



## *The Role of kindergartens in achieving social and school adaptation*

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### *Abstract*

*This article aims to identify the role of kindergarten in achieving social and school adaptation through psychological and social care that accompanies the child in its four components: psychological, mental, emotional, and physical. For that reason, educational and Pedagogical programs have prepared to allow the child to practice various and purposeful activities in line with the early childhood stage to meet the child's basic needs*

### *Article info*

*Reçu*

19 May 2023

*Acceptation*

10 August 2023

#### **Keyword:**

- ✓ *early childhood*
- ✓ *kindergarten*
- ✓ *social adaptation*
- ✓ *school adaptation*

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## 1. *Introduction*

The early childhood stage is one of the most important stages of human life, in which the child's personality is built and both of his mental, physical and cognitive abilities grow significantly and his acquisition of the skill of communicating with others and behavioral movements increases, the child personality becomes independent and feel himself, so scientists and educators considered it a decisive and dangerous stage, in which the features of the child's personality are drawn, but the child's future personality is only the fruit and product of this stage, the role of the family here is to maintain and integrate the values of society, which is the same role for which it was established The institution of the school, but before the child entered the school, social educational institutions were established at this stage, represented in the nursery and kindergartens, the latter of which became famous and has become receiving great attention by states and governments because of its educational role on behalf of the family or complements it and an educational role that paves the way for the child to join the school and thus focus on this important stage as a basis for adult development because modern countries start investing from human capital as a basis for reform and construction.

Society is an integrated system whose institutions work according to one pattern that serves the overall social structure, these institutions that we mentioned above play the role of socialization for balance and stability Algeria, like other countries, has not lagged in early education, so the State has devoted special attention to the preschool stage, establishing kindergartens and nurseries, generalizing preparatory education from the age of five, and making it a program and curriculum

## 2. *The problem of the study:*

The interest of educators in early childhood did not come by chance, but from the importance of the stage in building future generations and raising them on the values and standards of society and in addition to this social role trying to prepare them psychologically and mentally to keep pace with the variables taking place in society as a result of the terrible technical and material development that the world knows and for this was for contemporary educational systems to proceed according to this developmental approach, so it established many educational institutions to care for children, raise them and educate them, so the emergence of nursery, preparatory education and kindergarten was the latter Which knew great interest, especially in light of the changes that affected the

family pattern from the exit of women to work and the family's abandonment of the role of care and follow-up permanent bifurcation of the roles of parents, and here the role of kindergarten has become one of the active institutions in society because of the role it provides in order to raise the generation and raise it according to modern scientific foundations, so it has become necessary to rely on it in the early stages of what it gains for young people, so attention to the Early age has become an imperative necessity in contemporary societies due to the return that it produces and for this and the knowledge of developed countries of its importance in instilling the foundations of basic education made it a basic and important stage that cannot be exceeded in education, Algeria has known kindergarten with the emergence of basic school, which singled out children who have not reached the mandatory age to receive basic education according to a program affiliated with the Ministry of Education, so it was the first decision concerned with early childhood, but the name kindergarten in its current form was only known Recently where he made his strict terms book.

The contemplation of the reality of kindergartens in Arab countries in general and in Algeria, in particular, makes us wonder about the feasibility of its establishment and the role for which it was prepared, and whether it is really an

educational necessity?, or can it be dispensed, especially in light of the presence of other institutions such as nurseries, Quranic schools, and preparatory education, and here we have to wonder:

Does kindergarten have a role in achieving social and school adaptation?

### **3. The most important concepts**

#### **3.1 Kindergarten**

Kindergartens are one of the necessary social institutions which were imposed by several changes, the first of which is the exit of women to work, as it was initially a care institution, but this has become a complementary educational role for the family and another educational that facilitates the transition from the child from the family to school smoothly and gives him cognitive and social tools, which makes him adapt in schools' environment. Kindergarten is defined as a social and educational upbringing institution, which performs the function of qualifying the child for the school stage in a way that makes him able to adapt and integrate, by practicing activities freely, which makes him discover his abilities and develop them according to the growth of his abilities and according to his tendencies and preparations, which is the age stage between three and six (Hariri, 2012, p. The definitions of kindergartens differed according to their roles in each

society, but what everyone agrees on is that it is a social institution that has an important role in raising a child in the preschool stage and has a very important educational role through play and activities that are specially prepared for this category that corresponds to their mental, emotional, psychological and physical development, and thus this institution contributes to the transfer of the child to school on a correct scientific basis and helps other institutions such as the family and the school in transferring the values and standards of society to this Generation.

### 3.2 Early childhood:

It is the preschool stage, extending from the end of infancy until the child enters school and he must learn a lot because of its acceleration in his growth (Saleh Abdel Karim, 2011, page 58), it is a very sensitive stage where the child's personality is built and its basic features are neutralized, as it tends to discovery and curiosity; therefore it is very important to instill values and trends at this stage because of its impact on the rest of the stages of his growth.

### 3.3. Social adaptation:

- **Adaptation:** The adaptation process depends on the interaction of the individual and his physical and social environment according to the effort made to satisfy his desires, needs, and motives

to achieve the required adaptation and corresponding to society, but this adaptation and the psychological comfort it achieves may be easily achieved once the situation is responded to and may be achieved with great difficulty and strenuous effort and may not be achieved at all, and here begin social problems and conflicts between the individual with himself on the one hand and with his society on the other (Tibi, 2013, pp. 206-207).

Adaptation in its general sense is a state of stability and internal peace achieved by the compatibility of man and his environment, the relationship of man with his environment either produces adaptation to the environment and thus achieves the individual success that makes him coexist with it or to result in poor adaptation and here the individual lives even within himself lack of adaptation, the individual lives a state of psychological, emotional and social instability makes it inconsistent with society, the relationship between man, the environment and others requires the individual to either acquire a new behavior or Modify behaviors that are compatible with his community and environment.

**Social adaptation:** Hamed Zahran believes that social compatibility is happiness with others in light of the ethics and standards of one society, which makes them comply with social control, accept social change

and fruitful social interaction that results in the goodness and happiness of society, leading to social health (Fayed, 2014, p. 122).

Therefore, social adaptation expresses the healthy relationship of the individual with society and begins with the individual's learning of the language, as he begins to imbibe the values and standards of society and modify his behavior in line with society.

Mustafa Fahmy defines it as a process that occurs within the social relations with which the individual interacts, whether they are sub-formats such as sibling relations within the family or friendship in school, the street, or society in general, social adaptation takes the character of being because the personal and social entity begins to imprint the social aspect of the personality according to what is prevailing in society such as the acquisition of language, customs, and traditions and imbibe the standards and beliefs that society believes in, and from this social adaptation means the ability if the individual can follow the behavior of Society and this satisfies society as well as satisfies it (Fayed, 2014, p. 122).

School adaptation: The concept of school adaptation has known great use in the field of education and this is because it plays a role in achieving school success, and school adaptation is one of the most important goals of the school and its

definition differed according to the disciplines that discussed this concept, including sociology of education, school sociology, educational psychology, school psychology... etc

Adaptation is defined as compatibility with the school environment, which makes it able to harmonize and adapt psychologically and academically through the knowledge it obtains, and the new attitudes it directs, and John Leif argues that: "School adaptation is coexistence with the school environment" (Brahimi, 2002-2003, p. 69)

This definition confirms that the school system is a new environment for the child must agree with it with his innate preparations and others acquired from other formats of the group of comrades or kindergartens to facilitate this transition from the family to the school, which needs psychological and social preparation.

#### ***4. The importance of kindergarten in building the personality of the individual:***

The early childhood stage begins at the end of the second year and ends with the sixth year, which is a stage that is the basis for the formation of the human being in the future in its various dimensions: spiritual, physical, mental, and social (Amara, 2017, page 47). The functionality of kindergarten appears in building the child with these four components, these formats make up the individual work with

each other within a framework of individuals growth to satisfy his needs, so kindergarten is an effective institution for the upbringing and education of the child ,for this reason the age stage was called the kindergarten stage because of the importance of kindergarten in preparing the child for school by providing him with the necessary skills and learnings and instilling the values of society, which earns him social intelligence, as well as increasing the child's self-confidence by involving him in group games and educational and recreational activities that strengthen the spirit of cooperation and altruism among team members, and this is what enables him to integrate quickly, this matter will make the child express his desires and finances and get rid of psychological complexes such as shyness, introversion and autism.

The child in this stage is very sensitive and flexible, so he must be respected and appreciated, and satisfying his needs is important for his normal growth and balance, and any kind of abuse or neglect can be a reason for rebellion which in turn weaken the balanced integrated personality that society seeks to build in a good citizen aware of his role within society, personal care at this stage is care to build an effective individual, as the personality is the final result of the individual's interaction with his environment. (Hariri, 2012, p. 9)

The great importance of kindergartens lies in being responsible for raising and educating the child at the most important stage in his life, which is early childhood, and this role was important and the responsibility is greater, so these kindergartens have been training nannies to play the role of upbringing and education to achieve the goals of kindergarten.

#### *Childhood needs:*

When we talk about the necessary needs of man, Maslow's pyramid was the first thing that comes to mind because this pyramid came as a result of scientific research and psychological theory produced by this scientist in a research paper as shown in the following figure.

**Figure 1: Maslow's pyramid of needs gradation**



source : al-Ouda 2008

This pyramid expresses the human needs in a transition from the most important, it makes biological requirements the base of these needs to be safe as the second need, moving to the third need, which is the

need to meet people and interact with them, then the need for appreciation from others, and finally the need for self-esteem, which is the top of this pyramid and the elite of what humans want to ascend from glory.

**Gersilds classifies:** the needs by strength or weakness in raising the motives and he believes that the most obvious needs are keen to maintain the survival of the physical needs of the survival of the body and well-being come in the first place and followed by the needs shared by all human beings, which arise in the life of the individual and be his own, and from the reality of field experiences have been divided the needs of the child into three groups.

- ✓ Physical growth needs.
- ✓ Mental development needs.
- ✓ Social-emotional development needs (emotional needs)

They are the needs that the child needs to grow correctly and that contribute to building his personality, some of them innately and others acquired from the surrounding environment through various means of education and various upbringing institutions.

**A- The child's physical needs:**

We can summarize the body's needs to a set of points:

- ✓ The need for food
- ✓ The need to take out and dispose of waste
- ✓ The need for sleep and rest

The need for movement, activity, and play (Kenawy, 2013, p. 95)  
The chart below reflects the basic needs of the child.

**Figure 2: A diagram representing the needs of the child**



**Source: (Moussa, 2016, page 16)**

These four needs are the most important physical needs of the child, which he lives to meet, food is important for the life of the child and its continuation, so the quality of food is very important and varies from one stage to another and here we are talking about early childhood, food is the engine of the child's positive energy, it provides him with activity and gives him the necessary energy and lack of food may lead to reduce his creativity, but to select, as the child at this stage needs to get rid of his waste himself, if he is an infant empties in a funny way

Subconsciously on himself, at this stage he begins to train to relieve himself with the help of his mother or those who care for him, the need to sleep is no less than other necessary needs imposed by life, the child spends most of his time sleeping, especially at this stage being a period that the child knows a great movement and permanent activity, so he needs to sleep to compensate for what he made in the day, so the child's comfort is among the most important natural needs required by instinct, as it is a very important necessity for life Hygienic.

The child at this stage knows great activity and hyperactivity and this is the toxicity of this stage of the golden stage of the child, in which the child begins to feel himself and his independence from his mother and strives to show his abilities to draw the attention of others and begins to explore, the child has curiosity and discovery and this is what makes it a sensitive and dangerous stage at the same time, so those in charge of raising him should try to understand this stage and work on his growth correct growth according to his needs.

*B- Mental development needs:* divided mental development needs a set of points:

- ✓ The need for research and reconnaissance
- ✓ The need to develop mental skills

- ✓ The need to acquire language skills

The child's curiosity grows since the seventh month and begins to increase as he ages, and this appears through his attempts to dismantle what is placed under his hands, and he also begins to follow up and monitor anything that passes by him trying to discover that the survey to know everything is an attempt to satisfy his need for knowledge, research, and reconnaissance, and the nanny can exploit this need to develop and develop it for the benefit of the child and increase his mental abilities by encouraging him to question and teach him how to deal with things, and leaves him free to disassemble the toys, install them and test them, and this is done through:

- ✓ Diversify the stimuli in front of the child.
  - ✓ Expand the environment in front of the child.
  - ✓ Use of environmental means in children's tools and toys.
  - ✓ Encouraging the child's hobbies
- As for the development of mental skills, the mother or nanny can continue the child's daily problems by educating the child and providing him with multiple experiences that help his mental development in several areas:
- ✓ Cognition



- ✓ Memory
- ✓ Thinking

This is done by letting the child solve the problems that occurred in him and using the results reached by himself in similar situations. (Kenawy, 2013, pp. 129-130)  
The mental needs at this stage are not less than meeting his physical and biological needs, the child lives his childhood looking for the truth of things carrying many questions about himself and others and a lot of things absorbed by his mind as this mind needs to develop and rationalize sound thinking and critical sense.

### **C- Social-emotional development needs (emotional needs):**

The newborn does not need his growth to just meet his needs of drink, food, and air, but in addition to all this needs to create a healthy emotional and emotional atmosphere that helps the person in his growth, we can enumerate the most important social-emotional needs as follows:

- ✓ The need for love and tenderness.
- ✓ The need for achievement.
- ✓ The need to belong.
- ✓ The need for participation and self-esteem.
- ✓ The need to break free from self-flagellation.

- ✓ The need to be free from fear.
- ✓ The need for economic security.

The need for understanding. (Kenawy, 2013, p. 145).

### **6. Kindergarten jobs:**

The ultimate goal of kindergarten since its inception has been to carry out the function of education and socialization of children to ensure that children live in their world and ensure them a smooth transition to school, but the functions of kindergarten vary from country to country, but remain unified features shared by all kindergartens, represented in socialization, mental development, trends towards work, physical growth, has been classified as functions performed by kindergarten.

**6.1. Socialization:** When a child shifts from his family world to a kindergarten institution specially prepared to receive them, in which they receive equal treatment, he finds it difficult to adapt to his peers and the new environment despite their age convergence, as the child receives the same process of social normalization to integrate these children, imprinting them with the values and standards of society that achieves them themselves, values and standards do not grow by simply interaction and friction between children in his environment Social Rather, it is a conscious and organized process led by adults towards the emerging generation, and here education plays an important role in directing and rationalizing behavior, especially the role of the nanny or

kindergarten teacher, as its goal is not to regulate behavior, but to accustom children to the standards of behavior according to which society is going. (Zaimi, 2007, p. 83)

**.2. Mental development:** Children begin to grow rapidly in the early years and this growth is commensurate for each child on the different aspects of personality: psychological, mental, social and physical, this compatibility and balanced growth is very important and whenever one side is delayed from the other aspects a defect occurred that affected them, when we ask a fourth child to write a letter or write a line his fingers were unable to do so and if he knows what he would like to draw his fingertips, but the fact that his fingers are still Soft did not grow enough to be able to hold the pen and for this the work of the senses work along with the mental abilities of imagination and intelligence and remember with work in the social environment that refines this instinct and helps its growth proper growth, from here came the kindergarten institution with its educational and educational roles to work on the integration of aspects of the child and contribute to the development of the child in all four basic aspects, the kindergarten has worked hard through the programs that it has written in order to provide things environment Materialism that suits the age stage of the child from shape and color and even provide means that work to raise the creative imagination of the child, as well as the formation of nannies good training that contributes to the framing and upbringing of these children, the development of their skills

and the stimulation of their mental faculties such as intelligence, imagination and memory in accordance with the capabilities of each of them.

**6.3. Development of attitudes towards work:** children interact with things as toys, expressing their insides through play in an unintended manner or as scientists call it directed and undirected behavior, if the concept of the child was not neglected by kindergarten, but came to play the role of the bearer of societal and family values, so the child begins to differentiate between play and work and even the process of transferring values and introducing concepts and acquiring them in the child, so it was necessary to provide some factors as follows:

Good formation of nannies and provide a fertile environment for teaching and learning will make this child able to create and provide freedom to practice learning activities for this came modern education by proposing new environments for education as an alternative to family education and school education and perhaps kindergarten is one of them, because the latter it comes to the idea of its establishment from the child's need for such kindergarten, it is intended to be an orchard and a world for the child to live in and express his desires freely as he practices his learning without coercion or coercion

- The good role model, the nanny is a role model for those children, they always see her right and therefore imitate her, the child in early childhood can be an imitator that follows others' behavior and speaks

their language, especially the nanny, for him she is the guide as his mother ... she is the channel by which he communicates with the outside world by expressing his sincere feelings.

- The gradient in providing the child with commitment and work and this is in line with his tendencies and capabilities so that he can master it, and this does not mean limiting his freedom at all, but rather refining his skills and accustoming him to serious action and to differentiate between the wrong act and the right act, making him more committed and responsible at the beginning of his life until he grows up on discipline and commitment.
- Continuity in the practice of these works daily until the boy gets used to practicing it subconsciously and thus cultivate the values of cooperation and altruism from a young age is enough to heal him even in adulthood, the child is like a white page with this nanny in them by her as she wants, and this with the composition and serious will to collect children who carry the meaning of ambition and the will to succeed educationally.
- Creating attitudes towards a certain negative or positive action to know the fate of the actions and their consequences, warning against it, and breaking down those negative tendencies such as selfishness, aggression, and arrogance (Zaimi, 2007, p. 84).

**6.4. Physical development:** Early childhood knows rapid growth in his body, but less than the stage of infancy, and here

the parents provide the necessary care for him and healthy food, it is no less important than the stage of infancy, and kindergarten takes care of the very care of children at this stage through health care and care for proper nutrition as well as motor care, the child learns sports and practice movements to grow his body properly as psychology employs growth in the face of imbalances that This may happen and this is why kindergarten nannies are trained to raise the child and teach him until holding the pen with what corresponds to the growth of his limbs, so the child gets a quality education taking the child's developmental stages.

#### ***The importance of kindergartens:***

There is no reliance left in our time on the school alone, but other institutions have been established that lift the load on the family and school and help them in socialization and have become an urgent necessity for the postmodern era, and because of the importance of kindergartens, the Algerian legislator has made laws to regulate them and this is a set of points we list, explaining the importance of this institution:

- Kindergarten is the beginning of life and a complement to the embryonic stage so it is a stage before the following stages of other growth in other words it is the first stage in which human life is based.
- It is the base of the educational structure, it provides educational scientific programs that contribute to the smooth transition towards school education for children and prepare them for the life of

the school system, and here kindergarten represents the basis of subsequent learning, so the exit of the kindergarten child is full of knowledge and learning, including the contents of the kindergarten program of activities that are the increase that takes the child to successful school life.

- It gives the child integrated growth (physically, intellectually, linguistically, congenitally, socially, and preciously) and satisfies the child's various needs, as it walks according to a scientific plan and well-studied programs that have been prepared according to the stages of the child development, as it guides them to transform their tendencies.
- The childhood period is sensitive and flexible where the child can refine, learn and develop himself, and this is what kindergarten plays as it works to exploit the child's activity to guide him and invest this great human resource.
- It prepares the child psychologically and socially from the ego to the social self that is formed and interacts with the other and this through the activities and group games provided by the kindergarten, instilling in them the spirit of cooperation, brotherhood, and respect for the property of others.
- The kindergarten is based on alleviating psychological problems and modifying their behavior such as hyperactivity, and thus the child's entry into the kindergarten avoids many of the psychological symptoms that students usually face when they enter school.

- One of the main reasons that gave this importance to the kindergarten is the exit of women to work, which increased their additional burdens, which calls for the establishment of these institutions to take care of and raise children, and here the kindergarten plays a prominent role in developing the spirit of exploration for the child and raising him through the means available to them
- Extrapolating the educational literature, we find that the importance of kindergarten is not limited to the limits of care, but rather provides early childhood insurance and ensures a human resource capable of giving and development in the future. (Medouri, 2020, p. 170).
- The importance of kindergarten does not stop at being care and education, but it has an important educational aspect, it is like that a social upbringing institution that transfers values and standards of society at the most important stage in the child's life, the era we are witnessing from the tyranny of technology where virtual life has come and confused the real life, so the individual is living a real alienation, this makes countries care about the need for pre-school education through kindergarten An institution that achieves integration from other institutions Other in order

to build a good individual aware of his social existence and achieve his being within the framework of a social construction that preserves the values of society and the human freedom, the need for kindergarten and generalization has become one of the things that the state must pay attention to because of the importance we mentioned above political goals of any state but appear at this early stage and neglect means neglecting an entire generation and here refers de do not refer to the importance of pre-school education in developing countries and warns those in charge of education to have faith In pre-school education, where he says: "If I were the Minister of Education in a developing country, I would not rest until I see next to me a team that really believes in the importance of pre-school education" (Esso, 2001-2002, p. 77), this great educational message from this Belgian scientist in education reflects an awareness of the importance of early childhood, and that the launch of any development is the main basis of the kindergarten stage He also says" ... I had the opportunity to conduct a broad survey of education in the United States of America, the U.S.A., and this country was then living in shock and desperate

pursuit of the spirit of scientific creativity, and after a period of study and observation I was asked to I make suggestions for school reforms. People were very surprised to learn that I am not proposing to increase the science classes in secondary schools, develop advanced programs, or follow a new educational path, but only to develop nurseries and kindergartens, and open their doors to all people. I am sure that the first years of life have a significant impact on the growth of men" (Esau, 2001-2002, p. 77)

The workers in education know that the real start in any educational reform is based on the possession of tremendous capabilities of the child to emerge and explode in these early years, the industry of a creator or a scientist begins at this time, studies and research have focused on this stage as the most important stage in building the child's personality, many educators see that the personality is completed in the first five years of this they have to take into account the different aspects of personality: The psychological, social, mental and emotional aspect and work to develop a normal personality confident in itself and able to solve problems.

#### **8. Tasks of kindergartens in Algeria:**

The tasks entrusted to the kindergarten stem from the community's confidence in this institution and the extent of the state's keenness to circulate it for its role to be close

to the school, and for this, there are many roles and tasks abounded to succeed its goals, and therefore the tasks of the kindergarten emerge in several points are as follows

### **8.1. The task of education:**

The role of education is one of the most important tasks undertaken by kindergartens, and therefore we list its tasks in the following points:

- ✓ Teach the child how to sit correctly.
- ✓ Teach children how to clean their bodies, places, and clothes.
- ✓ Teach the child to ask for permission.
- ✓ Consolidating the values of citizenship among young people and memorizing the anthem. National and some revolutionary and patriotic anthems.
- ✓ Instilling cooperation, initiative, and assistance.
- ✓ Teaching them the values of their religion by memorizing the Qur'anic surahs and the hadiths of the Prophet.
- ✓ Refining their behaviors and exalting them with good words and vilifying obscene speech.
- Instilling good behaviors and decent morals in children such as creating altruism, generosity, virility, and charity, virility, and charity.

### **8.2. The mission of education:**

The kindergarten is an intermediate stage between the family and the school, and therefore the kindergarten is keen on the child's transition from the family to the

school through a smooth and easy transition that makes the child adapt and fit quickly into the new environment, the main goals of the school are to form an individual who carries the values of citizenship in his heart and behavior and this is through what the school cultivates of education and education, this role - that is, the educational role - which represents the second role after education and therefore we can determine it in a set of points:

- Teaching the child various knowledge according to studied and gradual scientific methods that start from easy to difficult.
- Teaching children the four skills in the Arabic language: writing, reading, listening, and speaking, Arabic for the child is the key to the rest of the subjects without understanding them he cannot master the rest of the subjects, so the language in the school in the early stages takes a large hourly size for this purpose and therefore the kindergarten works to instill these basics.
- Teaching arithmetic to children through play
- Through various educational activities, kindergarten plays an

important role in training young people on creative thinking.

- Teaching drawing and coloring helps the child to hold the pen correctly until his fingers get used to the correct writing.
- Teaching students remembrances, such as morning and evening remembrances to memorize them in front of his colleagues, and this is what goes about excessive shyness and supports his participation within the base, and prepares him for school.
- Training them in sports activities for healthy bodies and healthy minds, as the exploitation of hyperactivity in children at this age makes them productive if the activity of the bodies in correct sports movements makes them stay away from deviant and violent behaviors or suppression harmful to their mental health.

### **8.3. The task of psychological and social care:**

- ✓ Kindergarten is based on enhancing the child's self-confidence.
- ✓ Strengthening the faith side of the child, which makes him face and overcome problems.
- ✓ The kindergarten works to strengthen the child's self-reliance

through the activities and roles represented by the child.

Training young people on the skill of social intelligence makes the child interact with his peers and harmonize with them.

✓ The kindergarten educator works to solve the psychological problems that the child faces as a result of traumas in childhood, such as isolation, shyness, introversion, and others, so that the child is more social, especially at this flexible age that allows correcting and correcting the mistakes of family education.

✓ Social self-promotion by instilling the values and standards of the group, which makes the child cooperative with his colleagues asking for altruism and participation from him to selfishness.

Executive Decree No. 19-253 of September 16, 2019, defines the tasks of kindergartens between the ages of three and six (3-6), which are based on a set of basic points:

- ✓ Ensuring psychological and motor development that qualifies him to integrate into school in a healthy manner
- ✓ Early care for a child suffering from chronic diseases or a disabled person, regardless of the type of disability, to integrate him into the school environment.

- ✓ Preparing the child according to the program prescribed by the Ministry of National Education in the preparatory in anticipation of compulsory education
- ✓ Implementation of educational pedagogical sponsorship programs approved by the Ministry in charge of National Solidarity
- ✓ Early sponsorship of children to discover, develop and invest their skills in their learning and life
- ✓ Work on training the child on various activities and organizing them within the framework of the unified program, which aims at independence and self-esteem

Assisting parents in raising their children and accompanying them in this noble task, and participating in the upbringing of this child to achieve a kind of satisfaction and reconciliation between the tasks for working women, in particular.

(Executive Decree No. 19-253, 2019)

The decrees and laws regulating these Riyadh did not come in vain, but based on the goals and objectives of the Algerian state, which is seriously aware of the importance of these institutions that care for children at a very important and sensitive stage, which requires concerted efforts from all institutions

within an integrated framework for the interest of this country to prepare a generation that carries the values of citizenship and love of the homeland and seeks its prosperity.

and sophistication, and this can only be done through partnership and work between the various institutions of social upbringing as sub-systems that work. To preserve the educational system, and its continuity to achieve its goals.

### **9. Characteristics of school adaptation:**

Researchers believe that school adaptation has a set of characteristics, including:

**9.1. Continuity:** The school adaptation is a continuous process of the continuation of the individual in the environment of education and linked to his transition from environment to environment the transition from family to school needs a new adaptation to the new environment, and the relationship of give and take, satisfaction and deprivation with the new environment. (Al-Hadi, 2014-2015, p. 112), and the lack of satisfying the psychological and physical needs leads to the imbalance of the organism and pushes it to seek to satisfy this need to restore its balance, and if it achieves this, it achieves a better balance, and if it fails to satisfy these needs, it remains tense



and lost looking for its being, and as a result resorts to the use of defensive tricks. (Peter, 2008, p. 116).

### **9.2 Normative :**

The concept of school adaptation, in general, is a standard concept that refers to certain values whether positive or negative adaptation, most of the views of scientists are based on the standard of adaptation any measurement of adaptability and the many conditions that occur with the individual and the group of variables. David Worssler linked adaptation to some social aspect on the basis that school adaptation is a manifestation of Social adaptation and thus the achievement of social adaptation is related to the extent to which school adaptation achieves. (Al-Hadi, 2014-2015, p. 113).

The school system is linked to the social system and therefore the child's adaptation in school makes him adaptive outside it, the school works to equal fortunes and preserve social and cultural capital, but not in an arbitrary way, but in a way that preserves the general balance and stability of society and gives the same opportunities to learners to acquire this capital.

**9.3 Relativity:** with the bifurcation of modern society, it comes to the relativity

of achieving adaptation or not, the adaptation has become arranged by culture and its patterns within society, and the student within the school has achieved high adaptation if he feels belonging to the group to which he belongs, such as the schoolchildren of his neighborhood.

Al-Tahhan adds that there are personality traits that indicate proper social adaptation, and the most important of these traits are the following :

- ✓ Positive attitudes towards the self.
- ✓ Perception of reality.
- ✓ The availability of the individual on physical, mental, psychological, and emotional competencies that make the individual able to adapt and adapt to new situations
- ✓ Independence in attitudes and decisions, self-confidence, and taking a great deal of responsibility.
- ✓ Achieving self-realization, that is the ability of the individual to develop himself and his abilities. (Al-Hadi, 2014-2015, pp. 113-114)

In summary, these three elements: continuity, normative and relative are the most important characteristics of adaptation, it is a continuous process for man, adaptation is a permanent readiness for new situations, challenges, and current changes in his reality, and normative makes this concept standard

and not fixed identified, but it is measured from the effects of adaptation as it is a variable relative concept and is affected by a set of factors such as social and cultural aspects of the environment as it differs historically to change the patterns of society.

### ***10- The role of kindergartens in social and school adaptation:***

Sociological analyzes vary in the analysis of the process of social and school adaptation according to different approaches, there are approaches that take the total format as a place for analysis and here we find functionalism and Marxism, despite their difference in the assumptions of each of them, but they agree in the unity of analysis as there are theories that proceed from the partial system of analysis and here we find the theory of action of Max Weber and symbolic interaction and other theories that branched from them such as reciprocity and other contemporary theories, in addition to these two poles cunning and sociology and micro sociology there are theories adopted analysis according to the act on the one hand and construction at the same time and this we find with Pierre Bourdieu and Anthony Giddens, the diversity of analysis leads to its richness and reveal

the mysteries of the phenomenon studied as it gives objectivity to the subject treated, the functionalists start studying it for society over the course of the work of the parts in order to achieve integration and stability For the overall format and this is what is known as the support of the parts, the functional people believe that there are four functions of the formats carried out to continue the overall system Perhaps the most important thing that concerns us here is the function of adaptation Sub-systems work to be social action consistent and consistent with the social environment, the functional is concerned with the transfer of standards from previous generations to subsequent generations for the education The family and the school play a major role in maintaining these inherited and authentic values that stem from the traditions and nobility of previous generations and thus Training young people on social interaction in accordance with social control and the basics of social construction that determines the laws that this society follows.

The integration and social adaptation of individuals is achieved through the function of the family and the school in particular, and the rest of the other social

institutions, where these institutions all solidarity according to one goal, which is to maintain and integrate in order to satisfy the needs of individuals in a way that serves the community and preserves its stability and helps in its development without defect, and if a dysfunction occurs for one of the parts, the other parts accelerate to compensate and return it to its regular course in a way that protects the unity and safety of the overall construction of the system, school adaptation as one of the school's goals guarantees students the speed of their integration and academic and psychological compatibility This is through the participation of institutions prepared for this process such as nurseries and kindergartens, the latter have an effective role in adapting students educationally through the role played by the kindergarten educator to contain students psychologically and emotionally and represent the role of the mother and educationally and educationally through educational games that are offered in kindergarten, which help the child discover the skills that abound in these young people.

There is no doubt that kindergarten has an important role in the success of students academically, the child is within

the kindergarten academic formation in line with the school program, which makes him ready for academic excellence and school adaptation and many studies have proven this important role and this if it indicates something, it indicates the importance of the stage, which is called the kindergarten stage for the great value that the kindergarten carries in the upbringing of children

On the other hand, the structural analysis of formative with Pierre Bourdieu believes that the school is involved in reproducing the values of society and the bad social details that exist between females and males or between those who own the family cultural heritage and are deprived of it, and this refers us to an important matter, which is that the institutions of pre-school upbringing are only institutions affiliated with the dominant authority that has the means of symbolic domination from economic, social, cultural and even media institutions, and this is what makes the process of education in early childhood a directed and ideological process. It serves the dominant group over the dominant group, and therefore the programs and curricula prepared for these institutions are nothing but normalization institutions in which these

individuals are relegated and normalized on the values of the society that entrench social inequality.

## **11. CONCLUSION**

The process of socialization is a continuous, purposeful, and comprehensive process shared by all institutions of society, and for this, the kindergarten institution came to be one of them going according to the line that the school aims for, whether it is biased in the Marxist sense or neutral in the functional concept, the latter is only a basic stage for the school on which it puts its educational and educational features according to a curriculum that serves the educational system and according to a program prepared by a body that also supervises the educational programs of the national school and therefore does not conflict in goals or objectives. And the goals that the school seeks to consolidate, the school adaptation in this concept is the outcome of the preparation prepared by the rest of the preschool institutions such as kindergarten and nursery, and here we may notice that school adaptation is measured by many indicators, most notably school success, the positive adaptation of social and school necessarily leads to school success, so people with community alienation such as autism and other mental illnesses are far from academic success because they do

not achieve the necessary adaptation that ensures their integration into society.

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