

The impact of globalization and technological progress on the family is a study in functions and manifestations

By

Aouraghe Mansour

PhD researcher) Faculty of Sharia, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdallah Fez University-Morocco.

Email: mansour.aouraghe@usmba.ac.ma

Omar bourass

PhD in Sharia (comparative jurisprudence) Faculty of Sharia Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdallah Fez University-Morocco.

Email : omar.bourass@usmba.ac.ma

Hakima Hatri

Professor at the University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdallah, Fez, Morocco.

Abstract

This research aims to find out and indicate the areas and fields in which globalization affects, and then extrapolate the manifestations of that impact by clarifying the philosophy of globalization and technological development in transforming the family from a community institution with a local culture and traditional customs that express its identity and values, to a global family where concepts exist and values converge with other families around the world, governed by a single global systems as a summary of human thought and common throughout the imaginary ages, the charters of the rights of women and children and so on take the place of local laws that regulate family functions throughout the Earth.

Keywords: Globalization-Progress - technology-Family-jobs – appearances

Introduction

The world has witnessed tremendous developments in the field of communication and Information Technology... The world has become more like a small village, and developing countries are facing the problem of coexistence and interaction with this changing world, through the education and qualification of a person capable of positive interaction and conscious dealing with these developments and trying to achieve difficult Justice, which requires dealing with the challenges of globalization, while at the same time preserving the cultural identity of these societies.

Globalization is a term whose meaning has not been agreed upon in all fields and spheres, and it is no longer limited to the economic field only, but there is a globalization of human rights and political systems... Even in terms of values and morals, although it is linked to the identity of each society and what is considered one of its peculiarities, globalization has become more common, and the family has also been included, both in terms of its concept and in terms of its essential or secondary functions.

While it makes no sense to deny its positives in many areas (such as those related to the economy, employment, work and investment), in other areas it is impossible to recognize its positives absolutely without calling for caution against some serious negatives, especially the family, as the vessel into which the identity and morality of society flows. Technical developments, innovations and industrial and technological inventions have led to the

emergence of coordinated institutions within the social structure that have taken many of their essential functions from the family, given the processes of accelerated social change that Arab countries have witnessed and continue to witness, and then the opportunities and challenges that globalization poses to the Arab nation. To the extent that the processes of development and social change have posed problems and challenges to the family related to its composition, cohesion and role in the upbringing process, to the extent that these problems and challenges have highlighted the role of the family and emphasized the importance of the traditional roles that it must play. In fact, the issues and problems posed by globalization and technological developments to the role and functions of the family pose a great challenge in protecting its members and stability, and it is undeniable that globalization contributes to increasing social, economic, educational and cognitive distancing and inequality among people.

Importance of research

Undoubtedly, the issue of the impact of globalization and technological progress on the family is of great importance, in which it is looking for the guarantees granted to the family in order to provide the necessary support and protection to carry out its functions, since most of the transformations that Arab society in general and Morocco in particular have not been known arbitrary or subjective, but were mainly caused by external cultural friction, which called for the need to study changes external to the family in terms of its functions and roles of its members; because the Arab family in general, and the Moroccan family in particular, have known changes and important structural and functional transformations, which greatly affected their stability and the proper upbringing of their children as a result of the conflict between what exists. Since the family has its importance in the life of the individual and society, as a basic production cell, not only on the material level, but on the human level, and The Associated establishment of patterns of consciousness and the consecration of concepts, values and behaviors that support the cohesion and growth of society, it is of great importance to shed light on one of the most important institutions of socialization within the heart of society, (the family), the progress of the latter (society) and its prosperity is related to its goodness and the extent to which it fulfills its responsibilities and duties towards it through the upbringing of its children; because it is one of the most important links in the chain of social and miniature model of the real interaction that takes place between its members.

Especially since there are a number of modern repercussions (digital development) and societal ones that represent real challenges for the future of Arab family issues. If the family represents the most important constituent units of society and one of the most important institutions concerned with upbringing, the challenges it faces and the obstacles to its effectiveness give the study special importance.

Research objectives

1. Identify the core functions of the family and the challenges it faces.
2. Identify the effects of technological development and indicate its size and nature, and its repercussions on the Moroccan family structure. And a job.
3. Monitoring the changes affecting the Moroccan family, whether with regard to its structure, size, internal relations, or values. Social and moral.
4. A statement of the nature of socialization, in light of the challenges facing the family and its relationship to values and behavior.
5. Seeking to find out the means by which family values can be preserved.

Problematic of the study

The world today is going through various changes; including most areas of life, this change is mainly related to the great technological progress, which has led to a change in all

areas of life and its vital facilities, including social life and family upbringing processes, then the progress has positive aspects in life as well as negative aspects, and one of the most important manifestations of the change that the world is facing today is the impact of globalization on the manifestations of social life, whether at the level of the individual in the family or at the level of societies in general.

To what extent can it be said that family functions are influenced by global and national variables?

If this change is proven, how much of an impact will it have ? The

Family Foundation has goals and objectives that it works to achieve. what are the most important factors that lead to hindering the work of this institution from carrying out its functions? To what extent has the Arab family in general and the Moroccan family in particular been able to adapt and keep up with these contemporary changes? What are the most important consequences of the change in the structure of the Arab family? The family has components and functions, what are its most important core functions?

I will address these issues through the following paragraphs:

Introduction

1. The first axis: the impact of globalization and technological development on the economic and educational function of the family
2. The second axis: the reflection of globalization and technological progress on the rest of the functions of the family
3. First: the biological function of the family
4. Second: the emotional and psychological function of the family
5. Third: security and protection as functions lost by the contemporary family
6. Fourth: the family's loss of leisure function

Conclusion

The first axis: the impact of globalization and technological development on the economic and educational function of the family

Before the era of industrialization and technological development, the family was a productive unit that produced all the necessary needs of its members, and then the husband looked at his wife as his partner in all his work, helping the sons in various productive activities of the family, and little by little the family began to lose some of its productive functions with the emergence of bodies (represented by advanced technological means and the accumulated development of family reality...) Others who carry out these jobs, because of which the family has lost some of its economic activities, (alioun, 2005) The impact of technological development on the family did not stop there, but gradually derived from its most important economic function, which is now limited to the preparation of some types of food in specific quantities, (al-Saati, 1980) Having appeared in modern times sophisticated machines, this indicates that the family in the current era has turned from a productive unit into a consumer unit, This has led to a shrinkage in its size and has become to include husband, wife and children in most cases, which indicates that the construction of a large family is fading, especially in some developing societies. (al-Kholi, 1984)

Arab societies, like some Western societies, have been subjected to important changes

over the past half century, some of which were in line with the current of global change as a result of scientific and technological progress, and others the opposite. One of the most prominent of these changes is what has appeared in rural and nomadic societies that are no longer economically independent, at a time when they began to be invaded by many urban characteristics, which affected the family level, especially in increasing their economic dependence on the outside in terms of their living requirements or marketing their products.... (Salama, 2003)

Family life was closely linked to family organization, even the economy at that time was described as a family economy, where it is difficult to separate the economic role of the individual and his social role, both are manifestations of the other, and the values associated with economic life were in fact social values; but at present we find that the village is no longer self-sufficient, especially with its increasing dependence on economically developed models in terms of requirements and marketing of its products. As for the urban family, its function of production is determined by the nature of urban life, or in other words, the urban family is now characterized more as a consuming unit than as a productive unit.

It can even be said that the urban category is the most influential and affected by the changes to which society has been subjected in the recent period, in addition to the fact that the change in the economic function in both the village and the city has led to an increase in the average per capita income in recent years, indicating the extent of the change in the economic life in the Arab society in general and the Moroccan society in particular and the resulting economic changes. (Salama, 2003)

There is no doubt that opening up to the world may lead to the emergence of undesirable patterns of behavior, such as a tendency towards excessive consumption of foreign products and discouraging national production, which in turn may lead to stagnation of national industry. The digital revolution has many social repercussions, some positive and others negative, clearly affecting the life of the individual, the family and society in general. (Khaled Ibrahim, 2005) (Al-samahrani, 2005)

Openness to the world in all cultural, economic and value aspects also has an impact on the emergence of patterns and methods of behavior that are consistent with those changes associated with openness to the world in terms of accepting the general human culture and integrating into the national culture. This may have an impact on the performance of the family's role in raising children if it is not aware of the desired values that are consistent with the nature of society.

It is worth mentioning that the total dependence on machines at work is one of the most important manifestations of change in society as a result of technological progress, and this in turn may have a positive or negative impact on the upbringing of children, so that a family that understands and perceives how to use these means properly in the development of innovation and mental abilities of its members, can make them talented children. Also, the family that has not been able to properly guide its members to learn from modern technological means will face a great challenge with the spread and creep of those means and the futility of traditional methods in children's learning, and these means are now affecting the family and its members. (al-kashpur, 2006)

If some believe that the educational role of the family has been declining in the conditions of urban life (developed societies), this is based on the fact that in traditional societies where the mother spends most of her time with her children, the family plays a major

role in the educational process.

Despite the obvious educational role of the family in traditional societies, the reality indicates the increasing educational role of the family in urban societies, due to the acquisition of children of many cultures and external influences, and in a way that may affect the formation of their personality, (al-Rahman Al-asiawi, 1985) In this way, they are more in need of parents in their lives, in order to be properly guided so that their personality is integrated with society, culturally, socially, normatively, functionally and personally. (al-Jolani, 1995)

The family, despite its importance, is almost losing its functions in raising children as a result of the accelerated changes prevailing in society at the present time. The change in the economic function of the family is linked to many other changes, such as the function of education, the function of protection, and other functions that have become performed by other institutions and bodies at the community level. And this has a bad effect not only on the family level, but on the level of society in general. (National Children's day, 2020)

From the above, it is clear that the family today has become affected by these various factors, both internal and external, especially in the performance of its educational function for children, due to the change in the concept of the family today from its concept in the past, in addition to the rapid changes prevailing in society with the times, all this is a great challenge today, the family faces in performing its constructive role in raising its children, (League of Arab states, 1985) (Al-Dhab, 2002) (Al-Azhar, 2008) (Salama, 2003) (al-Kholi, 1984)and protecting its security and stability.

The second axis: the reflection of globalization and technological progress on the rest of the functions of the family

The family has developed significantly, and this development has to do with the social change associated with globalization and technological progress in modern times, where the functions of the family have changed and significantly decreased, which negatively reflected on the biological function (first of all). And the emotional and psychological function of the family (secondly), so that it has become unable to ensure security for its members (thirdly). It also lost the recreational function of its members after the emergence of alternative institutions that took its place (IV).

First: the biological function of the family

If satisfying the sex drive is innate in Man and one of the basic functions of the family in all human societies to increase the blackness of the nation, then in recent years it has become otherwise, as books, magazines and various blue World devices have spread, which are exposed to sexual topics using all means, means and media to excite away from the legitimate scientific method, and this undoubtedly has a great impact on the souls of adolescents and young people, arouses feelings of disgust, anxiety and fear towards sex, on the one hand, or this excessive viewing of sex topics through its various means may lead them to mental disorders, on the other hand. This requires intensifying efforts to educate parents themselves sexually first, so that they (parents) will be able to teach their children this information we received scientifically accurate and without shame, as a direct frank answer is the best way to satisfy the desire of children, otherwise the dissolute sites have taken this initiative and teach them the way the world is now, which is contrary to the principles of religion and humanity. (Salama, 2003) (al-Kholi, 1984)

Reproduction is a characteristic of the family and its only function that is affected by it alone in all societies, but this basic function has been subjected to various regulatory processes,

influenced by the socio-economic and cultural changes that have occurred in society (Ahmed Bashir, 1999) (kabanji)

This change is reflected in the keenness of (some) spouses (and among the educated groups) to regulate pregnancy periods, and some families-in the city-are keen to have a limited number of children using contraceptives in order to balance family resources on the one hand, and the needs of its members and maintain a standard of living for children on the other hand, so as to ensure (Abdel Jabr, 1986)Clothing and entertainment... Etc.

Hence, each family is currently trying to have a certain number of children, and this varies depending on the category to which the family belongs, although the number of children in the family varies as we progress from a rural family to an urban family, (al-Kholi, 1984) (Salama, 2003) the difference between families regarding the organization of childbearing processes and the number of children is due to important ideological and cultural differences, formed as a result of the degree of education, economic level and cultural climate lived by each family.

Second: the emotional and psychological function of the family

If the family is keen to satisfy the psychological and emotional needs of its members in different ways, the emotional relationship between the mother and the baby has a special character; however, this relationship has been subjected to many disorders, especially in the city itself, after the spread of artificial milk and replaced breast milk, (among working wives in particular) and this undoubtedly has an impact in and nannies and workers who neglect his care, nutrition and cleanliness, which exposes him to a feeling of anxiety and disorder, so The torture and abuse of these children and infants recorded by surveillance cameras inside the homes of nannies is the best evidence that the mother has no one to compensate her, even the father, so how can a nanny who has no connection with her provide tenderness and kindness to her children. (Salama, 2003).

Third: security and protection as functions lost by the contemporary family

Protecting family members physically, preserving their lives, and providing economic and Social Security were traditional functions of the family, but in the past few decades, these functions have moved to some government institutions and organizations such as hospitals, health authorities, pharmacists, doctors, and life insurance institutions, so the task of protecting family members from any attack has become the responsibility of the police and security, and even the insurance of family members and protecting them from disasters, has become carried out by official governmental and non-governmental institutions, and what we witnessed and lived in the corona period confirms the role played by all concerned parties to protect the family. Many organizations and bodies have also appeared that have taken away from the family the task of protecting its members from homelessness and unemployment, such as juvenile welfare institutions, nursing homes and the elderly, and so family members are left with only their own individual responsibilities, which adhere to the subjectivity of each of them and are associated with their personal characteristics. (Salama, 2003)

Fourth: the family's loss of leisure function

The family was a center of leisure and entertainment, for lack of entertainment, they devoted a lot of time to leisure activities such as songs, sports team games... But with the emergence of new outlets for economic projects in the era of globalization and modernity, agencies and institutions have emerged that have extracted these activities from the family for a fee paid by the family, such as clubs, cinemas and clubs ...

Recreational activities have become the duties of government institutions such as schools, companies and sports, especially football, and some institutions also allocate entertainment programs for their employees, in addition to other programs provided by various modern media, thanks to their invention and development due to the Industrial Revolution and the continuation of the wheel of industrial progress.

Thus, modern society has been exposed to many new changes due to the entry of modern means of communication and Entertainment developed inside homes, which sometimes led to a weakening of family cohesion, due to This has also led to the preoccupation of family members and the lack of dialogue and discussion in matters that may sometimes be part of family life.

Despite all the above, we cannot deny the family its vital role in the lives of its children, despite the interference of external bodies in the life of the family and in the affairs of its upbringing of children.the family's giving to its children is full of warmth and tenderness, which is difficult for external bodies to provide to the child, because of its significance in the formation of the child's personality and endowing him with the values, standards and legacies of his society. However, in the light of current developments, some Western societies are trying to rob the family of the remaining jobs for their children, depriving them of the gift of motherhood and fatherhood, which they could not compensate them for through their institutions and bodies that take care of and raise them. (al-Jolani, 1995)

If the loss or change of some functions in the family affects other functions. It can be said that there is a positive relationship between technological change and the change of the educational function of the contemporary family in Arab society in general, but this change is not a historical change in the sense of obliterating the manifestations associated with the educational function of the family, but rather the social and cultural transformations of the family and the accumulated negative repercussions on the situation of the Arab family in general.families were subjected to changing values, disintegration, reduced family interaction times and increased manifestations of family violence, which led to a significant decline in the roles of the family.

Conclusion

The family had a great share in raising children with a valuable, scientific and practical education, but the function of the family has suffered some atrophy in many cases, as a result of the change in the mode of production and the dependence of the national economy in many Arab countries on the world system and its economic and social links, and its cultural and civilizational invasion, and the remaining families participating in production have turned their production to a market that they had not contributed to its creation.

Social transformations in the light of globalization have led to structural changes in the status and functions of the family, as globalization in the field of socialization adopts many formulas, including a shift in the goals of the control function performed by the family, so that it turns from achieving self-preservation and cohesion as a relatively independent entity, and therefore its role as a key factor in the reproduction of the patriarchal system with all its specifications, towards achieving a new goal is to preserve the social, economic and cultural structure partially achieved by the rule of globalization. This is manifested in the shift of the goal of socialization processes from the preservation of traditional collective values such as solidarity, cooperation, sacrifice... To preserve new values produced by modern and alternative institutions of socialization, primarily the education and communication system...

The study has reached the following results

- The accelerated technological development has led to the deterioration of family, social and isolationist relations and the loss of identity, in addition to its implications on the system of social values and the support of consumer values, and the increasing dependence on electronic devices in accomplishing tasks.

- High consumption rates at the individual and family level, clearly affect the values of Labor and production on the one hand and constitute a strain on family resources on the other hand.

- The traditional roles of the family, especially the roles of women inside the home, have changed as a result of relying on the applications of the digital revolution, which has led to the deterioration of their basic domestic skills and the resulting health problems.

If the functions of the family have been reduced to a noticeable degree that can be limited to two basic functions, biological function (reproduction) and social function (upbringing), the matter is different in our Moroccan and Arab-Islamic society due to many circumstances, especially the level reached by social and technological change and the extent of penetration of the value system in behavior in general.

The various media and communication, especially the visual ones, play an increasing role in bridging the gap between the market and its requirements on the one hand, and the primary institutions of socialization (family and school) on the other hand, and even modern communication technologies themselves have become an integral part of the most efficient and effective ideological devices in disseminating market values and basic requirements, and working to consolidate them within the value system of both the family and the school, thereby achieving profound changes in the function of socialization.

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