

THE ROLE OF ADULTS IN FAMILY EDUCATION

Muminova Dinara Shamilevna

Lecturer Assistant at the Department of Interfaculty Pedagogy and Psychology.

Тел: 998 91 6836240

ANNATOCIA

Proper education teaches the child to reasonable prohibitions. The world in which the child lives should be spacious for him, but protect both the child and others from problematic activity of the child. It is good when a child has both a sense of freedom and an understanding of reasonable boundaries.

Keywords: family, child, upbringing, spirituality, color, problems.

A family is a special kind of collective that plays the main, long-term and most important role in upbringing: acceptance of the child, i.e. the child is accepted as he is empathy (empathy)- an adult looks through the eyes of a child at problems, accepts his position congruity-suggests an adequate attitude on the part of an adult to what is happening, and going in the right direction..

Family education styles :

1. Democratic
2. Authoritarian
3. Conniving

Any business has its own rules: both in traffic on the road, and in the matter of education. Children should know the rules of life, and parents should know the rules of upbringing.

Male and female approaches to parenting have their own characteristics. The masculine approach is more demanding. The female approach is different, more often it is the ideology of "non-education", the ideology of "just living with the child, just loving the child". Perhaps it is for this reason that the idea of proper parenting is closer to men and less readily accepted by women.

Proper education teaches the child to reasonable prohibitions. The world in which the child lives should be spacious for him, but protect both the child and others from problematic activity of the child. It is good when a child has both a sense of freedom and an understanding of reasonable boundaries. Bans should be stable, strict, and clear. If everything is forbidden to the child, but the prohibitions are "straw" - the child learns not to respect the prohibitions. If the prohibitions are numerous, incomprehensible, and unpredictable, it is very difficult to navigate in such a world. Numerous prohibitions make the child's world small and cramped, and it is difficult to live in such a world. In response to the child's request, the first wish of a loving parent is the desire to allow, but the second point is that parents should think. If it is correct to refuse the child, then it is necessary to refuse. Calmly and firmly say no - this is normal and is the natural right of the senior. However, it may be useful to explain under what conditions the child's wish can be fulfilled.

Logo of Psychologos, a psychology website

Proper parenting is an education based on rules and going in the right direction. Any business has its own rules: both in traffic on the road, and in the matter of education. Children should know the rules of life, and parents should know the rules of upbringing.

Male and female approaches to parenting have their own characteristics. The masculine approach is more demanding. The female approach is different, more often it is the ideology of "non-education", the ideology of "just living with the child, just loving the child". Perhaps it is for this reason that the idea of proper parenting is closer to men and less readily accepted by women.

Proper education teaches the child to reasonable prohibitions. The world in which the child lives should be spacious for him, but protect both the child and others from problematic activity of the child. It is good when a child has both a sense of freedom and an understanding of reasonable boundaries. Bans should be stable, strict, and clear. If everything is forbidden to the child, but the prohibitions are "straw" - the child learns not to respect the prohibitions. If the prohibitions are numerous, incomprehensible, and unpredictable, it is very difficult to navigate in such a world. Numerous prohibitions make the child's world small and cramped, and it is difficult to live in such a world. In response to the child's request, the first wish of a loving parent is the desire to allow, but the second point is that parents should think. If it is correct to refuse the child, then it is necessary to refuse. Calmly and firmly say no - this is normal and is the natural right of the senior. However, it may be useful to explain under what conditions the child's wish can be fulfilled.

In the zone of freedom (in the zone of permissions), the child should be guided by the best choice preference line. The child is grateful when in the zone of freedom he is not abandoned, but offered what is most preferable. It's like being led by the hand in the best possible way. This is a game, an engagement... - not violence, but guiding the child on the best route.

To educate means to instill in children things that are not quite natural for them. Cleaning up, brushing your teeth, going to bed, doing homework-this is not always a pleasure for children. If you manage to make these activities interesting and attractive for children, this is good luck, but if such a maneuver fails, children will most likely begin to resist what their elders want from them. The main points that determine whether parenting is going right or wrong:

Contact with the child. The belief that the child is always good!

The negative is only forced, it is not typical. Don't hit me! To understand.

Positive attitude is predominant. Praise

There is freedom! Experiments are supported

Mistakes are not allowed, but are corrected (as far as possible) by the child himself. Energy of the caregiver

With proper education, the following methods are mainly used:

Play, engage,

Distraction, switching of attention, explanation, indirect and direct suggestions.

Discipline or how to raise children

Parenting is not such a big problem if you mean the following: help your child help themselves, help them learn to live and play with others, carefully explore new things, deal with their feelings, and develop their interests.

It's not easy at all. There is no magic "right way". The way you discipline or raise your child depends on all the things that make your family different from others. Discipline is not about getting your child to do what you want them to do. You can't force a toddler to be a "holoshim"; of course, some kids stop doing things you don't like after yelling and slapping them to please you.

Children are most disobedient when their parents are constantly busy with their own affairs, are very stressed or are going through difficult times. Therefore, it is important to remember that children usually repeat the behavior of their parents. And being aware of this responsibility, pay attention to how you behave, as children absorb everything like a "sponge".

How to raise children without shouting and threats

Not snapping at children is one of the most difficult tasks for a parent. But it's also the most important one. When we punish a child, we pass on a pattern of behavior and trigger an endless cycle of negative and hurtful emotions. Today, on Children's Day, we decided to share the main thoughts of psychologists and researchers from the books "Punishments are useless!" and "Discipline without drama".

Set clear rules and don't break them yourself

Emotional contact and attachment to a child does not mean that they are allowed to do everything without exception. Just the opposite! True love for children consists in outlining clear boundaries of what is allowed in front of them, thus ordering their lives. Family rules will help your child better respond to the rules and laws that await them in their adult life: at school, at university, and at work.

It is important to remember that the rules must be followed by all family members. If you decide that you can't enter your parents' room without knocking, the same applies to your child's room. If you can't eat sweets right after lunch, then everyone in the family should behave the same.

REFERENCES

1. Nodirovna, khushnazarova mamura. "theoretical and methodological basis of training of management personnel in the process of higher pedagogical education." international journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 impact factor: 7.429 11.04 (2022): 171-177.
2. Akbarovna, abdullajonova shaxnoza. "inclusive education and its essence." international journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 impact factor: 7.429 11.01 (2022): 248-254.
3. Adxam, z. (2021). Pedagogical factors of forming a sense of homeland on the basis of national and universal values in primary school students. Central European Scientific Bulletin, 17, 284-286. <https://doi.org/10.47494/mesb.2021.17.814>
4. Najmiddinovna, rahimova feruza. "pedagogical conditions of improvement of social pedagogical activity of students on the basis of multimedia tools." international journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 impact factor: 7.429 11.07 (2022): 108-112.
5. Erkinovna, yuldasheva malohat. "development of the cognitive activity of future teachers in innovative educational conditions as a social pedagogical necessity." international journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn: 2277-3630 impact factor: 7.429 11.04 (2022): 196-199

6. Abduhafizovna, melikuziyeva mavluda, and yigitaliev mirzoxid. "ways to increase the legal knowledge of primary school students." web of scientist: international scientific research journal 3.02 (2022): 124-130..
7. Klyuev, Roman vladimirovich, et al. "research and analysis of reliability indicators of individual structural elements of digital substations." bulletin of higher educational institutions of chernozem region 1 (2021): 68-79.
8. Umarova, m. H. "ethnic related toponyms of the population in surkhandarya region."
9. Ksamidovna, Mamayusupova Iroda. "BASIC CRITERIA FOR DEVELOPING CONFLICT MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS". INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact Factor: 7.429 11.06 (2022): 181-184.
10. Karimova, Mukarramkhonealimovna, and Madina Ergasheva. "TEACHER SHAHSI WA UNINGHAYETI VAZIYATLARGA MOSLASHISH TALABLARI." Academic research in educational sciences 2. CSPI conference 1 (2021): 1298-1302.
11. Khaitov bekhzod shukhratovic "innovative methods of developing communicative competence of the head of educational institution" | e-issn: 2792-4017 | www.openaccessjournals.eu | volume: 2 | issue: 5
<http://openaccessjournals.eu/index.php/jedic/article/view/1351/1353>
12. Xamidovna, Mamayusupova Iroda. "OILADA O'SPIRINLARDAGI NIZOLARNING PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI." Ta'lim fidoyilari Special issue (2022): 11-14.
13. Yuldasheva M., Nurmatova M. and O. Tolipova. "ADVANTAGES OF USING GAME TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION".
14. Nargiza, Yunusalieva. "SOCIAL AND MORAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUES." Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal 10.1 (2022): 300-305.
15. Mriksaitova S., Ermatova Sh. and Khodzhayeva N. " Teaching students to think creatively through self-study in higher education institutions is an urgent problem." Euro-Asian conferences. Volume 3. No. 1. 2021.
16. Yuldasheva M., Nurmatova M. and O. Tolipova. "ADVANTAGES OF USING GAME TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION".
17. Botirova, Mukarram. "Secondary school management: a technological approach". INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES. Volume 2. 2021.
18. Abdurakhimov, Sh. A., Alfiya Anvarovna Fayzrakhmanova, and Yulia Aleksandrovna Shanina. "WAYS OF FORMING PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES OF A LITERATURE TEACHER."The system of continuing philological education: school-college-university. Modern approaches to teaching philological disciplines in the context of multilingual education. 2020.