as the social institution to which our humanity is attributed, and we do not know any other way to raise children than to raise them within the family¹⁹.

Characteristics of Family:

1. Family is the most general and widespread social phenomenon in human society. It is the basis of stability in social life.
2. Family provides its members with security, stability and emotional foundation.

¹⁷ Ihsan Muhammad Al-Hassan, Family, Kinship and Marriage, Dar Al-Tali`a, Beirut (Lebanon) 1981, pp. (11-12)

¹⁸ Gharib Syed Ahmed, El-Sayed Abd El-Ati El-Sayed et al, Sociology of the Family, University Knowledge House 2001, p. 118

¹⁹ Suhair Ahmed Saeed Moawad, Family Sociology, Era of Academic Training, Al-Birr wa Al-Ihsan Association, Curriculum Series

3. Family exercises the rules of social control over its members, and this is done through socialization.
4. Family has a special economic system in terms of consumption and production of individuals and the provision of means of living for individuals¹.

In addition, family is: the institution that carries out the process of teaching and education, which is based on achieving social interaction, and aims to provide the individual with appropriate behaviors, standards and directions for certain social roles that enable it to adapt with its group and socially harmonize with it².

Family is the theatre of interaction in which the individual receives socialization. Its membership in the group and its relationship with them creates roles for that individual and through the performance of those roles it derives its status and social position³.

The concept of family refers to a set of roles and positions acquired through marriage and children. Thus, we conclude that marriage is a preliminary condition for the establishment of the family, and family is a product of marital interaction⁴.

Anthony Giddens defines family as a group of individuals who are bound together by blood ties, marriage or adoption and form an economic unit, and all known societies include some different forms of family⁵.

¹ Hamouda Salima, *Social and Economic Changes, and Their Reflections on Parental Authority, A Field Study for a Ph.D.*, 2014, p. 60

² Hamed Abdulsalam Zahran, *Social Psychology*, Cairo, Dar Allam Books, 1985, p. 243

³ Samia Jaber, *Sociology and the Study of Social Systems*, Alexandria, University Knowledge House, 1998, p. 312

⁴ Mohamed El-Gohary, *Family Sociology, Evolution of the Family Field, Fields of Sociology*, Cairo, Dar Al-Maaref, 1984, p. 239

⁵ Anthony Giddens, *Sociology*. London, Polity Press, 1997, p582.

3. Role:

The term “role” is used in sociology as a manifestation of social construction on a particular social situation characterized by a set of personal qualities and activities, subject to a more or less normative assessment by those who are in the situation and by others.

Role refers to the position occupied by an individual in society by virtue of its age, gender, place of birth, social position/ status, occupation or education¹.

Ahmed Zaki Badawi defined role in the lexicon of social sciences terms as “the expected behavior of the individual in the group and the dynamic aspect of the individual’s position, while the position refers to the individual’s position in the group, the role refers to the behavior model required by the position, and the behavior of the individual is determined in the light of its expectations and the expectations of others from that individual, and these expectations are influenced by the individual and others’ understanding of the rights and duties related to the social position, and the limits of the role include those actions that the group accepts in light of the levels of behavior in the common culture².

- Role requirements, which are the expectations of others about a person’s performance of a particular role in a situation.
- Role expectations, which are the expected and desired behavior associated with a particular role.

¹ Salma Mahmoud Gomaa, How to work with groups, University Library, Alexandria, 2000, p. 37

² Ahmed Zaki Bader, A Dictionary of Social Sciences Terms, Lebanon Library, Beirut, 1993, p. 395

- Role performance, which is the way a person performs its role in a particular situation¹.

As for "Abdulmajid Salmi" he defined role in the Dictionary of Psychological Terms as "a set of patterns of individual behavior, representing the dynamic appearance of a position, and based on the related rights and duties, in other words, the role is determined on the basis of certain requirements that are reflected in people's expectations of the behavior of the individual who occupies a position in certain situations."²

It is an element of social interaction and here it refers to a repetitive pattern of acquired actions performed by a particular person in an interaction situation.

Ralph Linton believes that position is the set of rights and duties and that the role is the dynamic manifestation of position, so to follow these rights and duties means to perform the role³.

Role is a model centered around some rights and duties and is specifically linked to position within a particular group or social situation. The role of a person in any situation is determined by a set of expectations embraced by others as embraced by the person itself⁴.

4. Role Conflict:

It is the inconsistency between two or more roles that the individual is expected to play in a particular situation, and then the performance of one role intervenes with

¹ Syed Ali Sheta, Role Theory and Appearance Perspective of Sociology, Ish'aa Artistic Press, Alexandria, 1999 - p. 122

² Abdulmajid Salmi et al, A Dictionary of Psychology Terms, Dar Al-Kitab Al-Masry, Cairo, 1998, p. 107

³ The study of man, New York : Appelton - Centuoy, PP - 113 -.4

⁴ Muhammad Atef Ghaith, ibid, p 360

or conflicts with another role. However, this conflict situation does not take long because it is possible to face the conflicting requirements without much difficulty or it may become an ongoing problem for the life of the individual¹.

Hunt (1967) sees that the conflict of roles is the individual's performance of a number of social roles, and there may be some confusion, difference and conflict between these roles.

The role conflict is aimed at the amount of psychological pressure that the individual is exposed to in performing a role. The pressures may reach a degree that hinders the individual from performing in an acceptable manner, and in this case, it becomes necessary to search for a solution to this conflict².

It is also the conflict arising from the contradiction between the roles that the individual has to play in its social environment.

It is a situation in which the individual in a particular role realizes that it faces variant expectations.

Thus, from the previous definitions, we conclude that the conflict of roles is “the inability of the individual to bring two or more roles into agreement, as one of them affects the performance of the other role³.”

There are sources of role conflict:

¹ Muhammad Atef Ghaith, *ibid*, 4, 358 p

² Hamed Abdulsalam Zahran, *Studies in Mental Health and Psychological Counseling*, Alam Al Maktaba, Cairo, 2003, p. 171

³ Somaya Ben Amara, *The Conflict of Roles and Its Impact on the Professional Compatibility of University Center Students*, *Journal of Social Sciences*, a special issue on the struggle at work. p 7

1. Role conflict that comes from one person: This type of conflict occurs when the individual is exposed in its environment to conflicting or contradictory expectations.
2. Role conflict that comes from more than two people: This type of conflict occurs when an individual faces conflicting requirements from two or more people at the same time.
3. Role conflict resulting from a conflict between the requirements of the role and personal values: It occurs when the values and beliefs of the individual conflict with the expectations required of that individual in a particular task.
4. Role conflict resulting from the multiple roles of the individual: This type of conflict occurs when the individual has more than one role and these roles conflict with each other¹.

As for the causes of the conflict of roles, there are many, mainly:

- The individual's awareness of itself that it performs two or more roles, both of which are suitable for some situations and not suitable for some others.

Conflict may be inherent in expectations for the different roles of one and the other².

Multiple roles conflict arises when a conflict occurs between two or more roles, where the performance of expectations related to one role leads to the inability to achieve the expectations associated with the other role.

¹ Abdulsalam Abu Qahfa, Lectures on Organizational Behavior, Alexandria, 2001, pg. 195

² Hamed Abdulsalam Zahran, *ibid*, p171

One role may require more than one behavior that may arise from the multiple behavioral methods required for the role, and this situation is called the conflict of multiple demands for the role¹.

Role conflict effects:

- It may negatively affect the personality and create many problems, even some types of psychological disorders.
- The conflict of roles is a phenomenon that reflects the problem of disintegration in the social structure and the lack of harmony between people, especially at the family level, and this appears more between spouses in cases of divorce and the transfer of both roles to one of the parents in education and bearing social and financial responsibilities and also with the death of one of the spouses or if one of them travels and resides away from the family, leaving burdens on the other spouse.
- An individual may give up a role in favor of another role².
- When a conflict arises between two or more roles, so that the performance of expectations related to one of the roles leads to the inability to achieve the expectations associated with the other role.

Social Alienation:

Alienation:

¹ Kamel Alwan Al-Zubaidi, Social Psychology, Dar Al-Warqa, Jordan, 2003, p. 167

² Radi Al-Waqfi, Introduction to Psychology, Dar Al-Shorouk, Amman, 2003, pg. 710

The term alienation has multiple uses, differing according to the field of study, and it is being widely used nowadays in philosophy, law and psychiatry, as well as its use in sociology and economics. Hegel was the first to process this term and it became commonplace in German idealist philosophy after it was developed by the Hegelians¹.

Credit goes to Karl Marx in turning it into a tool of interpretation in sociological investigations.

Although Marx used the concept of alienation in his religious and political analyzes, using this concept in analyzing the work and discussing its division gave it its value and led to its spread in the social sciences in general.

In the interpretation of alienation, Marxism holds that some individuals are alienated from their work for objective reasons inherent in the relations of production and the class system of domination, which leads to their separation from work or its product, and at the same time leads to their alienation from nature and themselves².

Parental absence:

The father's absence due to traveling for a year or more. The father is not just an economic or social member, most important thing is his psychological and spiritual presence in children's lives.

The issue of the father's absence and staying for a long time away from his children is a serious issue and has a great impact on losing parental control especially that the child in its early life does not know or distinguish between good and evil, right and wrong, but has an innate motive towards obedience to those who guide it.

¹ H. Marcuse Eros and Civilization. Boston : The Beacon Press, 1955, Ff

² Muhammad Atef Ghaith, Dictionary of Sociology, University Knowledge House 2006, p. 18

When the child doesn't find this directive authority monitoring its actions, it grows bewildered and weak of will and character.

Father authority protects the family from many family educational problems¹.

The absence of the father due to travel is considered the third most important cause of social problems in society after divorce, or the death of the father.

The economic factor is the first reason that pushes an individual to emigrate or travel, and the other reason is searching for income in order to keep pace with the requirements of life and the future, and there is no doubt that its absence affects their psychological structure, which exposes the children to a state of estrangement, and thus they are more likely to deviate from the right path².

If the child grows up without parents, this will affect its physical and mental development, and this represents an impact on the child's future.

Losing one or both parents has negative effects on the child's behavior due to the disturbances that occur in the child's life.

The researchers unanimously agreed on the importance of having parents beside their children, and this was evident in that children who received a degree of love, praise and encouragement in their lives reached prestigious positions and high levels in social life, unlike children who were deprived of their parents, who feel isolated from society³.

¹ Rafaida Ibrahim Hassan, *The Stubborn Behavior of a Sample of Absent Father's Sons*, Institute of Higher Studies for Childhood, Ain Shams University, p. 18

² Naglaa Fathi Abdel Qader El-Sayed, *Father's absence and juvenile delinquency*, Master's thesis (unpublished) Faculty of Graduate Studies, Ain Shams University, 2010

³ Dr. Ali Al-Qaimi, *Family and Marriage Issues*, Beirut, first edition, 1999

Previous Studies

Previous studies:

First: Arabic Studies:

First study:

The study of Esaad Abduladhim Al-Banna, fathers' travel and its relationship to children's alienation (a comparative study of children residing with their parents).

The study aimed to identify the extent of alienation among children of traveling fathers compared to their peers of university students with resident fathers.

The study sample consisted of (196) male and female students from the Faculty of Education - Mansoura University.

Study results::

1. Children of traveling fathers are more alienated than children of existing fathers.
2. Children of traveling parents (father and mother together) are more alienated than children of a traveling parent (father only).
3. Female children feel more alienation than males in case the fathers travel¹.

¹ Esaad Abdul-Azim Al-Banna, The travel of fathers and its relationship to the alienation of children, Mansoura University, College of Education, Scientific Journal, Volume No. 13, Issue No. 2, 361, 320 p.

Second study:

The study of Sultan Al-Awaidah "The relationship between parental socialization methods and some personality traits and compatibility among a sample of primary school students".

The study aimed to identify the impact of the methods that parents follow in raising their children from the primary stage on some of their personality traits.

The study included (102) primary school students, including (51 males, 51 females), their ages ranged between 9 and 12 years, using the Parental Socialization Methods Questionnaire (prepared by Devereaux et al.), and a personality test for children (prepared by Thorpe and Clark), translated by Atiyah Hana.

The results showed that girls were higher than boys in personal adjustment ($T = 2.8$ with a significance of 0.01), while there were no differences between them on social adjustment, as girls were higher than boys in the dimensions of parental socialization, which is punishment ($T = 2.45$ with a significance of 0.01) and control ($T = 1204$ with a significance of 0.001), while there were no differences between them in support and claim².

Third study:

² Sultan Al-Awaidah, The relationship between parenting methods and some personality traits and compatibility, Journal of Contemporary Psychology and Human Sciences, 2001, Minia University, No. 1, (pp. 187-223)

The study of Fouad Muhammad Hadiya, “A study of the methods of socialization as perceived by a sample of mothers and their relationship to children’s perception of acceptance.”

The study aims to identify the methods of socialization, as perceived by the mother and according to the arrangement of the child within the family.

The study sample included (100) students in the preparatory stage and their mothers) and used the primary data form, and tested the methods of socialization as perceived by the mother.

The results showed that there were no significant differences between the methods of socialization used by the mother with an average level and those used by the mother with a high educational level, and there were no significant differences between the methods of normal socialization and the methods of abnormal socialization in their relationship to the size of the family, and there were no significant differences between the methods of socialization as perceived by the mother and the ranking of the child within the family³.

³ Fouad Mohamed Hadiya, Study of Socialization Methods as Perceived by a Sample of Mothers and Their Relationship to Children's Perception of Acceptance, Journal of the College of Education, Assiut University, 1996, No. (2), pp. 365-323

Fourth study:

Study: Lulwa Hamada, Al-Hussein Abdulmoneim, "The trends of socialization among mothers in Kuwaiti society". A comparative study of the extent and direction of change across different time periods.

The study aimed to know the social socialization trends of a sample of mothers in Kuwaiti society and to identify their perspective of the matter of socialization in raising their children.

The study included (160) people with an average age of (27,92 ? 13 years), (175) people with an average (28,10 ? 12 years) and used the socialization scale.

The results showed that males over 40 years are higher than females over 40 years in terms of tolerance (t = 2092), acceptance (t = 6018) and development of independence (t = 3,48), equal treatment (t = 2.35).)⁴

⁴ Lulwa Hamada, Al-Hussein Abdulmoneim, (Trends of socialization among mothers in Kuwaiti society), a comparative study of the extent and direction of change across different time periods) Journal of Contemporary Psychology and Human Sciences, Minia University, No. 1, (p. 269, 332).

Fifth study:

Study: Muhammad Abdulmajeed Fleifel, "Fear of success and its relationship to some methods of socialization".

The study aimed to reveal the fears of success among some females and males and its relationship to methods related to their socialization.

The study included (296) persons between the ages of (24-36) years, and the scale of fear of success and the scale of parental treatment were used in socialization.

The results showed that females are higher than males in the fear of success ($T = 308$ with a significance of 0.001) and the urban group was higher than the rural group in the fear of success ($T = 2.52$ with a significance of 0.01) (while there are no significant differences in the fear of success between urban females and urban males, urban and rural females, while the urban females were higher than the rural males in the fear of success ($t = 4093$) and the urban males were higher than the rural males in the fear of success ($t = 3.80$) and there is a negative relationship between the fear of success and independence ($r = -0.16$, with a significance of 0.01), there is no significant correlation between fear of success, excellence and superiority⁵.

⁵ Abdul Majeed Fleifel, "Fear of success and its relationship to some methods of socialization," Journal of the College of Arts, Menoufia University, No. 27, (1994, pp. 307, 265).

Sixth study:

Study: Fatima Muhammad Al-Husseini "Practice of Self-Psychology and Psychosocial Adjustment for Students of Single Parental Families".

The study aims to highlight the incompatible psychological and social effects of students resulting from deprivation of the role of the father, whether within the family or at school, and the pressures that affect their psychological and social compatibility.

This study was conducted on (24) male and female parental orphan students and their ages ranged from 9 to 12 years. The psychosocial adjustment scale was used in this study, in addition to a preliminary data form and all kinds of professional interviews.

The study proved that the professional intervention using the psychological approach in favor of the individual has a positive effect in achieving a degree of psychological and social compatibility for the parental orphan students⁶.

⁶ Fatima Al-Husseini, (The Relationship Between Self-Psychology and Psychosocial Adjustment for Students of Single Parental Families) PhD Thesis - Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University, 1991, pp. 115, 118.

Seventh study:

Study: Yusuf Abdulsabour (personal and social adjustment of children of parents who are working abroad and its relationship to their academic achievement).

This study aims to identify the differences and the correlative relationship between personal adjustment, social adjustment, and academic achievement among male and female adolescents of children of working abroad parents and non-working abroad parents.

The sample of the study consisted of 580 male and female students from the first grade of secondary schools, of whom 250 male and female students were children of working abroad parents and 330 of non-working abroad parents.

The results showed the following:

1. There are statistically significant differences at the level of 0.01 between the average scores of both male and female children of non-working abroad parents, and the average scores of both male and female children of working abroad parents in all study variables in favor of the children of working abroad parents.
2. There are statistically significant differences between the average scores of the children of working abroad parents in the social adjustment as a function of 0.05 and academic achievement as a function of 0.01 in favor of the female adolescents⁷.

Second: Foreign Studies:

⁷ Yusuf Abdulsabour (personal and social adjustment of children of parents who are working abroad and its relationship to their academic achievement), Master's Thesis in Education (Mental Health), Imam Muhammad bin Saud University, 1984, p. 185.

In this field, there's a scarcity of foreign studies, as parents do not have to travel outside their country to work, unlike developing societies, including Egypt, where most of families suffer from limited income, which forces them to travel abroad to improve the standard of living.

First study:

A study by Rosen, Karen & Rothbaum, Fred. The effect of the nature of parental care on the sense of security, 1993.

This study aims to identify the behavior of parents' care and attention to their children and the impact of that care and attention on the children and their sense of security and tranquility in their social life.

The study consisted of (62) children, whose parents were watched, individually, to assess their care and concern for children through different procedures and situations to determine the extent of the impact of parental care on children and the use of appropriate measures.

Study results:

Parents' attention and care for their children and providing them with love and affection gives them a sense of security more than children who did not receive care, attention and love from their parents and suffered from their neglect, which affected their social behavior and their sense of insecurity⁸.

⁸ Rosen, Karen & Rothbaum, Fred (1993): Quality of Parental Caregiving and Security of Attachment, Development Psychology. (29), (2), (358-367).

Second study:

The study of Robert, John et al 1996., "The relationship between the nature of parental attachment and the emergence of depressive symptoms in adults."

This study focused on revealing the nature of the relationship between children and parents in their social lives and the emergence of depressive symptoms in adults and their low educational achievement.

The study sample consisted of (144) students, including 88 males and 56 females.

Study results:

There is a relationship between not enjoying an intimate relationship with both parents and the trend towards educational and achievement imbalance, as well as a low level of self-esteem, which is directly related to the increase in symptoms of depression⁹.

⁹ Roberts, et al (1996): Adult Attachment Security and Symptoms of Depression, Journal of Personality and Social Psychology Vol (70), No (2).

Third study:

Cohn, 1990) study (The mother-child relationship in the first six years and its impact on the child's social competence at preschool")

The study focused on revealing the relationship between the child's social competence according to the study, and whether the parents' relationship thus affects the child's adaptation in preschool and school.

The study was conducted on a sample of children (89) in Virginia city, 42 of whom are males and (47) are females, their ages ranged between (5.5 - 5.6) years.

The ages of the mothers of these children ranged between (21-44) years. Four tools were used: parental interviews, kindergarten observation card, children's cognitive abilities tests and assessments of children's behavior in the first year of school.

The results showed a strong correlation between the presence of the mother and her attachment to the child and its social competence, as well as a relationship between the parents and the social adjustment of the child, where the behavior of aggression and negativity was noticed in the non- stable families during the growing-up stage¹⁰.

¹⁰ Cohn, Deborah (1990) child – Mother Attachment of six years old social competence at preschool, child Development, P. 6

Fourth study:

Mohanraj, R, and Lath Study, 2005 India

Study title: Perceived family environment and its relationship to compatibility and academic achievement.

Study Objectives: To know the relationship between the family environment, home adjustment and academic achievement in adults.

Study Methodology: The researcher used the descriptive analytical method.

The study sample consisted of (195) adolescents, their ages ranged between (14, 15, 16) years.

The study relied on the family environment scale, the Moos scale 1986 was used to describe the family social environment), the examination of the actual preferred family environments and the Bell questionnaire (modified for compatibility in 1962).

The most important results of the study were: There is a significant relationship between specific factors of the family environment related to family adjustment and academic achievement. The majority of the sample described their families as stable, organized and achievement-oriented¹.

¹ Mohanraj, R, and Lath. (2005). Perceived family environment in relation to adjustment and academic achievement. V5 PP..

Chapter II

(Theoretical Introduction to the Study)

- Social Learning Theory
- Social Role Theory
- Social Action Theory.
- Symbolic Interactions Theory.

Socialization Theories

The scientific theory has a distinguished status at any scientific research whether being a part of the scientific or social studies. In fact, the theory is a deductive ideology, being in harmony with a phenomenon or a group of harmonious phenomena, consisted of a conceptual framework, concepts and theoretical issues. In this view, we will try to apply this matter to Fathers' working abroad and how this affects the socialization of their children.

1) Social Learning Theory:

Learning is the fundamental basis of social learning theory and the man, dignified by Allah, is the best creature able to learn and needs more of learning which is useful in its life on the consideration that it is a continuous and permanent process, especially in the socialization process, being considered by the supporters of such theory as that side of learning, interested in the individual social behaviors . It is a process of learning (socialization) because it includes changes and habituation in the behavior due to exposure to certain practices and experiences. The institutions of

socialization use some means and methods for achieving learning whether intentionally or unintentionally.

Under this theory, the socialization is an educational pattern, helps the individual perform its social roles. From the point of this theory, the social evolution is occurring by the same method used in learning other skills. The supporters of this theory give great importance for enhancing the social learning process like (Dolard) and (Miler) who adopt the opinion that the individual behavior changes due to the pattern of enhancement used for fostering the behavior.

The social development according to this theory occurs by the same method used in leaning other skills and the supporters of this theory give more importance to the role played by enhancement in the individual social learning, which changes according to the pattern of enhancement in the behavior. Both of Dolard and Miler adopt the view that enhancement alone is not sufficient for interpreting the learning or some behaviors appearing suddenly from the child.

The concept of observational learning model depends on the assumption that the man is affected by the orientations of others¹.

Although both of Bandora and Walter approved the principle of enhancement in enforcing the behavior, they declare that enhancement alone is not sufficient for interpreting the learning or some behaviors appearing suddenly from the child².

¹ Hader Maki: Sociology, Electronic Blog Archive, 22 December, 2013.

Thus, the socialization in itself is a learning process, because it includes an expression or amendment in the behavior due to the exposure to some certain experiences and practices and while practicing the socialization process, the institutions of socialization use some known means and methods for achieving learning. Upon the learning theory, the social naturalization is the limited side of learning, interested in the social behavior for man or it may be considered as a type of learning contributing in enabling the man to play certain social roles.

Also this theory states that the development occurs for children in the same way at which they learn other skills, by seeing the actions, done by their father and mother and the attempts to imitate them. There is no doubt that the general principles of education like enhancement, punishment, determination, and discrimination play principal roles in the socialization³.

The behavior which finishes with reward is greatly supposed to be repeated in other situations similar to the situation at which the behavior was rewarded, and the behavior finishing with punishment inclines to stop.

Bnadora views that the people develop their hypotheses about the types of behaviors that will lead them to reach their objectives. The acceptance or refusal of these hypotheses depend on the results of the behavior like reward and punishment; most of learning occurs by monitoring the behaviors of others and observing the results of their deeds. In this theory, we don't learn only from the previous actions, but we also learn full models of behaviors.

² Abulhamid Nashawani : "A reference mentioned previously", pp 80.

³ Falah Shafik: Fundamentals of Psychology, Amman 1998 Pp 65

Thus, we will not only learn the models of behavior, but we also will learn the rules which are considered as the basis of behavior.

The observational learning model depends on the assumption that the man as a social being is affected by the orientations, feelings, conducts and behaviors of others and thus man can learn by observing their responses and imitating them. This assumption has a very educational importance, taking into consideration that learning in its basic concept is a social process.

Bandura suggests at least three results for observational learning:

1) Learning new behaviors: Through observation, the person can learn new behaviors from the model; when the model performs new response that can't be imitated by the observer and the behavior of the observer is not affected by real models or the living models.

2) Abstention and appearance : The process of observing the behaviors may occur if the observer found negative or unpleasant consequences due to indulging in this behavior. Observing the behaviors of others may lead to the contrary or the appearance of some restricted responses, especially when the model does not encounter any bad or unpleasant consequences due to its observation.

3) Facilitation: Observing the behaviors of the learning model may lead to facilitating the appearance of some responses as an outcome of the behavioral observation, that it learned previously, but did not use. The behavior of the model helps the observer remember responses similar to those performed by the model. Thus, using the responses in similar

situations becomes more recurrent by the child who learnt some co-operative responses but did not practice them and may perform when observing some children engrossed in cooperative behavior¹.

The social learning theory indicates four stages of instructional learning as follows:

- 1) The stage of arousing the interest: To arouse the interest is a principal requirement in the learning process. The results of the studies reached the fact that we pay our attention to the high level models and the characteristics of students specify the range of their attention paid to some models, in addition to the characteristics of the students and their model. The incentives play an important role in arousing the interest and finally the degree of the model's perfection and complicity shows to what extent the process of arousing the interest will last.
- 2) Reservation stage: The observational learning occurs by communication and adjacency. The two important adjacent events are represented in paying attention to the performance and this performance to be represented in the learner's memory. The observers retain their behaviors better than those who observe while they are engrossed in other matters.
- 3) Reproduction stage: At this stage, both of the verbal and visual coding in the memory give instructions to the real performance of the behaviors, acquired recently. It is reached that the observational learning is more

¹ Atouf Mahmoud: "An introduction to social psychology", Daru Al Nashr, 1981 pp 82-83.

accurate when it follows the representation of the behavioral role in mental training.

4) Motivation stage: The acquired behavior shall be represented and imitated by observing the others when it is motivated. When the behavior is punished, it will not be repeated².

2) Role Theory

Ralf Linton says, “Social Role means the status constituting a group of rights and duties and the role is the dynamic aspect of such status . Following these rights and duties means performing the role”. From the view point of Linton the role includes the orientations, values and behaviors dictated by the society to the persons who occupy certain positions. Kotol defines the role as : “A series of conditional responses, internally in conformity with one of the parties in the social situation, representing the pattern of attention in the set of others’ conditional responses which are internally in conformity in the same level with that situation.”

Thus, on the basis of this theory, we can say that the role is the result of self-interaction or interaction towards others and the trends towards the self is the basis upon which the idea of role has depended.

The role is acquired by the socialization which is greatly affected by the circulating cultural criteria, and affected by the individual experience of the person, so the Role theory tried to have interests in the human behavior in the complicated image upon which the consideration shall form.

¹ Atouf Mahmoud: A previous reference, pp 83.

The requirements necessary for the performance of a certain role shall emerge from the cultural standards, which the individual faces when performing any competent role inside that regulation, with specifying a group of customs related to a certain social status. The roles played by the father and mother in the family are of those specified in the light of the social standards being clarified previously in the duties. Amongst the concepts related to role theory, we find the ambiguity of the role, which is not to acknowledge of the location and status of these roles at the map of social relations and not to determine the extent of accepting or refusing them by the society¹.

The integration in the roles occurs when each individual plays its role automatically without any difficulty and to be performed in the expected way. The importance of integration becomes clear in the small groups like the family, whereas the more the roles became integrated and consistent inside the family, the more it becomes stable and more efficient in performing its functions².

Thus, we can say that any defect in the performance by the children or in their behavior is due to the roles ambiguity or roles mutuality which may be due to the absence of one of the parents and the other parent takes its status, which may lead to the misunderstanding of the duties of the son and his

¹ Salwa Othman Al Seddieky: "Fundamentals in the method of working with the individual cases in the social service, Alexandria, 1998 p.275.

² Salwa Othman Al Seddieky: A previous reference, p276.

social functions and this reflects in turn to the other fields like his academic attainment in what is called the roles conflict.

The social role is a typical succession for actions acquired by learning and performed by an individual in an interactive situation. The social standing relates to certain role or roles, performed by the individual who constitutes this standing. The social role of somewhat standing determines the rights and duties related to that standing and helps the person determine its expectations from the individuals treating with him based on its standing³.

The social role constitutes a set of total cultural styles, related to a certain standing and the social status is a group of rights and duties, and the role is the dynamical aspect of the status and in order to perform and adhere to these rights and duties you must perform the role. From the view point of Linton, the role includes the orientations, values and behaviors dictated by the society to each person or to all the persons who occupy certain standings. The role is an outcome of interactions between the self and others and the orientations towards the self is the basis on which the role idea depended and it is acquired by the socialization and being affected much by the dominant cultural standards and the personal experience of the individual⁴.

The social action has all the types of human behavior, being motivated and orientated by the meanings found in the life of the performer of the action (actor), who is the only person able to realize and internalize them. The performer of the action (actor) may be an individual, a group, an organization or a society⁵.

We also note that the social action constitutes all the types of human behavior, governed by the meanings and through which we can communicate and interact with others and we can deduct from it the following factors:

³ Ibrahim Othman, principles of sociology, publications of Al Qes University,

⁴ Saleh Abu Gado: "Psychology of the Socilization", Amman 2002,p 102.

⁵ Ahmed Zaid: "The sociology between clasicaal and critical trends", Cairo, Dar Alma`aref 1984, pp114.

1. The social action is governed by the cultural meanings, surrounded the performer of the action (actor) ; it is an objective thing, not subjective.
2. In general, the individual or the actor who performed of the social action is the person who internalize the meanings (introjection), which means that they do not constitute a mandatory pressure according to the opinion adopted by Durkehim regarding the collective conscience.
3. The performer of the action (actor) shall not be an individual only and it may be a group or a society and this means that the process of interaction is not simple, and it may be complicated through not only by the number of the interacting parties, but by the total meanings and symbols, governing the process of interaction.
4. The meanings do not determine the behavior, but they play the role of the instructor; there is no casual or inevitable relationship between the meanings and the behavior as a result.
5. The meanings are not possessed by one actor, but others participate in doing them¹.

The social behavior involves cultural, social and personal elements, whereas the children can acquire the different social roles through their relationships with individuals influential in their lives: (Mother, father, brothers and sisters). The process of acquiring the social roles in general is not only a process of knowledge, but it is emotional correlation which provides the factors of social learning and acquiring the social roles through:

¹ Guy Rocher: Introduction ala sociology generale, opcit ppia- 20

- Sympathy with influential persons surrounding the child and this refers to the child's ability to envisage the feelings and emotions of a person in a certain situation.
- The child's incentives and motives for learning: The child inclines to behave in the manner, expected in usual by its parents and try to avoid what they dislike.
- Child's feeling of safety and tranquility: This feeling makes the child more defiant in trying to perform the different social roles, especially in playing and each individual has a role, considered as social status going in line with the role it performs¹.

Johnson states, "The socialization is a process of learning, through which the individual learns how to perform certain roles". The social role is a typical succession for actions, acquired by learning and performed by an individual in an interactive situation; each role relates to the social standing of the individual. For example when speaking about the social role of the father or son, we find that the role of father is represented principally in giving instructions and guidelines and the role of the son is to listen and respect its father, on the basis of the social standing of each of them. Consequently, through the social roles the individuals will be able to arrange their expectations, behaviors and the styles of their

¹ Mohamed Mohamed Naeimah: "The socialization and the features of personality", Scientific culture House for printing and Publishing, Alexandria, 2002, pp 95, 97.

behaviors and this gives their actions the social pattern under the Weber's concept¹.

The role is renewed based on the criteria adopted by the individuals. The wife and husband begin their marriage while having ideas acquired previously on how the husband should be and how the wife should be and this involves two aspects:

1. To have a certain trend on the status of the life partner or its standing in the new organization.
2. To have a certain idea on how to determine the action or the role to be played by the individual, and what he/she should do as a member in the family.

The concept "role" is used here in two ways:

First: To represent the behavior in whole according to the agreeable standards at a certain position.

Second: To indicate or refer to the different behavioral requirements of the position or the standing because the expected behavior shall become a role. The importance of these two concepts about the role is that both of husband and wife have expanded circle of duties specified to them by criteria².

3) Social Action Theory:

Definition of the Social action: "It means all types of human behavior, motivated by the cultural meanings, values and criteria in the environment of the one who performs the action (Actor) . They are the meanings that the actors realize and depend on while motivating and directing their behaviors."

¹ Aziza Kharazi: "Maximilina Weber and the sociology of development", the civilized dialogue journal, issue No 2368, 2008 pp 83.

² Sanaa Al Kholi: "Family and family life". University Knowledge home, 2000, pp196, 198.

Parsons views that the social action refers to all types of human behavior, motivated and orientated by the meanings existing in the life of the actor who internalizes them¹.

Thus, the social action from the view point of Parsons involves all the types of social behavior, being motivated and directed by the meanings existing in the life of the performer of the action, which are realized and internalized by him/her and the performer of the action may be an individual, group, organization or a society.

We also note that the social action constitutes all the types of human behavior, governed by the meanings and through which we can communicate and interact with others and we can deduct from it the following factors:

1. The social action is governed by the cultural meanings, surrounded the performer of the action (actor) ; it is an objective thing, not subjective.
2. In general, the individual or the performer of the social action is the person who internalize the meanings (introjection), which means that they do not constitute a mandatory pressure according to the opinion adopted by Durkehim regarding the collective conscience.
3. The performer of the action shall not be an individual only and it may be a group or a society and this means that the process of interaction is not simple, and it may be complicated through not only by the number of the interacting parties, but by the total meanings and symbols, governing the process of interaction.

¹ Ahmed Zaid, "The sociology between the classical and critical tends", Daru Al Ma`aref,pp 114.

4. The meanings do not determine the behavior, but they play the role of the instructor; there is no casual or inevitable relationship between the meanings and the behavior as a result.
5. The meanings are not possessed by one actor, but others participate in doing them¹.

Social Action Theory:

Social Action Theory is the most important trend, branched from the social behaviorism and from the objective side it was an independent response to the same means led to the appearance of multiple behaviorism and symbolic interactions, so it represents basically a theoretical solution for the general issues at which the behaviorism engrossed in general.

Amongst the works affected the social action theory, we can find the discussions by Maximilina Weber, Charl Manheim, Robert Makigher, Florian Znaniker and Talcott Parsons.

This theory is based on the earlier refusal of radical behaviorism and stressing the individual meaning in the situation of interaction, with reference to the importance of studying it in the light of the values of the persons and their expectations to the responses of others. The human behavior shall be studied through the behaviors conducted by persons in situations, which are culturally limited and in certain patterns of social relationships, and this made the supporters of this trend give the

¹ Ahmed Zaid, "The sociology between the classical and critical tends", Daru Al Ma`aref, pp 114

terminology of “Social Action Theory” to their attitudes to evade using the idea of behavior¹.

This theory looks at the social action as being the principal unit of the research.

This action acquires the (socialism) attribute when the intention in directing the actor or actors of the behavior is available. This means that the interaction is the context during which the personality develop².

The actor is not conditioned to be an individual, whereas it may be a group of individuals, an organization or a society. It may be any being, whose behavior may be interpreted in the light of the meanings included in its deeds. Parsons stresses that the analysis of the social action must be performed in the framework of the bilateral relationship between the action and the situation; taking into consideration the external environment and the subjectivity of the actor³.

Elements of the social action:

Parsons enumerated the elements of each social action as follows:

- Actor: The person who performs the action whether an individual or a group.
- Situation: The surrounded area at which the actor performed the action, including the physical social issues related to the actor.
- Symbols: The means through which the actor becomes related to different elements inside the situation including abilities, chosen for achieving its goals.

¹ Guy Rocher: Introduction ala sociology generale, opcit ppia- 20

² Mead Mind, self and society 1934.

³ Ali Gharbi: “Sociology and Bilateral theories (Traditional- Modern), Mentouri University, Qusantaniah, Morocco 2007, p85.

- Rules, criteria and values: They govern the orientation of the actor inside the situation.

Sub-patterns of social action

In Parson's view any action has four sub-patterns and each pattern is related to one of four functions of the action. These sub-patterns of social action are as follows:

- ◀ The organic pattern (Biological): Its function is to achieve the adaptation, through organizing the relationships with the physical world at which the person adopts, controls or reconstitutes.
- ◀ The personality pattern: Its function is to achieve the goal. It is a tool by which the general category can achieve its objectives.
- ◀ The social pattern: Its function is to achieve the integration through the role played in the society.
- ◀ The Cultural pattern: Its function is to reserve this pattern because the culture is responsible for supplying the actors with motivation and support necessary for their actions.

Each pattern depends on another pattern, supports and complements it. For example the personality can't be found except in the presence of a network of mutual relations with the social pattern and the symbolic world of culture¹.

4) Symbolic Interactions:

The symbolic interactions is an attempt to achieve the matching between the sociological and psychological concepts by studying the patterns of interactions

¹ Aian Kareeb: "The social theory from Parsons until Hermas", translated by Mohamed Hussein Ghaloum, Mohamed Asfour, The national council of culture, arts and literatures, Kuwait 2005,pp 69.

and social relations amongst the individuals of the society and the relationships of socialization amongst the groups and individuals or the interaction at the level of the small groups like family. The general orientation looks at this school as representing the microscopic analysis of the patterns of social interaction, especially related to socialization and internalizing the cultural elements like values, criteria, meanings and etc. and the social personal development. This school includes a particular vision of the human being, interaction and society¹.

Maximilian Weber was the first one who used the terminology of social action in the sociology and stressed its importance as the basis of the theory.

The most important contributions of Weber is to classify the social action into : (rational or intellectual), traditional and emotional. The rational action is the most important category in this classification, as long as it reaches to a behavior, oriented by certain objectives towards achieving aims or goals².

Both of H. Blumer and Anselm Straus stated, “The writings of G. H. Mead included ideas about the social organization and on the other side, after reviewing the different studies adopted that view and which may be described as being limited, it became clear that there is a mutual interest between them represented in analyzing the elements of the social status, whether they related to the society, systems, groups roles, values or standards.

The supporters of the interactive theory views that the personality is always changeable and the socialization continues all the life, and the external world

¹ Mohamed Ali Mohamed: The fundamentals of political sociology, Part 1, the methodological and theoretical bases. University Knowledge home, Alexandria, 1985 Pp 314.

² Don Marindale, the nature and types of sociological theory London, Routledge and Kegan Oaul, 1967,pp 285-305.

including all persons, meanings and ideas shall be taken into consideration when interpreting the aspects of socialization, the growth of the child or the development of the personal characteristics until a late stage in life¹.

The interactive theory states how to bring up the males and females upon the particular roles required from each gender. There are multiple patterns in the life emphasizing the difference in the roles played by each gender. The institutions of socialization like the family, School, the group of peers and media support this method of interaction, whereas all the institutions of socialization and its interactions stress that there are certain roles to be played by males and others by females².

The society determines the nature of interactions amongst the individuals in the different situations because it determines the methods they use for expressing their social and individual needs, but the interactions become affected with the previous interactions.

The symbolic interaction studies the interaction and the personal relations amongst the members of the family and interests in the roles, centers, communication processes, conflict and the methods of solving the problems and taking the decisions.

The scientist (George Herbert Mead) interpreted these interactions as the stages of the development for the social person regarding the imitation of some persons in the family, imitating some persons outside the family and the evaluations of the behavior conducted by others.

¹ Sanaa Al Khuly, "Famliy and fmily life", Beirut, 1984 pp 236.

² Tal`at Lutfi: "The contemporary theories in the sociology", Ghareeb Home for printing, Cairo, 2009 , p 121.

Herbert Blumer views that the interaction occurs in the symbolic interactions by the meanings or upon his description it is the mental and psychological structure of the person and these meanings change and being amended, while being realized by the individual and it changes according to the nature of interaction¹.

The symbolic interaction is an orientation which illustrates the possibilities that may encounter the process of interaction amongst the individuals, especially related to the self-formation and this trend is adopted by (George Herbert Mead) and (Blumer). The human interaction in their opinion is the process of positive formation having particular manner and the participants in it shall determine the orientations of their behaviors on the basis of permanent interpretations of the actions done by others.

Through this process, they can amend and change their responses towards the deeds of others or reorganize their objectives, desires, feelings and orientations and to consider the appropriateness in the standards and the values they adopt to be able to adapt to the interactive situations. The symbolic interaction looks at each behavior and deed in continuity between two persons as having special history and it is organized and repeated on the basis of the unity and the joint definition of this situation between these two persons.

¹ Mohamed Atef Ghaith : The dictionary of sociology, a reference mentioned previously, pp 491.

Chapter III

(Functional Role of the Family)

- The economic function.
- The function of the socialization.
- The psychological function.
- The educational function.

The educational function

The family is the first reference group of the children in their knowledge, values and standards which provides them with the first Source of Satisfying their basic needs including the education.

1. The educational role of the mother:

Mother's role is the most important role in the life of the children and the mother plays various roles and this expanded the range of her effectiveness in the family and there may be a conflict amongst these roles or to be dominated by coherence and harmony. The role of the mother reflects to the family and socialization, on the consideration that it gathers between the biological formation of the child and the needs of social development from another side.

The mother in the context of the popular culture is related to playing roles suffering various troubles. Due to the difficult economic circumstances in the society, the income of the husband may not meet the increasing needs of the family, and this generates a kind of tension felt by the mother and transferred to the children. The mother tries to do what satisfies the needs of the family and disposes such tension¹.

We can summarize the mother's educational role in the family as follows:

- To provide the children with sympathy, sincere affection and feeling pity.
- To provide the children with respectful image for building a sound and attentive character.
- To practice the authority in her family with the necessity of listening and giving an atmosphere of democracy in her capacity as a role model who

¹ Ali Laila" "Child and society, (The socialization and the dimensions of the social attribution), Egyptian bookshop, Alexnadia, 2006 p 170-171.

must avoid all the transgressions like the transgression in the authority and absolute protection (because this will lead to making the child afraid of responsibilities in the future).

2. Father's educational role in the family:

No doubt, the father belonging to the low and middle social levels is targeted with various social and economic problems, which the society suffers in general. The father may have a case of discontent when he is unable to satisfy the basic needs for himself and family, and thus he may convey this feeling to his family and in such a case, the father may save himself by amusing himself using some of his income and this will affect his family. The father may focus on solving the problems of life, through searching other work opportunities, spending a time longer than granted to his children with the aim of obtaining an additional income that may satisfy its basic needs. This extra work may necessitate the absence of the father for long time and impose the transfer to other society and this will make him absent of playing his role in bringing up his children¹.

The father as the head of family shall:

- Practice his paternal authority upon the children by listening to them and providing them with the sympathy, necessary for bringing them up in a sound and straight method.
- Intervene clearly, accurately, directly and strictly at necessary, taking into consideration the age of the child and the characteristics of each stage of life and how to treat with it.

¹ Al Waheesi Ahmed Beri: 'Family and marriage', "An introduction in the family sociology" The open university, Tripoli, 1998, pp 170.

- To introduce to his children a respectful image, enabling them to consolidate their characters in his capacity as an example which must be followed and he must avoid some issues as follows:
- Some transgressions like (Transgressions in using the authority and overprotection).
- Family conflicts in the presence of the children.
- Frequent absence away the family and this will lead to social inconformity¹.

The function of the socialization:

The basic function of the socialization is the social development of the individual to adapt with the society and to be affected with its customs and behaviors and to be a member attributing to it and this function shall be achieved through the following points:

1. The individual's acquisition of the society's culture:

Amongst the functions of the socialization is that the individual acquires the languages, customs, traditions, the dominant styles of behavior, the values of the society and thus the social identity of the individual becomes determined and he/she becomes a social person, carrying the society culture and able to convey it after that to other generations as it was conveyed to him/her.

2. Satisfaction of the individual's needs

The contents of culture (Customs- behaviors- ideas) must satisfy the needs of the individual, its ambitions and desires to be in harmony with itself and the individuals of the society. If the socialization does not meet the knowledge, emotional and skillful needs of the individual in the context of the culture

¹ Tareq Kamal: "The family and the family life problems", institution of University youth, Alexnadria 2005 p (31-32).

dominant in the society, a gap between the individual and its society appears, whereas the individual will incline to the isolation, expatriation and immigration.

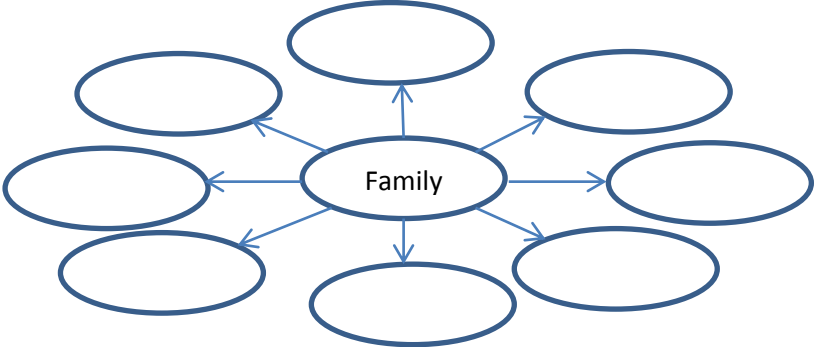
3. Adaptation with the social medium:

It is the process of adaptation by the individual with the surrounding medium, whether the family, the work place or peers group.

4. The process of social naturalization:

This process is related to the functional role, played by the individuals in the society or the function performed by them. In each function, there are some values, behaviors and customs approved by the society and governed by this function and in such a way the social naturalization will relate to the desirable pattern of behavior, expected from any individual performing a social function¹.

The family plays an important role in bringing up the children in many functions, especially those related to the socialization, forming the minds, formulating the social and educational concepts and this caused some disorders in the character of the children reflected to their behaviors, values and lack of family’s ability to interact wholly with its members and the role of the family in protecting the children and taking care of them from the external factors of danger.



A figure shows the role played by the family in the socialization.

¹ Lessons and Lectures in Sociology: “Judge Aiadh University”, Faculty of Arts and human sciences, Morocco, 2012.

The socialization is a process of dictating the values, concepts and cultures of the society at which the individual lives and it includes the interaction between the individuals and their family or society, to be trained at the performance of some roles, specifying the pattern of its daily behavior. The socialization is defined as the preparation of the individuals to be a social being and member in a certain society^{1,2}.

Psychological function:

A table of psychological dimensions for the parents' impact:

Researchers	Dimensions	Social psychological dimensions
(Simonds, 1939), (Baldwin, Kalhorn 1945)	Acceptance- Refusal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Democracy in the house. - Accepting the child. - Gentleness
(Baldwin, Kalhorn 1945)	Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being interested in the child. - Democratic guidance- Parent's conformity- Harmony between the children and parents.
(Loro Jekkin, 1953)	Fellowship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouragement. - Democracy in teaching the child how to arrange, organize, how to be effective and how to observe.
(Melton, 1958)	Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strictness and control. - The responsibility of giving instruction to the child. - Interaction and general family conformity.
(Sheiffer, 1959)	Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Autonomy- Control-Love- Hate.

¹ Hamed Abdulsalam Zahran, The social psychology, Cairo, world of books, 2003 pp 321.

² Amina Al Gali: "Problems resulted from the technological changes for bringing up the children, Studies in the social service and human sciences journal, issue 53, Vo. 2 January 2021.

Upon the results of researches and studies, the social and psychological dimensions for the impact of the parent's presence upon the children may be represented as follows:

1. Acceptance – refusal: The parent's power works for consolidating the democracy in the family according to subtle means with using the power from time to another.

2. Communication: It is concentrated on being occupied with the children and interested in them through a family democratic atmosphere, dominated by harmony and conformity between the parents and in their presence.

3. Fellowship: It depends upon the effectiveness of control, organization and encouraging the children to depend upon their parents in imitation.

4. Parent's control: In case both parents are present and none of them is absent, this makes a form of strictness, and control while directing the behaviors of the children because they both endure the responsibility of instruction without depending on one of them only.

5. Independence: The relationship between the parents and their children vary between love and hate, due to controlling the behavior of the children who consider this as a restriction of their freedom.

6. The permanent communication between the children and their parents.

7. Deep sympathy and kindness.

8. Satisfying the needs¹.

The researcher Said Hosny Al Eza at (Family Guidance) classified the functions of the family into a set of functions as follows:

¹ Baumind, Rearing competent children in w. Damon (E.D) child jossey- Bass development today and tomorrow, san Francisco. Pp. 893 (1967).

1- The family role in satisfying the needs of the individual: The family is the source of traditional satisfaction to the individuals. It provides love, respect, security, physical and psychological protection.

2- To satisfy the achievements of the society: The family is the unit through which the social, economic, political and religious systems are formed:

a. The family prepares its members for interaction with the social life.

b. The family provides the society with manpower and opening minds. The family is the human factory which supplies the society with men and women.

c. The family has the process of social naturalization by internalizing the social love in the children and keeping them in the adults to play the different social roles.

d. The family is a means of social pressure.

3- The economic function: In the contemporary societies, especially the industrial societies, the family turned into a consumptive family more than being a productive unit.

4. Organizing the sexual and reproductive behavior: The marriage is not only a phenomenon related to the man and woman, but it's a social phenomenon which requires to be approved by the society, which determines the rights and duties of the family members. The family is the first cell in producing progeny in the society and it organizes the behaviors of the individuals to respect the society and its traditions¹.

¹ Said Hosny Al Eza: Family Guidance (Its theories and methods of treatment), The Arabian Culture house, Ammanm Jordan , pp 31-32/ 2000.

5. Sustaining and bringing up the children: The family plays a great role in making the children acquire customs, beliefs, orientation and helps them in forming their personalities, have good manners, with taking care of their health and presenting the family care necessary for their remaining and continuing in life.

- The family provides its members with various experiences during the stages of their development.

- The family provides its members with the social, ethical and religious values.

- The family provides its members with love and feeling of being attributed to it and to their society.

- The family helps its members perform their different social roles.

6- The psychological function: The family and the presence of both father and mother together play a key role in the formation and structure of the individual's character and its development. As for the family at which one of the parents died, separated or traveled, the children's socialization process at this family may deteriorate. The comfortable atmosphere of family enable the children to have sound psychological, social, cultural and religious development.

7- The function of social standing: The members of the family witness their valuable social standing, which they obtain from the standing of their families in the society at which they live.

8- The function of protection: The family warrants for its members the physical, psychological and economic protection at different stages of age whether they were children, old people, sons, mothers, brothers or sisters.

9- The religious function: The family teaches its members the religious values and teach them how to respect and practice the rites of religion.

10- The entertainment function: The family uses its spare time for doing entertainment activities by giving birthdays parties, amusement parties, related to the members of the family and the living level¹.

Aspects of changing the family functions:

1- Change in the family size:

The concept of family is used to refer to the number of the members forming the family and live together for a certain period of time. Usually, they use this concept in the population censuses, and it is possible to include the husband and wife, sons, parents, brothers and sisters. Sometimes, it is used to refer to the number of children been born by the husband and wife in a certain time. Sociologists and anthropologists use the first terminology as a deceive variable in understanding the family interactions and relations. The concept of family size by the sociologists is based on considering the responsibility of the socialization of the children to be shouldered by the parents, whereas the family of birth lives with the family of instruction in one house and this increased the correlation between the children and their parents.

2- Change in the function of socialization by the family:

The socialization of the children by the family is one of the most important functions stressed by both Robert Makigher, Talkot Parsons, William Good and considered them as one of the principal functions contributing in the stability and continuity of the family pattern. The man

¹ Said Hosny Al Eza: Family Guidance (Its theories and methods of treatment), A reference mentioned previously , pp 31-32/ 2000

lives within a package of family rights and duties, on the basis of which the relations oriented by the played role shall be determined and each individual realizes its particular role within a long period of social naturalization during its childhood through inserting the customs and ethical values with helping in performing the social role¹.

The transfer from a traditional society in its social clear layers into the industrial society, governed by the laws of market and work led to creating opportunities before the individual for obtaining social standings which became more flexible than the past and as a result the importance of education and mind cultivation for acquiring the skills and knowledge for improving the acquired social position.

3- Change in the economic function:

In the past, the family was an economic and self-contained unit because it consumes its production and depends on its self-potential in producing what is appropriate for its continuity and fulfilling its different needs, with dominating its possession, functions and economic works, practiced by the members. It was the head of the family who supervises and manages the properties and economic activities of the family and distributes the works upon the family's members who practice an occupation in a collective structure. The changed economic function of the family shall be represented after a wave of social, scientific and technological changes, affected by the nature of life in the social patterns.

¹ Mohamed Ahmed Baioumi, Afaf Abdulaleem Naser: "Studying the changes in the Arabian Family", Dar al Maarefa, Cairo, 1985 pp 260.

Before the phase of manufacturing, the family was distinguished by its large number and the superiority of the collective orientation and was dominated by the factor of kinship and absolute authority of the parents, self-sufficiency and the spread of industry was an indication to the change in the traditional properties and it became a kind of contradiction if the family remained stable without the changes fulfilling the requirements of the work. There is no doubt that the geographical and occupational mobility toppled the kinship relationships and imposed a type of isolation upon the modern family.

4. Change in the presidency of the family

In many contemporary societies in the past and until recently the family was depending on the man (husband and father) regarding the sustenance, with depending on the mother wife in performing the house works and giving birth to children and taking care of them. Due to this clear division of the work, the man was the head of the family and has the authority upon his wife and children. The changeable social climate affected the type of the internal relationships in the family, regarding the relationship between the husband, wife, parents and sons. Although the man is still the head of the family, but he did not have the same Authoritarianism for many reasons including the social position like the high level of education and other reasons related to the manufacture and technology like fairness of the work place and opening doors for woman's working¹.

¹ Sanaa Al Kholi: "The family in the changeable world", General Egyptian Book Authority f", Cairo, 1974 Pp 151.

Chapter IV

Socio-Economic Factors and the Parents' Role

A summary

The most important features distinguishing our contemporary societies is being characterized by speed changes in multiple fields of life and change in the roles played by the individuals inside the society from time to another.

The changes upon these roles shall subject to some factors and the changes in these roles subject to some overlapping factors including political, economic, cultural and social ones.

There is no doubt that these matters affect directly the family regarding their functions and aspirations in the life a and the pattern of relations amongst the individuals¹.

As a result, the ratio of working mothers increased and the fathers became more ambitious to travel for increasing the economic income of the family.

Or both father and mother have the ambition to travel abroad for working or to work in the local cities and this will lead to the weakness of interaction amongst the members of the family.

Until the family succeeds in performing its functions, required for reaching its desired aims, there shall be a kind of family integration amongst the members of the family and at all competent sides of life.

To determine the sides of family integration, there shall be the constructive factor; meaning the family integration regarding its formation through the presence of all the parties of family like the husband, wife, and children in a consistent manner, where each individual performs its role completely. Consequently, the constructive integration in the family will be based on the presence of both husband and wife in a triangle its sides consisted of some

¹ Mohamed Atef Ghaith: "A reference mentioned previously", 2005, Pp 415.

individuals. The husband in its capacity as the father is existent and plays his role and achieves the protection and social status with cooperating with his wife in bringing up their children and granting them the desired socialization.

The wife works as the housewife and cooperates with her husband in arranging the sound life to the members of the family¹.

Hence, the scholars of sociology and education interested greatly into the family fragmentation because it threatens the entity of the family and imposes a handicap on playing its natural role in performing the duties, social and educational functions of the family.

The family fragmentation is not only by the divorce between the parents, but it is also by the absence of any of them, whether by death or travel and this will lead to the absence of the process of caring and socialization and one of the parents will be obliged to perform two roles and may succeed or fail in playing them and this will affect the family, which will lead to painful memories for both parents and disturbing the children.

This stage will be critical in their life, during which they will encounter large difficulties².

There shall be a kind of creating alternative positions, enabling them to adapt and to secure their educational requirements from the attention, tranquility, love, emotional and psychological stability which will reflect in whole to their social adaptation.

There are some mothers who are obliged to travel abroad and leave their children and this absence will affect the character and behavior of their children

¹ Lamiaa Zeaitar, a previous reference, Pp 169 and 170.

² Colz (1992): An introduction to the clinical psychology, translated by Abdul Ghafoor et al, University Knowledge Home, Alexandria pp 60.

and their academic attainment, whereas some researchers make a relationship between the mother's absence even in work and the low level of the children in the school because she will be unable to observe them or supervise their school assignments.

➤ **Social factors**

There is no doubt that the good relationships between the mother and father, through performing their roles and agreeing to the educational methods in treating with the children while none of them is absent will pave the way for the family environment required to the success of the social education and achieving its goals.

Because the type of relationships dominant in the family amongst the parents from one side and the children from another side contributes greatly in the formation of the children's character and their social agreement¹, the integration of relations between the fathers and mothers develops for the children the concepts related to the positive character whose aspects appear clearly in the self-respect and keeping the social status, with self-confidence, dignity and autonomy.

The children are able to express their self-acceptance and complacent mood and expressing their ability to endure the responsibility and interact with others towards the requirements of life².

On the contrary, the unsound experiences suppressed by children are usually originating from the disagreement between their parents, and this will make them feel tension, stress and concern, beside acquiring the disordered or

¹ Malak Gergis, the technical problems of the child and the methods of treatment, Daru Almaaref, Cairo 1990 Pp 200.

² Carton 1998.

aggressive behaviors¹. The absence of one of the parents and not paying attention to the children or appreciating their feelings will produce a negative character, appearing in some deviated aspects of behavior and patterns contradictory to their usual styles of life and this will lead us to issue the judgment that the doers of these actions shall have bad social and psychological adaptation with the world in which they live².

The role played by father in socialization is very important in the life of the children, even in the matters related to the physical, emotional, intellectual and social development of the child³.

The family is the structure or the building that will not be completed if one of its parties repudiated any of its duties. The sponsorship of the children shall be the responsibility of the parents together and both of them have the complete responsibility in this respect.

The father may be absent due to immigration and working away the place at which his family lives, and he becomes obliged to leave them and this will cause a defect in the family due to the absence of the principal role in the family represented in the father.

A study conducted on the children who missed communications with their fathers or what is called “the children of absent fathers”, comparing them to the children of present parents. The study showed that the girls whose fathers were absent from the house were more dependent on others than the girls whose fathers were present at house. The study showed that the boys were more

¹ Zakriya Hamad (The family at the beginning of the 21st century, Arabian thinking home, Cairo 2000 Pp 23.

² Ismael Abdul Fatah Abdul Kafi, “The encyclopedia of developing and bringing up the child”, Alexandria book Center, Alexandria 2005

³ Abdul Majeed Tash Youinazi, the role played by the family in the life of the children 2007, <http://www.socialteam.com/forum/archire/t-b36.html>

affected than the girls when missing the gradual companionship with their fathers. For example, they were not in harmony in their relations with their groups like the boys who had direct contacts and gradual companionship with their fathers¹.

The father may be absent of the family when his new work may oblige him to be absent, and thus he will lose the paternal controlling authority and the child will encounter the greatest obstacle which obstruct its social agreement, except if the mother has a strong character and high abilities qualifying her to perform two functions in the same time and to compensate the child's feeling of the absence of the controlling authority represented in the father².

The presence of both parents inside the family and that none of them is absent in the socialization process will achieve more of social confidence for the children as follows:

1. To increase and enrich the positive social bonds.
2. To formulate and convey high positive levels of expectations.
3. To introduce unconditional caring and support.
4. To teach the skills of life.
5. To set clear and stable controls or limits.
6. To increase and enrich the opportunities of competent and meaningful participation³.

➤ **Economic level**

¹ "Lamiaa Zaitar", The social care of the excellent student in the family environment" unpublished master degree, faculty of arts and social sciences, Mohamed Bo Dhiab University, Algeria 2007 Pp 177.

² Aiham Al Fakhouri..... The tendency of events" the forum of Damascus university students, Faculty of Education forum 2010 Pp 9.

³ Dlana, Beaumrind, Effete of author....farenhl contro on child behavior, APA collection 2003.

The economic level represents the financial provision in the vital matters in the family life. The family performance of its functions is based on the economic and financial resources and providing them will contribute in satisfying the financial needs of the individuals.

The economic world is the basis of the establishment of the family life. The idea of marriage and formation of a family from the beginning is related to the ability of both couples to adhere to their required economic responsibilities.

The marriage is correlated to the idea of the dowry and preparing the wedding party, marital housing and after marriage the achievement of the family stability becomes related to the economic factor, which is the basis for satisfying the basic and changing needs and is considered as the successful means for keeping the material, social and psychological structure.

The needs are multiple regarding the multiplicity of the individuals and society. The needs of the individuals are various and multiple and the more the individual satisfied its basic needs, the more other needs appeared which are considered as complementary. The more new financial resources appeared, the more new needs like housing, eating, clothing, medical, health and educational services appeared.

To make a balance between the income and expenditure is a basic requirement in the family life which occurs through the determination of the family budget which tries to equilibrate between the resources of its income and the expenditures taking into consideration that its income shall be distributed according to the priorities.

The economic factor is the basis for satisfying the basic and changeable needs and the means for keeping its material and psychological structure safe. Any

lacks in the economic factor will lead to poverty which deprives the family from social participation and most of life aspects¹.

The economic factor of the family shall be determined by its financial income level, which is measured by the monthly salaries and annual incomes received by the members of the family and sometimes measured by the number of properties possessed by the family including rooms, houses, cars or real estate. The financial circumstances including food, housing, games and scientific journeys and the possession of educational devices will help the parents specify time for following up their children, instead of gasping urgently to satisfy the material needs. The parents may be exposed to neglecting in paying attention to their children and surrender themselves to the living conditions, if their family is attributed to an economic and social environment characterized by ignorance, conflict in social roles, poverty, unemployment, difficulty in living conditions due to lack in the income and increase in the number of the family while the residential unit isn't available or narrow in size or there is a difficulty in providing the necessary health care².

Although, the woman's going out for working and participating in the context of development has positive sides, it has at the same time some negative effects to the family and children, especially when she becomes exposed to follow the working hours system. Most of women start working in the morning and end working in the evening and this led to making them leave their houses for long hours and consequently this affected negatively to the health of family. The woman is different from man and in her responsibility and thus the long working

¹ Salwa Othman et al Family and population are aspects of the development in the social service, modern University office (Alexandria) 2004 Pp (61-62).

² Nasrualdeem Gabber, a reference mentioned previously Pp 139 and Pp 65.

hours system will cause different problems in woman's life like health and social problems. Moreover, playing two social roles by the woman made her function dual and she became unable to fulfill the needs of her family¹.

➤ **The most important social problems resulted from the absence of fathers:**

The academic attainment problem

In general, the academic attainment means acquiring knowledge including the school knowledge and activities.

In particular, the academic attainment is a set of achievement marks obtained by the student after attending the examination held for the school prescribed course and it is the basic level through which we can assess the educational and scientific process with the ability to determine the extent of its effectiveness, in addition to the assessment of the level of achievement which the sons or daughters obtained in the school with the ability to determine their future and the effects of socialization by their parents in forming and structuring the characters of the children.

The academic attainment is related to the concept of achievement incentives or achieving the difficult works and overcoming the obstacles efficiently with less time and effort at the best level of performance, represented in obtaining high marks by the student².

Any society has the desire to development and progress, its individuals shall continue their academic attainment to be able to acquire the elements of this

¹ Nawal Zaina: "The effect of the social circumstances of the family on the school attainment of the children", Unpublished doctoral thesis, faculty of sciences and sociology 2008, Pp 190.

² Mohamed Bahgat Abdulsameea, "The effectiveness of guidance program to lessen feeling alienated by the foster children, a doctoral thesis published in a book entitled (feeling alienated by the foster children), Alexandria Pp 27.

development, progress and discovery and there is no doubt that the academic attainment has a great influence on the personality of the students by enabling them recognize more about their abilities and possibilities.

When the student reaches a good level in his study, he feels self-confidence, knows his personality better and becomes far from concern and tension and his social psychological health become more supported¹.

The good academic attainment depends on various elements the most important of them is the social environment in general and the family in particular.

The good academic attainment affects the educational life of the student in present and in future and it is amongst the elements affecting the academic attainment of the student .

The family does its best in preparing its children continuously and makes harmony between its members in the presences of both of father and mother.

If the family has a moderate social level and a disordered environment represented in the absence of the head of family, it will be instable socially, psychologically and emotionally and this will affect greatly in academic attainment of the children in this family².

The child acquires its social standing through the social level affecting the determination of the social and occupational future of the children.

The more the economic and social level of the family increased, the more the family environment became more appropriate in helping the students have better academic achievement. This means that there is a correlation between the social and economic level of the family and the academic attainment of its children.

¹ The same previous reference.

² Afifi Mohamed Abdulhadi, "The fundamentals of education and the cultural fundamentals of education", Anglo Egyptian Bookshop, 1985 Pp 195.

In a study conducted on a sample of students studying in the prep-school stage in Egypt (Mansi and Al Kashef), it appeared that there is a significant positive relation between the family social and economic high level and the level of academic attainment by the children of such family, at a correlation coefficient of 0.49. The two researchers attributed this strong relation to what provided by the family having a good income from the cultural and material abilities which help the children obtain high levels of academic attainment¹.

Thus, the basic variables like the occupation of the father, the nature of mother's work, the type of income, the nature of housing, the type of working hours affect the level of academic attainment of the children. It is found that the parents use their resources for finding a comfort and good environment in the house to create an environment suitable for motivating the children towards a good academic attainment.

The cultural environment provided by the family, the economic position of family and the extent of providing the needs of the students and satisfying their desires and dispositions and the variety in the variables will help the development of the students and improve the level of their academic attainment².

◀ **The problem of mother's absence in work outside the house:**

The economic incentives:

The studies viewed that the most important incentives obliged the mother to go out for working is the economic need and the necessary requirements of the modern society. There is no doubt that the burdens of living and its

¹ Maisoun Qasem , Samira and Nagd: "Types of family fellowship and its effect on the academic achievement of the children", a thesis at the faculty of human sciences 2010, Pp132.

² Saad Al deen

expensiveness from one side and looking forward to better level of life from another side obliged the woman to go out for searching a work whereas the feeling of the importance of work as a means of obtaining the money to raise the living level was one of the most important factors made the woman adhere to working outside the house. Hence, we find that the economic incentive is one of the factors raising the general level of the family for reaching a higher social position¹. The matter changed and the value of this incentive decreased gradually when the opportunities of education increased, the number of working women increased in addition to the change occurring in the concept related to the role played by woman where it became clear that the work represents a great importance in the life of woman.

The level of education affects the work performed by the woman, whereas the educational level raises the aspirations of the women. The woman's high education level grants her large knowledge, helping her in analyzing the sides of the problem objectively and make her able to take the appropriate decision in the work and family. The educational level affects the abilities of the woman in analyzing the situations and the problems facing her in daily life, whether in the family or in the place of work².

Usually, the financial part is one of woman's incentives towards work and the other factor is represented in the moral side related to occupying the spare times and obtaining the social position³.

Al Mahri's study (2005) threw lights on the wife's employment and its effects upon the family status with the emphasis that the most important incentives,

¹ Botfonosht Mostafa: Development and modern characteristics, Algeria 1980 Pp 19

² Khedr Sulaiman : The working woman's incentives for work, University bookshop, Iraq 2007 Pp 55.

³ Hamud Hassan: "The problems of Arab woman in education and work", The Arab organization for education, culture and science (The pedagogical researches unit"

which made the married women go out for working is the economic status and the efforts done by woman to raise the level of family living. The results of the study highlighted that there are some social effects for the wife's employment ; some of them are positive to her family life as helping her acquire the ability to solve and understand the family problems and there are some negatives effects, represented in limiting her opportunities for visiting the kinships and relatives, due to the continuous going out for work. The economic reasons and incentives led woman to employment may be summarized as follows:

1. To improve the income.
2. There is no breadwinner for the family.
3. Unemployment of the husband.
4. High living costs and replacing the types of consumptive behavior.
5. The economic independence.

◀ **The social incentives:**

Woman's going out to work without good coordination between her work and fulfilling the needs of her house and granting it all the required needed including the caring, instruction and marital relation may lead to tempesting the educational and ethical bases for the children and to the increase in the marital problems which sometime reach to a case of family fragmentation because the woman is the backbone of the house and the first and significant educational corner in the family. There is no doubt that the activity for which the woman goes out to work will determine the nature of her family life. It is not sufficient for woman to go

out for proving her character in a method contrary to the interests of her family life because the family has the priority above all other fields¹.

The social incentives play an important role in motivating the woman and pushing her towards work and in addition she may feel of having vacant times that she can occupy with work. Other women may work to obtain a higher social position or to achieve her desires and self-realization. Encouraging the wives by their husbands to go out for working plays an important role in this respect, in addition to the social progress resulted from the economic, social and political developments in order to raise the status of women².

Seeking to work by woman against the family health may lead to the deterioration in the family relations, beside the bad education of the children, even if she works for her self-realization as an efficient woman in the society. The social incentives behind the woman's employment may be summarized in the following points:

1. The high level of woman's education.
2. Divorce and husband's travel.
3. The big number of the family.
4. To achieve a social standing³.

◀ The psychological incentives behind woman's employment:

1. Having vacant times:

¹ Awadh Mostafa: "Woman's going out to the work field and its effect on the family coherence", journal of Human sciences" Mentory Kostantinia, issue no 19, 2003 Pp 143.

² Farhan Asia Kadhemi: "The role played by the woman in Economic Activity", Baghdad 1980, Pp 222.

³ Hassan Mohamed Baioumi: The psychological orientations of Saudi youth, regarding the women's working in the society, King Abdulaziz, Saudi Arabia 1987 Pp 129.

In general, women suffer from having vacant times, especially when they have no children or it may be for other reasons, and this pushes the woman towards searching for a work in order to occupy her long vacant times which caused her much of boredom, dissatisfaction and anxiety. In a study conducted by Tamadur Hasson, it became clear that 32% of working women going out for work due to boredom and dissatisfaction (Tamadur Hasson 1993: 13), because the incentives of women are relative, specified according to the economic status of family, the different needs and the desire which is a social necessity.

In another study conducted in Kuwait, it became clear that 28% of working women employed for occupying their times and getting rid of boredom and dissatisfaction caused due to sitting in the house¹.

2. Self- Assertion

Self-assertion shall be added to the previous incentives that pushed women for working to be able to get rid of the traditional status which the society specified for them, which looks at the woman on the consideration that she is a wife, housewife and a mother. One of the studies stated that 43% of working women employed basically for self-assertion beside their desire to participate in the public life and occupying their spare time with raising the economic level².

¹ Tamadur Hasson: "The effect of women's working upon the coherence of the family in the Arab society, Arab Center for Security Studies and training, Riyadh, 1993, Pp 13.

² Hassan Baioumy, a reference mentioned previously Pp8.

Chapter V: The Effects of Parental Absence on Socialization

The effects of Paternal absence on the socialization:

- The elements of stable family:

The most important elements of stable family may be as follows:

1. Gives the appropriate living level and the requirements of family stability including the housing, the resources of income and the public security system.
2. To have a complete structure of the family including the father, mother and children because the absence of any of them will cause damage to the unity of the family and inhibit the natural and social functions that shall be performed by it.
3. The family integration, relates to the unity of the attitudes and situations amongst its elements concerning the coherence, joint solidarity in the functions and the conditioned work and orientation towards the same objectives and motivation to prevent any external danger that may threaten the entity of the family or cause damage to its elements.
4. The regulation of the family: It is related to respecting the public law, etiquettes of behavior, rules of customs and traditions, levels of public taste and establishing the mutual relations amongst the elements of the family for the rules related to respect, loyalty and love¹.

¹ Mustafa Al Khashab, Studies in the family sociology, International Nahda house, Beirut 1985 Pp228

Characteristics of stable family

The characteristics of stable family may be as follows:

- The used models of communications in the family shall be characterized by clearness and honesty in expression.
- The family relations shall be dominated by an atmosphere of love and sympathy at which each individual is interested with others.
- The strong orientation and leadership in the family shall be in the hand of parents, characterized by being wise and free from the domination.
- Each member in the family feels its personality and entity inside the pattern of family and helps the family achieve its social functions at the best behavior.
- No morbid quarrels and each member knows its role.
- Free from domination, conflict and tyranny¹.

¹ Salama Mansour Mohamed: "Taking care of the those having mental disease", Scientific office, Alexandria, 1998 from 283.

Roles and duties of family

- To develop the mental abilities of the children by paving the way for them to acquire the constructive experiences by the practice oriented by the parents and those surrounding them.
- To develop the sound social development in the children by allowing them to be in touch with their peers in playing and multiple activities to learn the social interaction and cooperation with others.
- To bring up the children in sound methods to go in line with the different situations for achieving the social conditioning.
- The family shall play its role in formation of the sound positive orientations towards the parents, brothers, sisters and others.
- To teach the children how to form the ideas and sound beliefs matching the standards of the society.
- The family shall avoid the wrong methods in socialization¹.

¹ Fawzy Mohamed Gabal, The mental health and psychology of character, University Library , Alexandria, 2000

Sometimes, the father travels or immigrates to another country in order to improve the level of the economic income of the family.

This helped much in enhancing the status of the wife and her roles, whether inside her family or in the society and facilitated her success in communicating with her children and husband. Despite the travel of the father, his role is still effective and he participates his wife in the responsibility and provides her with spiritual support increasing her strength, patience, endurance and taking care of the children, especially the absence of father is related essentially with adjusting the behaviors of the mother towards her children and the behaviors of the children towards their parents, if the given facts showed their maturity and adaptation with the absence of their father in a way at which they appreciate the sacrifices of the mother and fatigue and efforts done by the father and thus the sensation of responsibility will generate for them and they will be a good example in education and academic attainment which reflect to the family witnessing a harmony and balance supported by understating and good correlation between the couples¹.

¹ Baqer Salman Al Nagar: "The dream of immigration for wealth; Immigration and manpower in the Arab Gulf, Beirut, Studies of Arab unity Center, November 2001 Pp 131>

The researchers showed that when the father plays a role in the family, he becomes interested more in the children. In fact, most of fathers are most correlated to their family, but there are many factors preventing them from doing this like the working correlations, traveling abroad and believing that the responsibilities of the children must be endured by the mother.

In some cases the mother protects her duties consciously and without encouraging the father to do its duties in the family.

In addition, many fathers feel that they do not have the sufficient confidence and skills to contribute much in taking care of their children.

The father's role is very important and contributes in the development of the different abilities of the children. In the last years, the role played by the father changed much and this made the researches focus on its contributions in the family and taking care of the children.

(Lamb¹, 1996) examined 400 published studies and reports manipulating the effect by the fathers on the development of their children including the absence of father. He pointed out that the children who grow without their father, incline towards demonstrating the indications of inconformity and find difficulty in the school with low level of academic attainment and leave the school early and become more sinful than others.

He views that some researchers reached that the important thing is the warming and the close relations between the father and children with the absence of economic pressure and the family problems.

¹ Johnmac, Damragh, M. (1994) Promoting natural fathering. Human Development and Family Studies university of Illinois at Urbana Campaign. P.4

The researches asserted that the father has multiple roles including: Taking care of the children, taking care of their health, in addition to the economic side, love, management, modeling, supporting the mother and protection¹.

Family's role in socialization:

1- The formation of Criteria for the children.

Through the family, the child acquires the general criteria , imposed by the types of the patterns of culture applied in the society and the children acquire some criteria imposed upon them by the family. Thus, the family will be considered as a means, granted by the society for keeping its standards and the level of performance appropriate to these criteria depending in its effectiveness upon the activity and the role played by the individuals in the family and upon the competent relations and the type of its social sound interactions with the rest of the family members, especially if none of the members of the family absent (father – mother) and based on the efforts done in order to achieve the requirements of the family. Thus, there shall be a mutual relationship between the child and its family based on the principle of receiving and granting controlled by some family criteria dominant amongst the members of the family.

Such criteria is effective in amending the social behavior of the children and determining the style of its socialization¹.

2- The formation of the orientations of the children:

¹ Lamb. M (1996). Shared parenting information, speaking at the TPRP conference: men and their children in London.

¹ Fouad AlSayed, "Social psychology", Cairo, Arab Intellect house, 1993.

The direct authority of parent affects the role played by the children in their present and future life. If the father is an influential character, the male children will imitate the father because he is the good example accepted in the society. The girl imitates her mother because it is the model example accepted in the society.

When the role of the father is absent or there is a contradiction between the domination of the father and mother due to the absence of the father for a long period or because one of them chose to perform the roles played by both of them, thus the child will find a conflict in choosing the role to be imitated. The behavior of the child may be diverted towards abnormal examples. The best example for the sound parental relations is the integration between the father's role and mother's role which ends with supporting the an environment appropriate to bringing up a sound generation¹.

3- Achieving the desires of the children:

The example at which the child may be guided in the family affects him/her and depends on the socialization at the economic and social levels of the families. The pattern of the children's socialization affects the objectives the father seeking to achieve, or those which he failed to achieve. Usually, the father imposes upon his children the socialization that may prepare them for achieving their objectives in life. When the father aspires to be a doctor and fails in achieving this desire, he pushes his son or daughter at all means to be a doctor and the same case shall be

¹ Mahmoud Al Ameer : "The patterns of socialization in the families and schools in Jordan and the relation between this and achieving high levels in academic attainment, non-published doctoral thesis, University of Jordan, 2004.

for other hopes and ambitions. Thus, the patterns of socialization shall be affected with the social and economic levels of the family and all objectives related to these levels whether achieved or not¹.

4- Training the children to be in conformity with their gender:

The treatment of the parents to their children differ according to the gender of the children. This consideration affects greatly the socialization which determines the context of the child's social development. The experiences showed the extent of difference between the Mother's relationship towards its children according to the gender whether male or female as conducted by (Moss 1985).

Through observing the responses by the mother towards her children, it became clear that she does not respond in the same level of responding towards the males and females, because the mother thinks that her intervention with the male children is of no avail and she practice a degree of strictness with them to be more endurable than the females.

The family begins in qualifying the children to perform roles in conformity with their gender whether they were males or females according to the customs, traditions and values².

Multiple studies showed that the children who were given attention by the father and correlated to him acquired more knowledge, while another study by (RADIN) on the interaction of the children with their parents clarified that the marks, obtained by the children in the intelligence tests correlated positively with the degree of attention by the father and the

¹ Nedhal Hameed AlMosawi, Sociology and social issues, edition 1, Kuwait, series of publications, 1998

² Fatima Al Katani: "The parental orientations in the socialization and its relation to the character of the children" Amman, Daru Al Sharq, 2000.

levels of parental caring related to the practical intelligence of the children. Parents' interest in the direct encouragement of the children's skills in accounting and reading is correlated to the performance by their children in the tests.

Blanchard, 1971 collected data about the family background and academic attainment, where he classified the children according to the level of father's presence and the studies showed that the children living more with their fathers obtained high marks and regarding the academic achievement they were put in a category of those one year older than them. The marks obtained by the children whose fathers were absent and less present with them were less than their peers in the class in the achievement test¹.

A study by Santrock, 1972 emphasizes that the absence of father affects the lowness in the intelligence and academic achievement of the children who were brought up in poor economic circumstances in comparison to the children who were brought up in families at which both parents are present.

There are some studies which show the behavioral impact of the parents on the children like the study conducted by (Hoffman, 1971) which showed that the children who have strong relations with their parents obtained high marks in the measurement of the behavioral and ethical ruling, and the conformity with the laws more than the children who have

¹ Lamb, E (1997). The role of the father in child Development, New York, USA.

weak relation with their fathers who were classified by their teacher as being more aggressive¹.

When the father interacts with the children in certain activities, this shall be an excellent model shows the commitment and the family positive values.

When the father becomes correlated to its children, he can internalize them strong controlling behaviors and feeling of responsibility towards their work. Billar views that the children who correlate positively with the father are less anxious and inconsiderate in the unfamiliar social situations².

(Lamb) emphasizes that the studies on the role played by the father focused on some principal features related to the father's relationship towards the teenagers such as: The time spent with the father, close contact with him, close contact to each other, problems and strength.

These features considered important dimensions of the relation in general (Hinde, 1979, Hinde and Stevenson-1987), (Kelley et al. 1983, Reis and Shaver, 1988).

The teenagers in the secondary schools and colleges assert that they spend a less time with their fathers than their mothers and that the times spent by the male and female children with the parents represented in watching TV. About 1000 teenagers of the two genders reported of having good

¹ Sabika Al Khulaifi: "The role of fathers in taking care of children as seen by mother at a sample of mothers in Qatari society. Educational researches Journal, Qatar University, edition 22rd, July 2002 PP 62.

² Lamb, 1997, P 155.

pleasure and great content when being engrossed in activities with their fathers more than their mothers¹.

Another study by Samiha Karam and Mariam AlBouflasa aims at recognition of the functional role by the husbands and wives in (300) Egyptian Urban Families at which the wives are working. The results showed that the wife performs some works and the husband performs other works and both father and mother cooperate together in bringing up the children at 9% of cases. Yousef Abdulfatah (1992) studied the relationship between some methods of the parental caring as realized by the children according to their conformity and values. The results showed that the males are more conscious of the freedom given to them by parents and realized more the independence being granted by their mothers².

The effects of woman's going out to work upon the children:

The woman's occupation led to be occupied away her house and children on the consideration that she is the wife, mother, housewife who is responsible for preparing the generation of the future and she is responsible for her family and work at the same time. Thus, the process of matching between the two functions creates new positions for the woman and makes her suffer from some changes at the social level. This is represented in the change which occurs at the family level and her role as a mother when she becomes obliged to leave her children to work outside the house³.

¹ Sabika Al Khalifa, a reference mentioned previously Pp 63

² Samiha Karam Tawik and Mariam Albouflasa: " Studying the responsibilities of the father in brining uo the children at a sample of fathers, Faculty of Education, Qatar university, 1996.

³ Na`ama Sleem: "The psychology of working woman", services office, Syria 1984 Pp 188.

Some studies state that the children of the women working for full time were suffering in their levels at school in comparison to the children that whose mothers do not work. The study conducted on four thousand American children states that the most important problems for the children of the working women represented in their low academic attainment and achievement in the skills of speech, reading and math, and these problems may continue with them for long periods and affect their children later and may leave permanent economic effects in their scientific life¹.

Despite what had been said about the effects of women's going out to work upon the mental psychology of their children, there is a point of view stating that woman's working has a positive influence upon the family. Some researchers view that the children of the working women are always having permanent correlation to the practical life because their mothers give them the experiences and encourage them to be independent and give them great ambitions more than the children of non-working women².

With regard to the woman's being occupied away her children, some think that the child becomes more affected negatively of its mother's absence and feels frustrated due to the absence of her mother and others adopt the opinion that some frustration during the absence of the mother doesn't cause damage to the children as long as her absence is compensated¹.

¹ Ashraf Mohamed Abdulghani, Introduction to the mental health, University office, Alexandria, 2001 Pp 144.

² Naama Saleem a reference mentioned previously, Pp 195.

¹ Sana'a Al Kholy, a reference mentioned previously, Pp 155.

Al Tamawi conducted a study under the title “Woman’s going out to work and its effect upon taking care of her children”. The study aimed at knowing more about woman’s going out to work and its effect upon taking care of her children. The Study Sample consisted of 60 working women chosen randomly from the original community and the study reached the following results:

- The working women agreed consensually that it is necessary that the woman shall be devoted to taking care of her children to avoid their affliction with diseases when they are brought to the nursery and thus their behavior will be affected with nervousness, tension and aggression for being away the mother for long periods all the day. This correlates the negative correlation between Mother’s going out to the work and taking care of the children. There is a negative relation between the woman’s going out to the work and the social welfare of the children. The working woman’s children are more quarreling with others than the children brought up by non-working women due to the lack of direct supervision upon the child. The children of non-working women having high levels of academic attainment than the children of working women¹.

¹ Malak Al Tamawi: “Women’s going out for working and its effect upon taking care of the children”, Publishing House, Beirut, 1989 Pp 144.

Chapter VI

Process for the Field Study

In general, this study aims at recognition of the basic role played by the socialization in forming the character of children and caused its integration and the importance of social role of both father and mother.

In addition to knowing and studying the attitudes, patterns and behaviors changed in our social life, while studying the relationship between the socialization of the children in the context of the absence by father to work abroad for fulfilling the requirements of the family and recognition of the characteristics, components, environmental, economic and social circumstances that affected the shape of family directly through some questions, seeking to achieve the objectives of the study as follows:

- The objectives of the study:

1. Do the social and economic factors affect the stability of the family?
2. Are there any factors inhibiting the mother in the socialization of the children in the absence of father's role?
3. Is there any relation between the absence of father's authority and the appearance of any abnormal behaviors by the children?

Study hypotheses

The study seeks to prove the main hypothesis which states:

- There is an inverse relationship between the absence of the head of the family and his effect on the socialization with proving sub hypotheses of the study as follows:

- 1- There is an inverse relationship between the low economic circumstances and the unavailability of the opportunities and the parents' travel abroad.

2- There is an inverse relationship between the low level of children's academic attainment and the absence of the head of the family.

3- There is a relationship between the mother's suffering of educational problems which are difficult to be encountered and the absence of the father.

4- There is a direct relationship between the appearance of some abnormal behaviors from the children and the absence of the father's authority and the appearance of some social and psychological problems and the lack of feeling of security and tranquility.

The approach actions in the study:

The researcher mentioned previously the objectives and hypotheses of her study and we will try to clarify the fields of the study, the tools used in data collection. This study is one of the descriptive survey studies which directs towards throwing lights on the phenomenon where it is noted that there is a great number of fathers who work outside Egypt. The travel to Arab countries and leaving the family for a long period affects negatively to the socialization of the children.

First: study approach

For answering the different questions raised by the study, the research will use the social survey approach by taking a sample which is one of the social research patterns. The social survey is used in the quantitative studies and researches of long range in the geographical and human sides¹.

The study is based on a social survey of a sample of families whose fathers traveled for working abroad with the aim of describing the properties of this phenomenon through recognizing their opinions and attitudes towards the topic of the research.

¹ Talaat Lotfi : Styles and tools of the social research, Gharib house for printing, Cairo, Pp 88.

Secondly: The tools of data collection.

In this study, the research will use the interview which can be defined as a verbal interaction by understanding an attitude of confrontation through which the researcher will try to know the beliefs and opinions of some persons and obtaining some objectives data¹. This is an oriented attempt done by an individual with another individual or individuals for using their efforts in the scientific research, orientation or treatment².

Thirdly: The documents and records.

The researcher will collect the data from Cairo from the Department of Immigration and Passports to enumerate the families whose fathers travelled abroad for selecting the research sample.

Fourthly: Study fields

The researcher will display the fields of study represented in the Geographical and human field.

The geographical field of the study will be determined in a town because the researcher lives in a town and this will help her to commitment and it will be easy for her to audit and scrutinize in data collection, in addition to the easiness in her understating of the styles and methods of living and the feelings inside these families.

As for the human factor in this study, the researcher will choose a set of families, suffering from the absence of the head of the family for working abroad and how this absence affects the socialization of the children in particular and the family in general, by returning back to the records of the department of

¹ Gharib Mohamed Sayed: "Design and execution of the scientific research", Social knowledge home, Alexandria 1980, P 75.

² Talaat Lotfi: "The methods and tools of the scientific research", a reference mentioned previously, Pp 121.

immigration and passports on the consideration that it is a framework of choosing the research sample.

Fifthly: The procedures of choosing the study sample.

The researcher will use the social survey as a scientific approach and will use the interview as a means for data collection with benefiting from the Stratified Random Sample which represent accurately the research community or individuals more than the Simple Random Sample¹.

We will use this sample because the vocabularies of research individuals “Research Community” are incompatible in the attributes related to “Gender, age, educational level, occupational level, income).

¹ Ali Abdulrazaq Galbi: Design of the social research- the bases and strategies. University Knowledge Home, Alexandria 1990.

A field study related to a sample of families at which the father works abroad and other families that father lives with them.

Firstly: Basic Data

Name (Optional):

- Father's age:
- Mother's age:
- Father's Educational level:
- Mother's educational level:
- Father's occupation:
- Mother's Occupation:

Secondly: Data about the economic circumstances:

- What is the average monthly pay?
- What are the possessions of the family?
- What is the kind of housing unit at which the family lives?
- What is the number of rooms in the housing unit?
- What is the number of children ?
- Is the monthly income sufficient for fulfilling the necessary needs of the family?
- In case of (NO) answers the reason shall be mentioned (why?)

Having large number of sons () High cost Living ()

Expensive study expenses () Low monthly income ()

How can the husband behave in case of insufficiency of monthly income?

- Where did the father travel for working?
- Is the job of the father sufficient for fulfilling the needs of the family now?

- Does the father work in an occupation matching his educational level or in an occupation less than his level?

Thirdly: Data about the social and educational factors:

_ Does this travel affect the relation between the mother and father?

- Is there a kind of understating between them?

Yes () No ()

- In case of understanding, what is the degree of this understanding?

High degree () Middle degree ()

Little degree ()

- In case of lack of understating between them, what is the reason for this?

He is not interested in asking about us daily ()

He sends the money only and does not interest in his social responsibilities towards the family ().

Is there any case of non-spending for bringing up the children?

Does the father's absence affect the children?

In case of (Yes) answers how was this effect?

Children's feeling of no security ()

The children's losing the values and principles ()

The low level of children's academic attainment ()

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Parents' working abroad and its effect on the Social development in the Egyptian Family.

A social study on a sample of families in the city of Beni Suef

a. Study objectives and questions:

- The general objective and from which the sub-objectives are derived :
The more the parents are absent of their children, the more there is a great effect on bringing up the children.

<p><u>Concepts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Working abroad- Role- Single- Family and Social development.- Authority and taking the decision.- This study is one of the survey studies due to monitoring the phenomenon in the society in Beni Suef, where it is noted that there is a large number of fathers outside Egypt who traveled to Arab Countries and left their families for long period affecting negatively their socialization.	<p><u>Previous studies:</u></p> <p>We found no discussion for this topic in foreign studies, whereas in the foreign countries fathers are not obliged to travel abroad as in the developing countries, including Egypt which most of its families suffer from the limited incomes, so they become obliged to travel for improving the level of living.</p>
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