

Methods of parenting according to mothers' opinions - Measuring the trends of a sample of mothers –

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Abstract :

The present study aims to uncover the educational methods that parents follow in raising their children, which have a clear effect on their behaviour later. This appears in their acquiring good or bad behaviour in many cases, where the methods of raising children are the main reason for pushing them to practice certain behaviours without others. This is what I wanted to discuss in this research through my discussion of the following elements: Introduction, the conceptual framework, the problem, methods of parenting and Attitudes of a sample of mothers on the methods of raising, then conclusion and recommendations.

Keywords: social upbringing; the child; the family; the methods of raising; mothers.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The family is the first cell in society and the nucleus of social life, as it is the first social and educational milieu in which the child is born and lives and spends the most important moments of his life. The first cradle of the emergence of his ideas and skills, depending on the methods and methods followed by parents in raising children in the family.

The subject of parental socialization methods is considered one of the important topics dealt with by researchers in the field of sociology and psychology, whether in terms of contents or methods, given the importance of the topic in preparing future generations that will maintain the continuity of the existence of society materially and morally. Where choosing the methods of social upbringing is one of the most essential factors in the success of the individual's upbringing process. This upbringing, although its methods differ, aims to form a good individual, as the methods of socialization that parents follow have an important educational role in building the personality of the individual, as they carry out the process of upbringing for their children through providing them with skills, habits, values and ethics, which are reflected on the individual's behaviour in social life. This is what I tried to discuss in this research by addressing the following elements: an introduction, the conceptual framework, the problem, methods of parenting upbringing, and the attitudes of some mothers about the methods of upbringing, then a conclusion and recommendations.

What can be said after this research is that families that follow certain educational methods in raising their children is certain that these methods will be passed on to their children and generations later. No matter what the educational levels and qualifications, culture and economic level differ, it has been scientifically proven that the educational values that an individual acquires in his early childhood become difficult to change or change.

2. The problematic and the conceptual framework

2.1. The problem of research: that the methods of parenting that the parents follow are the ones that have the largest share in influencing the personality of the children, rather it is the main factor in building their future personality. If the methods used are non-educational and unbalanced methods, children may grow

up to become invalid individuals and holders of opinions And if these methods are not accompanied by the example, the practical model, and a good example from the parents, children may grow up do not distinguish between words and actions, and they will be irresponsible in their lives, and they do not listen to advice and instructions in the future, and parents follow several methods that vary from guidance, praise, indulgence and extra protection to Blame, admonition and neglect, cruelty and punishment, may go beyond that to the use of violence in all its forms as a method to build and correct the behaviour of children in some families. Mothers have views on the methods of parenting education. This is what we will try to stand upon in this research by answering the following questions:

- Are the methods of parenting upbringing available on the proper methods of social and educational socialization according to the opinions of the sample of mothers?
- Are there differences between mothers regarding the assessment of parenting methods according to: the educational level variable, the mother's and father's occupation, the economic level, and the relationship between spouses?

2.2. Conceptual framework:

2.2.1. Socialization:

- **The linguistic concept:** It was mentioned in the tongue of the Arabs by Ibn Manzur in the meaning of "God created the creation," that is, the beginning of their creation, and in the meaning of the established that arises out of origin and formation, brought up and grew up and established the events of people, and the formation in light of these meanings refers to the group of works of formation and growth Movement and change, and the events of the thing, or action in the first stage until its formation is complete ⁽¹⁾.

The glossary of social science terms defines it as "the process by which culture is transmitted from generation to generation and how individuals are formed from their childhood to be able to live in a society with a specific culture, and this includes what parents, school and society teach to individuals in terms of language, religion, traditions, values and information." Skills ⁽²⁾.

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Accordingly, it can be said that the process of socialization takes place "through the interaction of the individual within all levels of the social relationship, thus it occurs in all primary, secondary and reference groups, knowing that the importance of each of these groups varies according to the stage of individual development, and the social and cultural reality of the group or society," If the most important role of primary groups, such as the family, play and neighbourhood groups, is in the first stage of life, then the matter may move in terms of importance, to secondary groups, and after early childhood, and in modern societies in general, and in these societies secondary groups play such as schools, the media and clubs. Recreation and work institutions have an important role in this upbringing process, in addition to increasing the importance of reference groups such as parties and religious and artistic associations⁽³⁾.

- **The idiomatic concept:** "It is a process that allows the acquisition and introduction of knowledge, models, values and symbols, and in short the methods of action, thinking and feeling that characterize groups, society and civilization, where the individual will live and it is a process that continues for life ⁽⁴⁾.

Margaret Mead defines socialization as the cultural process and how every newborn child becomes a full member of a particular human community ⁽⁵⁾.

Social upbringing is the process that imprints a person or exposes new values and types of behaviour appropriate to the social situation, and this process aims to teach the individual the standards and concepts of the society in which he lives, and it is important for everyone in society.

Or that complex and continuous process that starts from the moment of birth and ends only with the death of the person, through which the child turns into a social being able to live and adapt to the conditions of social life, and the family is not the only institution based on the process, but rather participates with it in other institutions ⁽⁶⁾.

- **The procedural concept:** Social upbringing is a socio-educational process based on raising, teaching and educating the individual, teaching him a language, customs and traditions, and I know the group to which he belongs, and this takes place in several primary, secondary and reference groups, the most important of which is the family.

2-2- Family:

2-2-1- Idiomatic concept: “The family is the first cell in society, and the nucleus of social life has lived a million years until now in response to the architecture of the universe, with the continuity of procreation. It is a group of people who are united by bonds of marriage, blood, or adoption.

A forced family is defined as a social bond of a husband and wife and their children or without children, or a husband alone with his children, or a wife alone with her children. And that the family may be larger than that, and include individuals such as grandparents and grandchildren, and some relatives, provided that they share one life with the husband, wife and children ⁽⁷⁾.

“Psychologists say that a man is an extension of his childhood, as a normal childhood leads to a normal man, and the family is the one that establishes the core and foundations of the individual’s personality in the first five years of his life ⁽⁸⁾.

2-2-2- The procedural concept: The family is an educational and social institution and the first nucleus of society is found to preserve the human offspring. It is not possible for a person to live outside its scope, regardless of his life stage as a child, young person, adult or elderly person, so a person needs to live in a family.

.2.3. Previous studies:

2.3.1. The first study: Entitled: **Social upbringing and the deviant behaviour of a high school student**, which was completed by the study of Misbah Amer, which is a PhD thesis conducted in 2003 in Algiers, he tried to answer a set of questions, the most important of which are:

- What are the trends of socialization in the family as perceived by the children?
- Is there a relationship between the family's economic income and the trends of socialization that the family adopts as perceived by the children?
- Is there a relationship between the educational level of the parents and the trends of socialization adopted by the family as perceived by the children?

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- Is there a relationship between the trends of family socialization as perceived by the children and the deviant behaviour of the student?

Is there a relationship between the educational level of the parents and the deviant behaviour of the student?

The study reached the most important results as follows:

Parents tend to adopt the trend of tolerance and authoritarianism more than other trends in the upbringing process, followed by the second trend of excessive protection and neglect, and this indicates the neglect that the child suffers from in the Algerian family.

- The school comrades group adopts the following trends in the process of socialization: popularity, neglect, social acceptance and social rejection.
- The spread of the smoking phenomenon among females, although this bad habit is usually widespread among males.

2.3. 2. The second study: Entitled: **the family and its relationship to the delinquency of the adolescent child**, completed by Fayrouz Zararqa, which is a Ph.D. This study was conducted in 2005, and it is a descriptive study that aims to answer the following main question:

Is there a relationship between familial factors and adolescent delinquency?

The most important findings of the researcher in the study are the following:

- There is a direct relationship between the nature of relationships within the family and the deviant behaviour of the teenager.
- There are substantial differences of statistical significance between the two groups (experimental and control) with regard to the large number of quarrels between parents and siblings, and the rejection of the works he loves.

There is a statistically significant relationship between the family's economic situation and the son's deviant behaviour.

2.3.3. The third study: Entitled: **Aggressive behaviour among pre-school children and its relationship to parenting methods and intelligence in Riyadh**, prepared by Munira Saleh Ali Al-Ghosoun, Ph.D., Department of Educational Psychology, Introduction to the College of Education, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 1412 AH / 1992.

The results of the study revealed the following:

- That the relationship is not significant between aggressive behaviour and each of bullying or neglect as a method of parenting education.
- That the relationship is not significant between aggressive behaviour and arousing psychological pain as a method of parenting education.
- The existence of a positive statistically significant relationship at the level (0.05) between aggressive behaviour in children and discrimination as a method of parenting upbringing.
- The existence of a statistically significant relationship at the level of (0.05) between aggressive behaviour in children and cruelty as one of the methods of parenting adopted.
- The results of the study indicated that there are statistically significant differences at the level of (0.05) in aggressive behaviour between the sexes in favour of males, meaning that males are more aggressive than females among children of the research sample.

3. methods of parenting:

The educational method for the two children is the educational behaviour followed in the upbringing of children. This affects the wrong educational methods that generate some problems that accompany the symptoms of the rest of the individual's life, the most important of which are:

3.1. Excessive protection method: The method of excessive protection adopted by the parents and the exaggeration in indulging the child. It robs him of the desire for freedom and independence, so we find the parents interfering in all the affairs of the child, and perform his duties on his behalf, and then he does not have the opportunity to choose his activities and his relationships ⁽⁹⁾, as he depends completely on others in doing various work, which exposes him to frustration and appears to his personality to feel inferior Failure and failure to assume responsibility when colliding with life's problems.

3.2. Bullying method: It is treating the child by the parents cruelly and strictly so that he is prevented from fulfilling his desires, and the parents take a method of punishment and blame him in all his affairs with a specific method He eats and sleeps and sets his friends and who plays with them, without taking into account

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his desires or opinion, and in general the parents have all the authority in managing his affairs by carrying out tasks that exceed his capacity in the manner of ordering and forbidding, which leads him to resort to aggression and anger as an expression of his dissatisfaction with the authority, and his dissatisfaction with his fearful personality, feeling a sense of deficiency Desire for aggression ⁽¹⁰⁾.

3.3. Neglect method: "Neglect is represented in the lack of acceptance of the child, his desires and needs, and viewing him as an extra burden on the family and its members, and then neglect takes forms such as emotional and emotional neglect, as they constitute the most dangerous effect, and it is a reference to the parents' imbalance, emotionally or disturbed in their mental health. Child neglect ranges between denial, criticism, denial, or indifference, which refers to leaving the child without controls over his behaviour to reward the desired behaviour; such as if the child presents to his mother the result of his work and effort, so do not encourage him but rather make fun of him, and this would deprive the child of a sense of success and lose his affiliation To his family "⁽¹¹⁾, and neglect leads to a child's sense of marginalization by the parents, even if he is proficient in performing some work.

The neglect of the parents of the child and their abandonment of him if it is not desirable, and leaving the matter of caring for and raising him to the maid or nanny in the kindergarten because they are busy outside the home where this maid or nanny may not be at the level of the parent who is raising or has bad behaviour, which leads the child to imitate her as "indifference in Raising the child or taking care of him, or not holding him accountable for wrong behaviour or mocking him instead of praising him if he accomplished work, this instils in his spirit anxiety, aggression and a desire for revenge ⁽¹²⁾ which results in lack of love for parents, weak family affiliation and dependence on maid and peers And he made them an example for him, and his weak personality, characterized by violence and aggression, "as neglecting a child is a subconscious psychological phenomenon in which all behaviour that causes pain or guilt is avoided. Parents often blame themselves for the child's shortcomings, and neglect may lead to idleness in performing work, sabotage, and games. Violence and the formation of a negative self-concept, which makes it lose a sense of self and its existence, and also affects the deviation of the behaviour of children and the corruption of their morals and the emergence of some psychological disorders in them"⁽¹³⁾.

3.4. The method of indulgence: is represented in the indulgence and negligence in treating the child, so that his needs are satisfied at the time he wants, and in the manner, he desires and hasten to fulfil whatever he asks for, no matter how unacceptable, and for those around him to become obedient, and the delay in maturity will result from the child's emotional and social situation, and he cannot resist problems, which results in a childish, selfish, dependent, and withdrawn personality.

3.5. Cruelty method: "Cruelty expresses a set of methods that parents use to control the child's unwanted behaviour (with regard to parents) and includes physical punishment such as slapping and hitting, that is, everything that leads to the effects of physical pain, and this method is characterized by excessive severity and the persistence of the child's punishment continuously And not allowing him to express his feelings, blocking him and his islands whenever he tries to approach the parents, and it may be accompanied by verbal threat or deprivation, and parents may sometimes resort to a beating when the child misbehaves. The moral and psychological as a basic method in education, believing that it is the best, such as beating hard whenever he makes any mistake, or insulting and cursing sarcasm, abuse and deprivation upon failure in school, and the most severe methods of cruelty have no psychological effect, which corrupts the child's heart, in which hatred and hatred are born.

Parents believe that by using cruelty they prevent the child from doing reprehensible acts and ensure their blind obedience in terms of giving acceptable responses. In addition, cruelty may range in its manifestations between ordering, forbidding, criticism, and physical or psychological punishment, which they refer to that parents have been treated in that way by their parents Control and control. Therefore, children feel a loss of self-confidence, helplessness and limitations in facing situations, no matter how difficult they are, and the reference is that the child is used to being a follower and not a follower ⁽¹⁵⁾ "such as insulting the child or belittling his actions and belittling him, or showing hatred for him, or threatening him and intimidating him With things like darkness or his constant reprimand and his feeling of inferiority and guilt ⁽¹⁶⁾, all this results in an aggressive, ruthless, rebellious, inconsistent and fearful personality for lack of self-confidence. "Parents may rely on provoking physical pain, and this method is evident in families that understand masculinity as roughness and lack of smiling

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or Rugs are with the child, especially males, and parents may assign actions to the child that his age does not allow him to bear. Canonical behaviour; As a means of venting and compensating for the cruelty he was subjected to, and this appears in the aggressive behaviour towards others and takes pictures such as: venting on the property of others without any sense of guilt or reprimand and about that, he did not feel belonging to his family or their love for him.”⁽¹⁷⁾

3.6. The method of differentiation: “It appears to differentiate between children through excessive concern for one of the children, giving him love and help, giving him more money than the other children, and buying more toys, gifts and clothes than other children. The father or mother prefers the daughter over the son or vice versa, and the parents may give importance and authority to the eldest son without the youngest, or they spoil the younger child and sympathize with him because he is the last of the cluster and neglect their eldest child ”⁽¹⁸⁾.

That parents follow the method of distinguishing between children in gender and age and arranging children as a great preference and indulging the young, demeaning the girl and motivating her to serve her male brother without alerting him to the need to respect her, all of this generates in the girl's psyche hatred and hatred and in the boy's selfish psyche, self-love and cruelty, which encourages violence for all From them towards the other whenever the opportunity arises, and consequently strained and disturbed family relations.

The family has a basic function and role in determining the behaviour of individuals in a normal or abnormal way, through the role models it provides to its young. The patterns of behaviour that take place within the family are models that affect, negatively and positively, the upbringing of children.

That educational methods are related to the acquisition of good or bad behaviour in children in many families, as the methods of treating parents with them are the main reason for pushing them to practice certain actions without others, as most educators emphasized that the wrong or negative methods of social upbringing lead children to reject it and revolting against it in a violent manner.

4. trends of the mothers sample regarding the methods of parenting:

4.1.Methodological procedures for research:

4.1.The research method: I used the descriptive method, which is the one that “depends on the study of reality or phenomenon as it exists in reality and is concerned with being an accurate description and expressing it in a qualitative or quantitative expression. The qualitative expression describes to us the phenomenon and explains its characteristics, while the quantitative expression gives it a numerical drawing that clarifies The extent of this phenomenon, its size, or the degrees of its correlation with other phenomena”⁽¹⁹⁾.

4.2.- Research hypotheses: I rely on the following hypotheses:

- Methods of parenting upbringing are available on sound educational social upbringing methods according to the opinions of the mothers sample
- There were statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between mothers regarding estimating methods of parenting according to the educational level variable, the mother's and father's occupation, the economic level and the relationship between spouses?

4.3. Data collection tools: The study relied on the following tools:

4.1.1. Observation: has relied on observation in the interpretation, explanation and justification of how certain phenomenon or elements exist in this composite manner without another, through the interpretation of the research results.

4.1.2. The questionnaire: I used the questionnaire directed at mothers who are supervising the process of raising children. In building the questionnaire, I took into account the scientific standards used in scientific research, through its relevance to the research topic and not deviating from its framework and logical sequence with research questions, and I have adopted one questionnaire in The study included 37 questions, and the questionnaire was divided into two axes, the general data axis and it includes 7 questions, and the parenting methods axis, which includes 30 questions, and the questionnaire was distributed and collected, within a period of one month (from September 15 to October 15 -2019), and after

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collecting the questionnaire, the information was emptied and processed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

4.4. The study sample and its characteristics: I am in the process of studying measuring the attitudes of some mothers about the methods of parenting, so I withdrew mothers only, as I used the simple random sample, so I met several mothers in some neighbourhoods of the city of M'sila (municipality of Uday children: neighbourhood 40 housing/neighbourhood 56 / neighbourhood 100 housing), where 50 questionnaires were distributed and 40 questionnaires were retrieved after the exhaustion of the allotted time for distribution, and 7 questionnaires were cancelled for not completing the answer, thus the number of respondents to the questionnaire was estimated to be 33,

The study sample was characterized by several characteristics, the most important of which are:

4.4.1. The educational level: It is clear from the collected data that the educational level of mothers varies, as most mothers (45%) have a very low level of education between primary and illiterate, then the educational level of mothers is average (32.5%) while the lowest percentage is recorded. The educational level of mothers between secondary school is (12.5%) and university (10%), which reflects the low educational level of mothers, as most of the mothers were illiterate and had low educational levels. As for those who witnessed a degree, a very small percentage reflects society's low view of women's education in the seventies. And the eighties, when she was brought up on her role in society as a housewife who was found to take care of housekeeping and raising children.

4.4.2. The economic level: it became clear from the collected data that the economic level of mothers is different, as the largest percentage of mothers (28.5%) have an average economic level, and the other is the same percentage (28.5%) where the economic level was estimated below the mean, and the rest were for them An economic level between and below poverty (20.5%), which reflects that most of the sample members suffer from economic problems.

4.4.3. Profession of parents: It was clear from the collected data that the profession of mothers is different, as the largest percentage of the sample members (80%) are housewives, followed by a teaching profession at a rate (12.5%), and the lowest percentage recorded was a nurse profession (2.5%). This reflects the conservative view of society that women do not work and that they stay inside the home is much better than going out to work.

It was also clear from the collected data that the profession of fathers varied, as the largest percentage (40%) was for other professions, mainly represented in free jobs and trade, followed by the profession of a worker at a rate of (37.5%), and the lowest rates recorded were unemployment (2.5%), which reflects Parents turn to free and professional work instead of remaining without work, and strive to seek sustenance to ensure the family and meet economic needs because the father is the source of income that takes care of the family financially in most cases.

4.4.4. Marital Status: It was clear from the data that the marital status of the family is close, as the largest percentage of the sample members is (80%) the father is married to the mother only, and the lowest percentage recorded was (10%), which reflects the families' tendency to not Polygamy, and being satisfied with one wife, except in very few cases, which reflects society's low view of polygamy, especially in light of the economic conditions of some.

4.4.1. The type of relationship between the spouses: It became clear from the collected data that the relationship between spouses differs between mothers, as the largest percentage of mothers is (60%) due to the presence of minor differences, followed by the relationship of respect and mutual appreciation of (37.5%), and the lowest percentage It was recorded that there were quarrels that amounted to beating (2.5%), which reflects the tension in the social relationship between the spouses due to the presence of family disputes, among most mothers.

5. Discussion of research results related to hypotheses and questions:

The researcher discussed in this element the discussion of the results of the study that she had reached through statistical analysis of the study questions and hypotheses, in addition to the recommendations in light of the results of the study.

5.1. Discussing the research results related to the hypotheses:

5.1.1. Results related to the first main hypothesis

5.1.2. Results related to the second hypothesis: The methods of parenting education are available on sound educational social upbringing methods according to the views of the mothers sample. In order to test this hypothesis, the arithmetic means and standard deviations were calculated and the data analysis showed the following results:

The results of the data obtained after calculating the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the scores of mothers' answers to the paragraphs that measure the availability of parenting methods of parenting on the methods of sound educational social upbringing, where the method of separation came in first place with an arithmetic mean of 9.5758 and represents a high degree of appreciation, followed by the method of increased protection with arithmetic mean 9.4242 represents a high degree of appreciation and came in the third place the indication method with an arithmetic average of 8.1818 representing a high degree of appreciation, and the fourth came in negligence with an arithmetic mean of 7.7879 which represents a medium degree of appreciation.

It is evident from the above that the methods of parenting education are different for mothers - the study sample - with the majority of them following the method of differentiation by differentiating between children in terms of gender, age, and the order of children. Such as preference for the great, pampering the young, demeaning the girl and motivating her to serve her male brother without alerting him to the necessity of respecting her, and not seeking to spread respect among children and exhorting them to avoid bad behaviour against each other, and some mothers in a child quarrel are on the side of one child against the other, and give her male children Fulfilling all their desires and preventing females from fulfilling the slightest desires, all of this generates in the girl's psyche hatred and selfishness and self-love and cruelty, which encourages violence from each other whenever the opportunity arises, thus straining and disturbing family relationships.

Where many studies have confirmed that the methods of socialization within the family are the ones that have a clear effect on the personality of the individual, and are responsible even for the spread of many behavioural deviations among children such as violence, theft, smoking and aggression. This is in agreement with the results of the study conducted by Munira Saleh Ali Al-Ghosoun, which confirmed the existence of a positive relationship with statistical significance at the level of (0.05) between aggressive behaviour in children and discrimination as one of the methods of parenting adopted, and the existence of a statistically

significant relationship at the level of (0.05)) Between aggressive behaviour in children and cruelty as a method of parenting adopted ⁽²⁰⁾.

Some studies also revealed that the differentiation in treatment between children leads to the issuance of many deviant patterns issued by them, and this is confirmed by the results of the study carried out by Misbah Amer on the spread of the phenomenon of smoking among females despite the fact that this bad habit is usually prevalent in the middle of Male ⁽²¹⁾.

The results of the study also differed from the aforementioned study (Misbah Amer), which confirmed the tendency of parents to adopt the direction of tolerance and domination more than other trends in the upbringing process, and then the second trend is followed by excessive protection and neglect, and this indicates the state of neglect suffered by the child in the family Algerian ⁽²²⁾.

There are statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) in estimating and evaluating mothers for methods of parenting, according to the educational level variable, the profession of the mother and father, the economic level and the relationship between spouses?

To answer this hypothesis, a multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was conducted. The following table shows from the data analysis the following results: The results of the data analysis after analyzing the multivariate variance (MANOVA) to identify the differences in estimating and evaluating mothers for parenting methods of parenting, according to the educational level variable, the profession of the mother and the father, the economic level and the relationship between the spouses, that:

- There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) in estimating and evaluating mothers for methods of parenting methods, according to the educational level variable, because the calculated value of (q) is not statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).
- There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) in estimating and evaluating mothers for methods of parenting methods, according to the variable of the economic level, since the value of (q) calculated is not statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).
- There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) in estimating and evaluating mothers for methods of parenting education, according to the variable of the mother and father's profession. The calculated (q) value is not statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).
- There are statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) in estimating and evaluating mothers for the methods of parenting upbringing, according to the variable of the relationship between the spouses. The calculated value of (q) is statistically significant (7.959) at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

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It is evident from the above that the methods of parenting upbringing mainly contribute to the formation of the personality of children through interaction and relationships between individuals, so they are the first factors affecting socialization, and family relations affect the process of socialization as marital happiness leads to the cohesion of the family, which creates an atmosphere that helps On the growth of children in an integrated manner. Although many studies have confirmed the influence of several other factors such as the educational and cultural level of the family and the parents, in particular, this affects in terms of the extent of the family's awareness of the needs of children and how to satisfy them and the appropriate educational methods for dealing with children, and this is confirmed by the study that carried out Fayrouz Zazarqa, through which she confirmed the existence of a "direct relationship between the nature of relationships within the family and the deviant behaviour of the adolescent, and there are fundamental differences of statistical significance between the two groups (experimental and control) regarding the frequent quarrels between parents and siblings, rejection of the works he loves, and the existence of A statistically significant relationship between the family's economic situation and the son's deviant behaviour ⁽²³⁾.

The size of the family also affects the process of socialization, especially the methods of its practice. The number of children in the family and the decrease in the size of the family is a factor in increasing the care given to the child, and the gender of the child (male or female) and his upbringing in the family may be a factor in imposing a method of upbringing without other methods, as the roles of the male differ from the roles of the female and the child The male develops within his responsibility, leadership and self-reliance, while the female in Arab Islamic societies, in particular, does not develop these roles, and the arrangement of the child in the family as the first, last or middle children has a relationship to the methods of social upbringing, whether by demonstrating or not having the family's experience of upbringing. Social and other factors.

5.2. Discussing research results related to questions:

5.2.1. Discussing the research results related to the first question: Are the methods of parenting upbringing available on the proper methods of social upbringing according to the opinions of the sample of mothers?

The results of the study indicate that the parental upbringing takes place according to the following methods of social upbringing: the excessive protection method, the neglect method, the bullying and cruelty method, the indulgence method, and the separation method, where the separation method came first with

an arithmetic mean of 9.5758 representing a high degree of appreciation, followed by the excessive protection method with an arithmetic mean of 9.4242, representing a degree A high estimate was the lowest score for the bullying and cruelty method, with a mean score of 7.1818, representing a medium grade.

Thus, it can be said that the methods of socialization followed by parents are varied and different, and most of them followed the method of differentiation, especially in differentiating between male and female and trying to favour the male over the female, for everyone to take their role in the family later. This is according to the educational and cultural level of the family, as this affects in terms of the extent to which the family perceives the needs of the children, how to satisfy them, and the appropriate educational methods to deal with them. Families tend to the traditional methods of raising children represented in cruelty, deprivation, neglect and indulgence; Which leads to the use of many forms of violence such as punishment, reflux, and threats, and these forms are imitated by children in what they say and deeds. This means that families fail to form good children. Parsons explained, "The importance of the role of parents in the process of socialization, as he believes that the responsibility for forming the personality of the child in the early stages of development lies within the limits of his genetic capabilities through the opportunities provided by the family for growth. And what the child learns from his home environment from the rules, expectations, values, attitudes and basic behaviour patterns prevalent in his society, which helps in social control and reduces the chances of social deviation, which Parsons considered as a natural result of the failure of the socialization process"⁽²⁴⁾.

5.2.2.Discussing the results of the research related to the second question: Are there differences between mothers regarding the evaluation of the methods of parenting upbringing according to: the educational level variable, the profession of the mother and the father, the economic level and the relationship between spouses?

The results of the study indicate that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) in mothers' evaluation of methods of parenting methods, according to the educational level variable. The calculated (q) value is not statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

There are also no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) in estimating and evaluating mothers for methods of parenting methods, according to the economic level variable, because the (q) calculated is not statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) in estimating and evaluating mothers for the methods of parenting upbringing, according to the variable of the mother and father's profession. The calculated (q) value is not statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

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The results of the study indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) in estimating and evaluating mothers for methods of parenting, according to the variable of the relationship between spouses. The calculated value of (q) is statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Thus, it can be said that the relationship between spouses affects the methods of the parental upbringing of children within the family as the social relations within the family milieu have an effective role in building the character of children who imitate everything that comes from the parents. Therefore, they are supposed to provide a sound family environment for their children for a suitable social upbringing, by providing all means that would facilitate the process of socialization. And that is according to the methods used, and if these methods used are bad and not educational, children may grow up to become ineffective and unfit individuals, and if these methods are not accompanied by a good example, children may grow up who do not differentiate between action and saying, so no child has met contempt, belittlement and abuse within his family, This will negatively affect his personality, which leads to its clear appearance in his personality after puberty.

6. CONCLUSION

Social upbringing is a process through which children acquire the moral judgment and self-control necessary for them to become responsible adult members of their society, as it is one of the most important processes affecting children in their various stages of life, because of its essential role in shaping and integrating their personalities, through which children acquire habits The traditions and values prevailing in their social environment in which they live and the process of socialization takes place through multiple media, and families are the most important of these mediums, so children receive various skills and initial knowledge from them as they act as a watchdog over other means of upbringing, and its role - the family - is highlighted in guiding and guiding children. Through several methods followed by parents in the upbringing and the importance of family upbringing is evident, while parents play a role in shaping the personality of their children in the early developmental stages within the limits of their genetic capabilities, through the educational methods they follow and the opportunities they provide for growth, and what children learn from their environment Family of the basic values, attitudes and behaviour patterns prevalent in their society; Which helps in social control, and reduces the chances of social deviation.

The results of the study showed that the methods of parenting upbringing are carried out according to the views of the mothers sample on the following

methods of social upbringing: the excessive protection method, the neglect method, the bullying and cruelty method, the indulgence method, and the method of separation, and they do not have the proper educational social upbringing methods. Also, there are no differences between mothers regarding the methods of parenting upbringing according to the educational level variable, the economic level, the profession of the mother and the father, and the existence of statistically significant differences in estimating and evaluating mothers for the methods of parenting, according to the variable of the relationship between the spouses.

What can be confirmed in the end is the role of parents in guiding and guiding children through the methods used in their upbringing, and these methods may be sound and valid educational methods or wrong educational methods, and both of them reflect on the character and behaviour of the children, whether positively or negatively.

Recommendations: Given the findings, we recommend the following:

We recommend that parents and mothers should follow valid educational methods in raising children and move away from non-educational methods such as cruelty, negligence and exaggeration in punishment because this has many detriments and effects on the personality of children later.

We recommend that both mothers and fathers appreciate their responsibilities towards children and realize the social philosophy of marriage, the purpose of having children, and their familiarity with contributes emotional sympathy and spiritual compatibility, and each party's sense of their need for the other to the utmost degree.

- Work to create a kind of cooperation between the social institutions of the family and the school and work to provide a social climate that adopts valid educational methods in social upbringing.

7 Footnotes and bibliography

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