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THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL, CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES

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ABSTRACT

In today's world, great attention is paid to the protection of children's rights and the process of their socialization. This is mainly due to the increasing statistics of forced labor, involvement in crime, rape, bullying, abandonment, beating, etc towards children, both in the family and at school.

In order to study the process of socialization of a person (a child) in the family, we addressed two methods of research: field research through a questionnaire and expert research, the analysis of which revealed very interesting facts and opinions.

The article also lists the measures that were implemented to address the problems associated with effectively managing the process of socialization of an individual in the family In addition, there are opinions of experts on the process of socialization of the child in the family given, as well as the recommendations of the authors, the implementation of which will help to raise public awareness about the processes of socialization of the individual in the family, which will reduce the fact of violation of children's rights and make this process effective.

The article also provides a list of measures that will help in effectively managing the process of socialization of the individual in the family, namely:

• The master's program "Education Science" (in Georgian and English languages) will integrate the course - Child Rights and Advocacy;

• The subject "Child rights and advocacy" will also be included in the 60-credit integrated master and bachelor teacher training program;

• The subject "Child rights" was integrated in the bachelor's program "Preschool Education".

1. Introduction

"Fruit grafting decorates the garden,
raising children – features mother and father"
(A Georgian proverb)

In every civilized country of the world, the greatest attention is paid to the issue of raising children and their formation as individuals. To the extent that human as a biosocial being, unlike all other living beings, whose behavior is biologically determined, requires a process of socialization.

Focusing on this issue is mainly due to the increasing rates of juvenile delinquency in modern society. In particular, the situation in Georgia in terms of juvenile delinquency is quite deplorable. Crime rates committed by juveniles only in 2020 are as follows: [1; p10]. (See Table 1). However, it is also interesting to note the crimes committed by underage girls, the number of which has reached 40 during the year.

As for the juvenile delinquency statistics by 2020 is following: 14 years-old- 67, 15 years- old- 123,16-year-old -174, 17-year-old -192. If we do a statistical analysis of juvenile delinquency in the age range from 14 to 17, we will notice a decreasing tendency, but this is not a relief (see Figure 1) [2].

Table 1. Statistics on juvenile crimes in 2020

Crime	Amount	Percentage
Crime against property	419	75,4
Crime against health	71	12,8
Drug crime	21	3,8
Traffic crime	13	2,3
Crime against life	10	1,8
Crime against human rights and freedom	6	1,1
Crime against public order and security	3	0,5

Note: Statistical data are provided in the 2020 Juvenile Justice Report

Main causes of the process of ineffective socialization of the child in the family are numerous, but while working on our research we focused on the following factors:

- Parents' divorce;
- Domestic violence;
- The absence of father, mother or both;
- Poor living conditions;
- Poor economic condition;
- Conviction of senior family members;
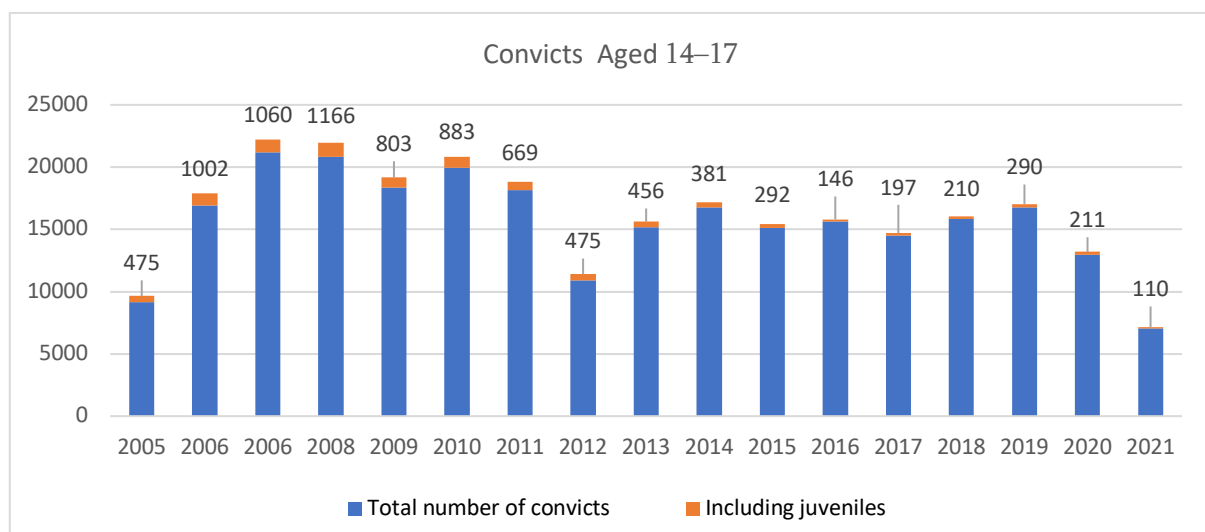- Lack of mutual understanding and respect between family members.

Fig. 1. Conviction statistics for 2005-2021

Socialization is the process of formation of an individual as a member of society, the internalization of the behavioral standards, norms and values of society given by the individual (belonging to inner feelings), it is a socially-adapted mental self-regulation of the individual.

The purposeful efforts of the society to overcome the deviant (Social Law Violation) behavior, and anti-social motivating factors play an essential role in the socialization of the individual. The socialization of a person is based on his/her cognition of social reality.

Sources of socialization are as follows:

• Early childhood primary experience - formation of elementary forms of social behavior and mental functions;

• Social institutions - upbringing, teaching, educational systems;

• The interaction of people in the process of relationships and activities.

Socialization is not a mechanism for putting a "ready social form" on an individual, but rather a process of active self-understanding of the individual, which is stimulated by certain social conditions. Socialization is the representation of an individual as a full member of society in relation to the possibilities of life.

Socialization of an individual is linked to the development of his/her adequate attitude towards social values. Each generation has problems connected to engagement in life. The historical process would lose its essence if parents were able to make copies of themselves from their children. Socialization is the assimilation of human's new socio-mental mechanisms in society by the generation of adolescents and not the adoption of all social standards [3]. In our opinion, the socialization process of today's generation is more complex than their parents'.

In the process of gathering information, in order to get acquainted with different scientific opinions, we considered that the article "Socialization of the individual. The role of the family in the formation of an individual" was important, which refers to the following recommendations for parents: according to V.A. Sukhomlinsky: " If wisdom is not involved in the process of upbringing the children, the love towards parents is distorted"

I. Kant's opinion is also noteworthy :" Act in a way that there is always a person in your behavior as well as the goal and never only the means." [4].

The opinion of the famous psychologist, Eric Erickson, is interesting regarding the process of socialization, which divides the process of socialization into 8 stages

1. From birth to 1.5 years
2. From 1.5 to 4 years
3. From 4 to 6 years
4. From 6 to 11 years
5. From 11 to 20 years
6. From 21 to 25 years
7. From 25 to 55-60 years
8. From 55–60 to death [5].

Moreover, Philippe Aries is his book "The Child and the Family in Ancient Times "[6] presented a very bold theory that the child did not exist as an independent anthropological category in the Middle Ages. They were perceived as diminished versions of the elders. The child was regarded as a pet, a funny monkey. In short, according to Aries theory, the notion of a child meant that he/she can do nothing and therefore is nothing. He cited many facts and events to prove this theory. According to Aries: "A new understanding of the attitude towards children began in the 16th and continued to evolve during the 18th century as well. when the need arose for the child to be involved in the social life of an adult. The main driving force behind this change was the evolution of the family function, which was preceded by the development of communities and school education. "

We believe that such views were precisely caused by the low level of education of the society of that time.

The doctrine of French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau is noteworthy, who brought great changes in the understanding of the concept of the child. He talked about the necessity to choose the right teaching method for the child's healthy development. According to Rousseau, "A human is a good being by nature, but he/she is seduced by the society." German philosopher Goethe agrees with this view. Rousseau's views on child's upbringing are the following:

1. "Strangeness about our upbringing is that the child is constantly talked about his /her duties and never about rights."

2. "A child should not know what the obedience is - when he /she does something himself /herself - and what is domination - when another person does it for him/her."

3. "Children are not spoiled by the lies they see, but by what you teach them through constant preaching, being moralist and pedantry."

4. "Remember, before you can start forming as a human being, you must have been the human with all its nature, you have to find an example in yourselves that you have to set for others. "

5. "Declare yourself a supporter of the workers. Be fair, philanthropist, charitable. It is not enough to give mercy. You have to be loving as well. Sympathy and not money, will alleviate more hardship. Love and be loved, serve and be served. Build brotherhood and they will adopt you. "

6. Diligent educators! be simple, humble, self-controlled.

7. If you want to have a power on child, you have to master yourself.

8. "For a child to feel great happiness, he/she must have experienced little hardship. Such is a human nature. If a person does not experience sorrow, he/she will not understand the sweetness of humanity and compassion. "And so on [7].

The views of Georgian scientist Shalva Amonashvili on the issues of socialization of the child in the family are also important. He established an experimental didactics laboratory in Georgia, led mass experiments on the problems of primary education in several districts of Georgia. He was recognized as one of the innovative teachers in the former USSR republics. The scientist states in one of his articles that "a child needs upbringing. This is a pedagogical axiom, and axioms, as a rule, are not discussed but accepted ". He admits "Everyone who lacks upbringing, lacks humanity. Those who are responsible for raising a child but avoid it - are hostile to both the child and the society. True upbringing is when a child does not even feel that he or she is being raised. In this case, a child considers himself/herself as an educator. This is what happens in the family where the spiritual relationship between the child and the parents is set." He believes that "upbringing is the enrichment and order of the human's spiritual world. This process is endless. Both adults and children are subject to upbringing" [8].

From our point of view, Ericsson's division of socialization into 8 stages is correct, which includes the period of adulthood and old age (from 55-60 to death). The Georgian expression "learning until death" fits to this situation.

Preschool institutions, schools, camps, books, theaters, radio, film, television and modern information systems take an active part in shaping the child's personality.

A person is socialized if he or she has learned to think and behave according to his or her age, gender, and social situation. Everything is so, but the influence of the family is special which starts from the first steps of the child. Therefore, parents' moral, their beliefs, life plans and goals, social relationship experiences, family traditions and norms of behavior, the whole atmosphere of the family, in a word, is crucial in raising the child.

Initially the individual is socialized within the family and then outside of it. We will focus mainly on primary socializing process in the family.

Primary socialization lasts from the birth of a child to the formation of an adult. Primary socialization is very important for the child since it is the basis of the rest of the socialization process. In primary socialization, the family is of great importance, from where the child acquires an idea of society, its values and norms. [4] As mentioned above, one of the factors hindering the process of socialization of a person in the family is the divorce of the parents, especially in the early period. According to the National Statistics Office of Georgia, at this stage divorces are the highest and especially - (0–4 years) –3662, (see Figure 2). Through this period the involvement of parents in the process of socialization of the individual is vital.
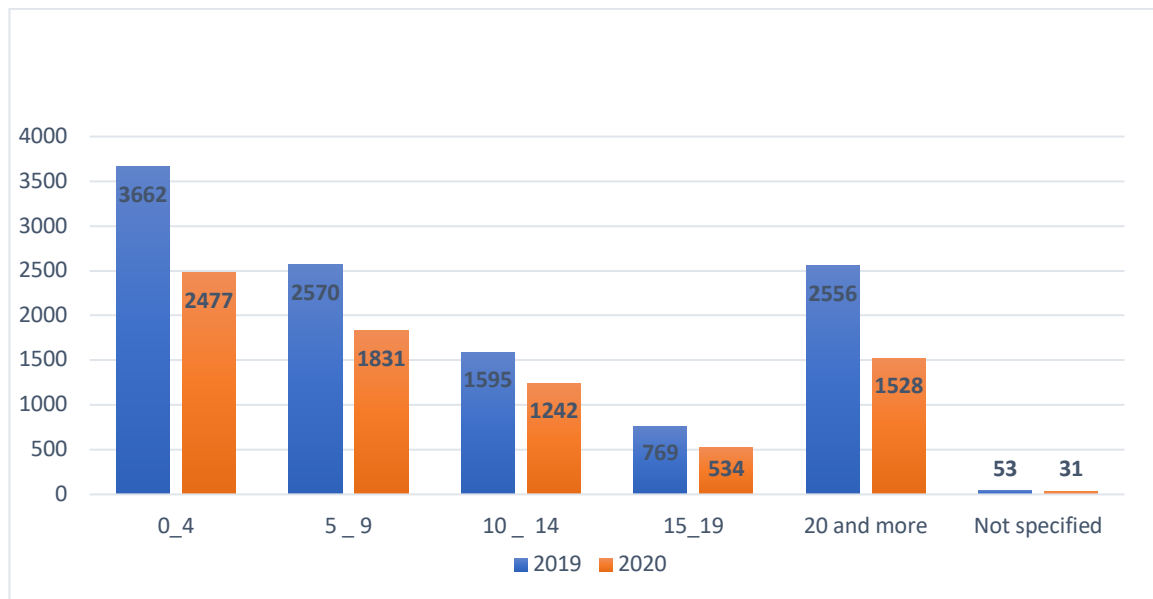
Fig. 2. The number of divorces by length of marriage.

Family is the most important agent of socialization, as children are completely dependent on the guardian. Socialization is not always individual. To a significant degree it depends on those around it. The effects of gender socialization are far more profound, and yet the family takes the responsibility of shaping children's education, their cultural values, and attitudes toward themselves and others. Children constantly learn from their surroundings by adopting adults' stereotypes on behavior. Children are also aware of the existence of social classes at a very early age and therefore they form a defined relationship with each of them.

The broader concept of socialization of a person is upbringing, insofar as it is a manageable and purposeful process of socialization.

Socialization of a child is a special process of his / her involvement in society, active reproduction by an individual, assimilation of social experience.

In the process of socialization, knowledge about people, society and oneself is formed, habits of practical activities, norms, roles, positions, value orientations are developed. The formation of a child within the family takes place not only through the aimed influence of elders, but also by control over the behavior of all family members.

The socialization of a person in the family is influenced by various factors, namely:

- Family structure as a unity of functioning of its members;
- Child's position in the family, i.e his / her role in the family, relationship with grandparents, parents, brothers and sisters. The experience of an only child in a full family is different from the experience of a child who is at the same time elder in a relationship with brothers and sisters in the mother's family;
- Basic educators - socializers, i.e. those family members who have the greatest influence on a child's development through childcare and those who are more authoritative for the child, e.g. People close to him/her acting as role models.
- Upbringing style in the family, e.g accepted style of a main educator - socializer (for example, a mother) and assistant socializers (grandparents, a father, brothers and sisters);
- Own personal, moral and creative potential of the family, i.e. the whole set of positive human qualities (presence / absence) of senior family members, protection of leadership qualities, masculinity, protecting oneself and one's child;
- Warmth / coldness in human relationships;
- The level of development of the intellect of the elders, education, cultural peculiarities, including ethnic.

A person is socialized if he or she has learned to think and act according to age, gender, and social status.

Family is the first social group in human's life where the acquisition of values, the primary social role, the experience of social behavior take place. Family is the place where a person takes the first steps, experiences his/her first joy and anger, and considers it as a shelter if the real world acts awkwardly towards him/her. The family is not a simple set of individuals with their own businesses. It is a complex social formation, where each member is a unique person and an integral part of a single whole - a family group [10].

According to specialists, marital status plays an important role in the circumstances that determine the antisocial behavior of juveniles. As criminologists point out, the relationship of children and adolescents with family and cousins has a significant impact on the development of antisocial behavior and crime. Giving such a big role to the family environment can be explained by the following factors: "A person receives important impulses from the family in the process of personal development. The importance of the family mainly depends on the relationship between parents and children, the family atmosphere. The family has many functions and responsibilities related to raising a child. Often the family finds it difficult to fulfill all these obligations, and as a result we get young people in conflict with the law. Family structure and functioning, referring to the relationship between family members, are the two main categories related to the family that influence juvenile delinquent behavior. It is also important not only to communicate with parents, but also with other family members [1, p.11].

The fact that one of the co-authors of our article, T. Gugeshashvili participated in a working meeting organized by UNICEF at Akaki Tsereteli State University on "Incorporating a Child Rights Course into the Programs and Syllabuses of the Faculty of Business, Law and Social Sciences", chaired by Dr. Ghassan Khalil, UNICEF Representative in Georgia (12.11.2019). The co-author also underwent training: "Education based on children's rights, Inclusion of Child Rights in the University Curriculum "(04.02.2020). The meeting covered the historical evolution of child rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the process and characteristics of the creation of the Convention on the Child Rights, the content of the Convention on the child rights, the obligations of post-ratification reports, and teaching the syllabus.

Father plays a special role in raising the boy and acts as a role model for him. From his father he transmits a masculine character, learns dignity and ruling. Wisdom based paternal upbringing and generous care help to develop more masculine (strong) boys and feminine girls.

As for daughters, the absence of a father is reflected primarily in adolescence. Good fathers can help their daughters learn adequate interaction with members of the opposite sex.

Moreover, the relationship of the couple during pregnancy is vital. The relationship between mother and father has the greatest impact on the development of a child's social sense. Children have less chances of developing a social orientation in case of an unhappy marriage of parents, if a husband openly criticizes his wife, the children lose respect towards both parents. The mother and child relation during infancy emotionally not only makes the child a human being, but also turns a woman into a mother. Woman's heartfelt relationship with the child during his/her infancy not only makes the child a human being but also transforms a woman into a mother.

Maternal dysfunction is observed in mothers who as children themselves experienced a lack of parental attention, or those who had an only child born in adulthood. Such mothers do not allow the children to take at least one step independently.

Disruption of emotional connection can be caused by a bad attitude towards the child. If newborns have to cling tightly to someone during the first year of life, addressing badly does less harm to them during the second year. [10].

All this is imperfect when parents split up, or go abroad to improve their economic and living conditions, but in most cases the loss of parents has a negative impact on the child's socialization process. This is confirmed by the statistical data of Georgia on emigration[11]. (see Table 2).

Table 2. Number of emigrants in 2012–2020

	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Immigrants in total, people	90584	95064	88704	95965	98288	85451	98935	105107	74264

To address the problems existing in the process of child socialization within the family, we have considered it worthwhile to study and determine the factors hindering the individual's socialization process within the family resulting in the facts of child rights violations.

2. Results
2.1. The results of a questionnaire-based survey
Analysis of the research results will help us to develop appropriate recommendations and take preventive measures that will improve the effectiveness of the individual's socialization process and reduce the facts of child rights violations.

Based on the current situation in Georgia, the study of the process of socialization of the individual is important for the future development of the country and the formation of a positive image. To succeed in this matter, it is necessary to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of this process and offer services (assistance) that will give us the most effective result. In order to solve this problem, we conducted various marketing researches, based on the analysis of which the following main results and recommendations were obtained:

1. 82.4% of the respondents are partially aware of the importance of socialization of a person;
2. 58.8% of the respondents believe that the family is very important in the socialization of a person;
3. The results of the survey showed that mutual understanding and respect are the most important in the process of socialization in the family - 76.5%, sincerity and honesty - 35.3%, while 23.5% believe that it is love.
4. Research has shown that the process of socialization of a person in the family is most influenced by: personal characteristics of family members and poor financial situation - 27.3%, as well as tension between family members - 18.2%;
5. The analysis of the research showed that the non-fulfillment of such functions as: sincerity and honesty - 47.6%, mutual understanding and mutual respect, love - 35.3%, psychological climate - 11.8% have the most negative impact on the process of family socialization.

2.2. The results of an expert survey
As for the expert survey, here are five key priorities:
1. Divorce of parents
2. Domestic violence
3. No parents (one or both)
4. Conviction of family members
5. Poor interaction between family members
It is important to note the opinions expressed by the experts:

• Returning the importance of the family as a basis for the stability of society in the adolescent's consciousness should be promoted by the state (Tinatin Gugeshashvili, ATSU Associate Professor);

• Family is an important social agent since the process of informal socialization of the child begins right here. Therefore, we are obliged to create a healthy social environment for the child in order to get a full member of the society in the future. All the factors mentioned in the survey have a significant impact on the formation of the child and do not exclude each other, so we have to work in all directions (Khatuna Putkaradze, Deputy Principal at St. Nino Public School N3);

• Teaching of general pedagogy course should be introduced in the curricula of all specialties of the university, which will increase knowledge about the upbringing of children. All members of the community (even non-professionals) who do not have access to higher education should be given the opportunity to take courses similar to university ones on parenting issues (Maia Akhvlediani, Associate Professor of Pedagogy at ATSU University);

- Involvement of both parents in school and school life in general increases the motivation of students (Ushangi Pkhakadze, Principal at Public School N11)
- A complex approach to the issue of upbringing is needed, the impact on the environment in which the child lives daily is important: family, society, school; (Marina Kukhalashvili, teacher at St. Nino Public School N3)

2.3. Activities implemented at the University

It is also important to note what has been done in ATSU to raise awareness about the process of socialization of a person, which are evidenced by the following facts:

1. In 2020, a memorandum was signed between ATSU and UNICEF Georgia. Moreover, in 2021, a grant agreement was signed with the Norwegian Embassy to establish a "Knowledge Centre" for children's rights. Workshops are actively held within the center, in particular:

- Public lecture-discussion on the topic: "Modern problems of family upbringing and parental pedagogy and children's rights" by Imeri Basiladze, Professor of the Department of Pedagogy, Head of the Educational Process Management Service;
- Training on the topic: "Convention on the child rights, Code, Right to Education" was attended by directors and methodologists of preschool institutions;
- Similar training was conducted for both ATSU academic staff and public school students.
- At the Faculty of Pedagogy at ATSU, children's rights were included in educational curricula.

2. Problem-solving measures: based on the above, the Faculty of Business, Law and Social Sciences of Akaki Tsereteli State University has planned various activities for the integration and re-socialization of socially vulnerable children in society, namely:

- Children's visit at the university space to get acquainted with the educational programs and learning process;
- Open dialogue with the university administration;
- Trainings regarding time and money management, effective communication, presentability;
- Master classes in the laboratory of criminology and banking technologies;
- One-week summer school that included training in sales management, self-assessment and building a successful career, as well as cognitive visits to the Zoological Museum, Banking Technology and Forensics Laboratory.
- At the Faculty of Business, Law and Social Sciences, a compulsory training course "Law on the child rights " was introduced in the bachelor's program of Law.

As a result of these activities, the level of integration of 25 students from Kutaisi children's village participating in the activities and 20 students from different public schools in Kutaisi increased;

From the current academic year, the Faculty of Pedagogy will carry out the following activities related to the issue of socialization of the individual in the family, which will further raise the level of awareness on this topic:

- The master's program "Education Science" (in Georgian and English)will integrate the course - Child Rights and Advocacy;
- The subject "Child rights and advocacy" will also be included in the 60-credit integrated master and bachelor teacher training program;
- The subject "Child rights" was integrated in the bachelor's program "Preschool Education".

2.4. Conclusions

Through analyzing the results of research and expert surveys, we draw the following conclusions:

- Carrying out complex measures with the involvement of the state and society so that preventive programs can cover all members of the risk groups;
- It is necessary to conduct introductory seminars on the formation of a positive parent in the school curriculum, especially in the graduating classes and at the initial stage of teaching at the university.
- Positive parenting eliminates all forms of violence against children, such as screaming, beating, humiliation, coercion, threats or intimidation, violence.

- Research has shown that identifying this problem by individual institutions and finding ways to solve it is ineffective. There is a need to intensify the teaching of children's rights in the field of pre-school and school education, as well as in higher educational institutions. In this regard, the experience of the Department of Pedagogy and Law is interesting, with the inclusion of children's rights courses in the curricula.
- Raising the level of pedagogy of parents will promote the socialization of the child in the family.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest**.**

Data Availability Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The date are not publicly available due to privacy or ethical restrictions.

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