

Influence of the market relations on a family and problem of socialization of children

Sociology defines its subject within research of a family as study of processes of formation, development and functioning of the marriage. Thus existence of the marriage is fixed through execution by a family of the basic functions, including functions of education and socialization of children.

In mass media and scientific publications of the Soviet era the question, which of two institutes of society like family and school should bear the main responsibility for education of the younger generation was discussed. The modern social situation does not promote development of this discussion. In a family the problem of education is overshadowed, conceding domination to more significant problem, namely economic support of a family. The school due to the same objective circumstance restricts the activities by the primary function: to give a new knowledge to children.

Decreasing attention of society to the problems of socialization of children led to development of displeased social consequences among which there are main ones like: increase of teenage drug addiction, early motherhood, and violence over children in a family, social orphanage and single not only mothers but fathers too. The family as fundamental institute of society is very sensitive to any public changes as these results are directly reflected in its standard of living, stability and educational capacity.

Considering a family as social institute of socialization of children, at the present stage it is possible to select a few methods in implementation of this function which first of all are connected to new social and economic living conditions of the modern society. It is known that parents of pupils from 30 to 49 years, which by this age have certain stability of social and professional status. Change of the economic relations discarded these families, moving them to an edge of survival level, destroyed their stereotype of self-perception, lodged in them uncertainty and low self-assessment.

Financial and psychological difficulties that endured by a family led to absolutely new, earlier unusual problems of educational character. Diffident parents stop being authority and a sample for their children. Children do not ask help and advice from them, considering them as incompetent in new vital circumstances, incapable of prosperity in the modern competitive conditions.

Transition to market economy led to real unemployment which was most painfully reflected in the most work orientated group of the population. They are people who have children who go to school and teenage, who need high educational authority of parents. It is natural that the jobless parent cannot be such authority for child. The American researcher of the period of the Great depression Glen Edler came to

a conclusion that jobless parents from impoverished families lose the power, social status and emotional significance in system of social roles.

Their children become dependent on authority of people from outside [2, page 183]. Due to the acute material issues of a family in the last decade views of parents of child labor cardinally changed. If earlier the family absolutely rejected idea of labor employment of children for the purpose of earnings of money for pocket expenditures, now they changed their views. In such conditions the labor employment of children becomes the mass phenomenon. Now, parents not only allow, but also welcome their children to earn money.

However, the effects of the employment of children cannot always be assessed only positively. Often parents, deciding their own employment, often come from the possibility of using the obtained before perestroika training. They seek to preserve work place even with low pay. They do not want to take a risk in unpredictable situations in market. In such families income of children, which do unskilled, but well-paid job in monetary terms can approach and sometimes exceed the income of parents. This raises the threat of decline in the authority of parents in the eyes of a teenager in connection with their financial insolvency. On the other hand, this leads to a shift in the system of values in life teenager to an overestimation of the importance of money as a success factor, reduced his interest in education.

Such tendency reduces educational opportunities of family and lead to lowering of intellectual potential of whole society.

Essential changes happened in the sphere of the general school education system. But in case of all positive consequences of extension of independence of schools, the knowledge gained through school specialization often is not applicable in the place of residence of a family because of features of economic development of the region in any way. Such specialization can only promote outflow of youth from areas of residence in job searches by the acquired profession. It finally will lead to territorial alienation of young people from the genealogical roots.

Meanwhile, in their wishes to school to enter new subject, families in most cases do not aim to realize any ambitious plans about their children. But the method of expression of this concern in the form of very limited wishes testifies that the family lacks of information, hindering to help children to make conscious choice of profession.

Practice shows that the new economic principles of interaction in society led to the considerable overestimations of moral bases of life.

So, for example, the concept "collectivism" was used only in the positive sense, and existence of this quality at certain members of society was very welcomed.

Absence of collectivist orientation of the personality was considered as individualism manifestation. Now speak about collectivism with a disapproval shade, identifying it with stateliness, absence of feeling of the leader. And if earlier the collectivism represented a priority of public interests over personal, today there is a reorientation to primary satisfaction of interests of the personality. In this plan requirements to a family as to institute of socialization of children considerably change: parents need to realize personally oriented education.

Further, the ideology of socialism cultivated in each member of society manifestation of modesty, restraint in self-assessments, condemned such qualities as self-advertisement and ambition. Now the modesty is considered by society as infantilism, identified with absence of a personal initiative. It is considered that the modest person is incapable to survive in the modern conditions.

Parents businessmen have higher authority in the opinion of children as are representatives of successful structural group of the population. They estimate the processes happening in society more adequately and impart to children the practice-oriented vital purposes. However, this category of families with a certain material prosperity and the stable matrimonial relations experiences additional difficulties in education of the children. It is known that the business activity is connected to the independent working day therefore parents-businessmen are very restricted to time in implementation of social monitoring over children.

Researches show that one of effective means of solidifying of a family and creation of trusting relationships between adults and children as bases of education is existence of skills of comprehensive communication in it. During communication family members realize a set of family functions: it is an emotional unification, information exchange, transmission of life experience from seniors' low mutual moral support. Absence of skills of communication is a problem of all civilized people of the world.

The modern family on the short personal experience of interaction in the conditions of the market managed to estimate the significance of skills of communication for successful professional activity. However, the principal problem is that on the way of assimilation of the moral and other principles of life, borrowed from the developed countries, their own social norms reflecting specifics of national mentality disappear.

Now the term "humanization" in application to different aspects of life is often used. Updating of this term at the beginning of the 21st century in the developed countries of the world testifies that the system of values of mankind changes. The twentieth century, having removed the interpersonal relations in system of valuable orientations to a background, was marked by intensive development of science and technique. The basis of life of civilized people is valued by the material side.

However the material well-being not always defined psychological comfort of the personality, did not give feeling of happiness.

The end of the 20th century is marked as the return of emotional values like: understanding, moral support, empathy, mutual assistance, etc. All of them make the capacious concept "humanization of the interpersonal relations". Within a family the requirement of a humanization is especially pertinent as it shall be shown practically in all spheres of its activity. Sociological researches mark the considerable changes in a personal portrait of teenagers. They are distinguished from last generations by pronounced rationalism: an adequate assessment of the efforts and a reward, and also aspiration as soon as possible to make the real project of the future life. In recent years the tendency of positive changes in the financial positions of families has been observed. Children in comparison with parents show their families wealthier: their estimates are everywhere higher than the parent.

So, despite the remaining financial difficulties, the clear tendency of step-by-step rise of the material well-being of families are in recent years has been observed. Thus, it is possible to see positive tendencies in educational process within the modern family due to reformation of economy.

Literature:

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