

OFFERING LOVE TO KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THEIR MOTHERS

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to measure the level of Offering love to kindergarten children ,The research community is composed of all public kindergartens in Baghdad for the academic year (2017 - 2018) on the side of Karkh and Rusafa, with a total of 178 kindergartens The research sample consisted of 200 parents from the Karkh kindergarten community (1st, 2nd, 3rd) and Al-Rusafa (1st, 2nd, 3rd) randomly the questionnaire was based on (28) paragraph and the analytical descriptive research method was used, The researcher used T-test and the Arithmetic mean to test the Research Objectives.

Keywords : *Offering love, kindergarten children.*

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

First: Research problem

The family represents the first place in which the child is infused with most of the guidance and exercises that lead to the modification of his behavior, especially during this period of age. He has gathered all of the researchers in the field of educational psychology and sociology that the family treatment of the child in a way that combines softness and intensity according to different situations Which is exposed, is one of the best means of education, as reward and punishment play a major role in the education of children (Nassif, 1989: 27)

The first lesson a child learns from his / her parents is love and hate. He has different emotions of love, help, cooperation, respect, and sacrifice by taking parents as his model, so it is important for parents to understand these feelings and not to try to reduce them. The child's first social relations with his parents determine his experiences about love, passion, security, security, protection and belonging, and feel that he is a child. Especially if parents adopt correct methods of punishing the child (Baabia, 2003: 95).

Chapman and Campbell (2014) affirm that love is the foundation of child education. The relationship between parents and children depends on the desired or unwanted behavior of love. The child, who feels genuinely loved and cared for, is the only one who can To do the best he can, the father may really love their child, but unless the child feels that love ... because the parents may not use the correct pedagogy they want to convey their love to, for example they may use violent verbal, physical or psychological abuse with the child ... then the child will not feel loved by them. Thus, by talking in the language of love of the child's age, parents can fill their "emotional reservoir" with love, tenderness, security and reassurance. When a child feels loved, he will train and train much more easily if his "emotional reservoir" is close to accessibility (Chapman and Campbell, 2014) : 11) The problem can therefore be summed up as: Does it give love to kindergarten children from the point of view of their mothers?

Second: The importance of research

The stage of kindergartens is of great importance in the life of the child, and its importance is highlighted in that it is the basic element in the formation of personality. At this stage, behaviors and habits are difficult to get rid of

in later stages of the child's life. Moreover, This stage is difficult to develop in other stages. The child, for example, who does not have the ability to share emotional feelings with others, fails to show them during adolescence and later years (Sharkawi, 2000: 174).

When the child is born without any experiences, knowledge and social behavior, then gradually will receive the first lessons in social / humanitarian relations by his family in general, and parents in particular, and these relationships contribute to the formation of a positive or negative personality, In terms of nature, goals and content, the growth of the child's personality grows towards the positive side, then the methods of social education for parents acquire great importance for the upbringing of children according to the system of social values, including the standards, values and laws that determine the proper relations between children Society (halawa, 2011: 73). Study (Soli, 2013), which explained the loss of the provision of parental love to the personality of the child.

The importance of research is demonstrated by the parents' definition of how to use the correct disciplinary methods and to offer love in modifying the behavior of their children and showing their love for them without causing any psychological or physical problems.

Third: Research Objectives

The current research aims to identify:

The significance of differences in level of Offering love according to the variable educational achievement.

Fourth: Search Sample

The research sample was selected from the Kindergarten Community of Karkh Education Directorate (1st, 2nd, 3rd) and Al-Rusafa (1st, 2nd, 3rd) according to the following steps:

1. Identifying (25%) of the Kindergartens of Karkh and Rusafa Educational Administrations and they reached (46) kindergartens.
2. random identification of (5) children from each kindergarten and selected the number of children (230) children.
3. Determining my intention for the parents of the children selected above to be one or both of them who meet the criteria of the studied research

variables. Accordingly, the number of respondents (230) is answered by the parents and mothers of the selected children

4. (30) answers from the sample answers for not completing the answers and unable to complete the answers of the parents of the children, and thus became the final sample (200) respondent, whether mother or father children.

THE THEORETICAL SIDE

First : The concept of offering love to a child

The nature or essence of love is the subject of frequent and widespread discussion. The different aspects of the word can be clarified or defined by the identification of contradictions or antagonisms of love. Love contrasts with hatred because it is a general expression of positive feelings and contradicts sexual desire because it is romantic rather than physical. Sometimes love is often applied to close friendships. Love is often associated with the concept of caring for and caring for a person or something, as well as differences between cultures in the meaning or concept of love (Laurie, 2017: 72)

Zahran (1977) pointed out that love is one of the most important psychological needs of a child. In the absence of availability, the child feels isolated and tense, and thus the symptoms of mental and behavioral disorders appear (Zahran, 1977: 115).

Kadouri (2005) notes that love is a state of destitution. The child moves to make an effort to obtain kindness, tenderness, care, and acceptance from those close to him (Kadouri, 2005: 20).

The concept of love is the process of attachment of the child to his family, that is, love is a process of social attachment to the biological and through which the emotional bonds are formed between adult lovers is very similar to the emotional ties that form early in life between the child and his parents (Al-Obaidi, 2007: 8)

Meyark (2008) noted that the emotional motivation of the child in his relationship with others makes him feel loved and able to love them (Mubarak, 2008: 361).

Sadiq (2009) pointed out that the concept of love is meant to be: the relationship between essence and essence, that it is a human being with another person on the level of self, spirit and consciousness, and your total being a flood of light. Love: The secret of secrets is superior to time and words. Mysterious .. Shi is not

described .. Includes the branches of self good and beautiful and warm (Sadiq, 2009: 10).

As for (Ghabban, 2013) Vakd that love is the most practical process practiced by the child because through which the components of physical and psychological and mental group to exercise the highest functions and depth and penetrated into the human entity (Ghabban, 2013: 712).

Al-Abbasi (2012) stressed that the concept of love means: the desire that motivates the child to make an effort to obtain compassion, affection, and belonging to his family (Al-Abbasi, 2012: 290)

" The concept of love is a strong emotional bond that leads to a child's happiness, joy and security when he is close to his parents, and feels nervous and distressed when he is separated from his parents or when the relationship becomes worse," she said.

And as long as love is a kind of emotional feelings in the child, so it is one of the noblest human relations and shine at all, as the hearts and hearts are building and forming, and the creation of the spirit of sacrifice for the other and selfless, nothing greater than love is a holy messenger blows into the joyful souls And love is the ideal of a happy, happy life, neither better nor happier than a family whose members are lovers of one another. Like Plato, love is created in the world of ideals and then falls with the soul as it moves around the body. Man, and save him from tampering and delinquency which he will Market (Abdul Nabi 2009: 151).

Second : Explained theories of the concept of love and how to give it to the child

1- Theory of Psychoanalysis.

Freud sees love from the perspective of sexual desire. Love and sex have inherent roots since childhood, and mother is the child's first love. Freud sees mature love and sex as an extension of childish forms. Freud also regards love as two currents The second trend is related to sexual activity or what Freud calls libido, sexual desire. Freud also pointed out that happy love is a fusion of these two extremes. And that the separation of these two streams from each other or Kb One of them resulting in neuroses, and indicates (Freud) also indicated that sexual instincts possess objective search for satisfaction or gratification,

and Oaakd that the suppression of this goal can be paid sexual desire to switch to the love of long-term relationships such as couples relationship (Abbasi 2012: 296).

In 1926 Freud explained his new theory of anxiety and his focus on the relationship between trauma and loss of the subject. He divided the anxiety into five types: anxiety about birth trauma, anxiety of losing mother as a subject , The concern about the loss of the male member, the concern of loss of love as a subject, and finally concern about the loss of love Alaa higher, meaning the loss of love as a subject, is the loss of care and love of parents, the loss of love Alna higher, it is those feelings and sensibilities living and tested in childhood, Tlaker, 2018: 94).

The authors of the theory of psychoanalysis that any individual will find himself that the psychological state of him, in front of one thing may be one case, and may be two cases, for example: (Love) may be towards (man) pure, like man loves (loyal friend), He is mixed with hatred, like a man's love for his teacher. Sometimes he is mixed with hatred, because he loves him because he taught him and he loves him, and he dislikes him because he saw violence, cruelty and tyranny. Freud said: that one can never show a clean feeling, no matter how sad the death of his son or father or his wife or the blessed, there must be a hidden sense of joy, hide the human fear of his family and his family, and no matter how love towards a boy or lover Or close, there must be a hidden sense of hatred, hidden by the human interests and opportunism .. And so, and so on !. That is to say, that every human being finds himself sometimes (love) without (hate), or (sad) without (joy), or (such a recipe) without it, but Freud does not accept this and says: 2010: 8-9).

Love, according to Ray, plays a major role in the formation of personality and in the formation of the concept of self. The frustration of love leads to the deterioration of the psychological and physical state of the child and the love of the important psychological needs that affect the future life of the individual. The child needs to feel loved, and that

love is necessary for his mental health, because he wants to feel that he is desirable, and therefore belongs to a community or an environment that he loves and gives him love and affection (Fatanasi, 2015: 15)

Freud is reminded that we are not only governed by the principle of reality, what is required of us to accomplish is not the one who controls and governs our actions, but we are required of an actual transformation within the personal trends, and this shift lies on the (higher) and the driving force of this change is the reliability of the child to his parents not only In order to satisfy biological needs ... but for love ... it is love that the child relinquishes for himself and is trampled on the path that he must take to become obedient to power (Hamouda, 2014: 132).

2- Behavioral theory:

The behavioral school developed by Watson, who benefited from the research of Pavlov and Bakhtreev in the reflexive act. The feelings of fear, anger and love are examples of original emotions, each of which has an inherent effect. But when these stimuli are coupled with other conditional stimuli, It can replace the original stimulus (Bartels, 2000: 3831).

The theory of behavior confirms that love is a series of actions and choices that can be observed and seen from the same person and others. Because love is observable, it can also be measured theoretically. For example, A behaves more towards B than does C), And here we find that he loves (B) more than (C). (Dietch, 1978: 99).

The theory of behavior also believes that most human behaviors are educated and are responses to specific stimuli in the environment. Man is born neutral, not good or evil, but generates a white page and through his relationship to the environment learns different response patterns whether these responses are correct or wrong behaviors. Theory views love as a learned behavior, which is the behavioral habits acquired by the individual to obtain the reinforcement or fulfillment of desires. Love, like other responses, is learned from the

environment. Either it is learned by observing positive models in his life, His father and got a reinforcement, or have wire behavior represents a reaction would receive an emotional dump some positive psychological shipments (Abbasi 2012: 293.)

The authors of the behavioral theory pointed out that love is a kind of motivation. The motivation in the behavioral school is a prerequisite for every learning. The stronger the motivation, the greater the effectiveness of learning, ie, the perseverance of the learner and his interest in it. The individual needs to learn and acquire such as: hunger, thirst, the need to sleep, etc., including what is learned or acquired by the individual through his daily experiences while interacting with his social environment such as self-esteem, shyness, withdrawal and love (Aweida, 1980: 22.)

Behavioral school owners also interpreted love as a feeling and behavior towards an object that is often human. It can be something of an idea (as in the love of a person of his country) and is strongly attached or charged with strong emotion. The lover places value on love, equal to the value it places on its existence. Most fears, hatred, and unconscious love are correlative attitudes between the individual and his environment (Nazmi, 2008: 8.)

The behavioral school emphasized that human life is in constant fluctuation and permanent change, so his life does not go on a single pace, or on a single emotional pattern. People sometimes feel love sometimes and sometimes hate it, feel safe and sometimes restless and sometimes fear and panic. The passion of love has a great value in social interactions. It helps to understand others and thus helps them to understand and understand what we want and what we want to express, thus increasing the emotional charge that helps the individual to cope with situations and interact with them (Lewis, 2000: 54)

She also noted that the emotion of love is one of the acquired emotions that appear in the relatively late life of the individual, which is composed of several emotions such as the emotion of jealousy that consists of anger and fear and a

sense of deprivation and love of ownership, and love is an internal stimuli, Feelings and emotions in the individual (al-Nawaseh, 2015: 19.)

3- Functional structural theory.

August Kont, who is the owner of the functional construction school, believes that all aspects of the individual's knowledge are social aspects, insofar as they reflect and represent the social environment in which they appear. Each stage of knowledge is related to a particular stage of the three stages of development and reflects a social environment It has its distinctive features. Conte pointed out that the social pattern includes three main basic types of instincts:

Presence instincts (sexual instinct and material needs).

B. Instinct instincts (military and industrialization)

C - Social instincts: (interdependence, respect and love) (Rex, 1973: 38)

Conte added that each part of the social structure takes on a status quo in the extreme state. At this point Conte began to discuss the contribution of education, education and art systems to the development of love and good based on the principles of positivist philosophy (Turner, 1999: 25).

Therefore, he believes that the family is the basic building block for any society. It is the first cell in the body of the collective structure and the simplest center in which the manifestations of social life are realized from the mixing of the minds and the interaction of the affections and differences and the complementarity and diversity of functions and roles. The family is also a union of an ethical nature. To the sexual and emotional function, as there is a mutual tendency between the spouses on the one hand, love and mutual affection between them and the children on the other hand, the emotional feelings that exist among members of this small community, the most important give love to children, determine the kind of social relationship that will be instilled between Fathers and Sons (Pudlio, 2012: 78)

The family, according to the concept of functional construction theory, is part of the social

construction parts that affect and are influenced by other social systems, so any change in society must be reflected on the family. The lack of recognition and respect for the rights of children within the family is evidence of a social imbalance that threatens social stability and stability. The family performs many functions for their children, which shelter them and give them love, affection and protection. In other words, a child who grows up in his environment does not ensure that he satisfies all his needs and does not provide him with love and belonging. We cannot expect him to achieve any amount of achievement in the future (Aref, 2011: 12).

DATA ANALYSIS

First : The Statistical characteristics of theSelf-Awareness

Statistical means: For the purpose of completing the research procedures, and calculating the results of the researcher used the methods of descriptive statistics, and the explanatory shown below using the statistical bag for social sciences (SPSS):-

- 1- T-Test: To determine the difference between the mean scores of the upper and lower groups for each of the two scales when calculating the force of excellence.
- 2- Pearson correlation coefficient: To find the correlation between each paragraph and the total score of the scale, and also used to extract the stability by way of re-testing
- 3- Alpha Kronbach equation for internal consistency: used to extract the internal stability of the scale.
- 4- The arithmetic mean and the standard deviation: To calculate the distribution of the scores of the sample according to the research variables.
- 5- The testing of two independent samples: to find the differences between the parameters according to the variables of the research.

Second : Objective analysis

Know the level of love for kindergarten children:

Zero Hypothesis: There is no statistically significant difference between the arithmetic average of the same grades. The search on the measure of the provision of love and the mean mean of the scale at the level of significance (0,05)

To verify the validity of the null hypothesis, the researcher used a T-test to show that the calculated T-value of the sample was (8,462), which is greater than the T-value at the level of

(0,05) and the degree of freedom (199) , 96), which means that there are statistically significant differences in favor of the arithmetic mean. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted that states that there is a statistically significant difference between the arithmetic mean of the same grades.) This indicates that the research sample they have to offer love to their children, table (1) show that

Table (1) T-test of the difference between the sample mean and the Satisfaction mean of the offering lovescale

Significance	T tabled	T calculated	Satisfaction mean	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	the sample
Significant	1,960	8,462	54	13,133	61,86	200

The researcher used the analysis of the Academic achievementvariance. The calculated alpha value for the sample response on the scale was (0.723). The calculated value is smaller than the scale value of (2,21) at a level of significance (0,05) and thus shows us that there are no significant differences in this variable, as shown in Table (2)

Table (2)

The sample	Average squares	Free degree	Total squares	variance	f-value calculated	f-value table	Significance
Fathers or Mothers	30.602	5	153.012	Between groups	0.723	2.21	Non-Significant
	42.328	194	8211.543	Within groups			
		199	8364.555	sum			

CONCLUSIONS

In light of the results of the research, the researcher concludes what follows:

- 1- There is a statistically significant difference between the arithmetic mean on the measure of offering love to children for the research sample and the mean of the scale at the level of significance (0,05). This indicates that the research sample has to offer love to their children.
- 2- There is no statistically significant difference of the measure of the provision of love according to the variable of achievement at the level of significance (0,05).

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