

## TECHNOLOGIES OF UPBRINGING CHILDREN IN MODERN FAMILIES

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### ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the importance of family education in the development of the child, the family and its role in the upbringing of children, technologies and problems of raising children in modern families.

**Keywords:** Biological, psychological, and social activities, physical abilities, development of children in the family, family relationships.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Family upbringing is always the most popular type of education. The socio-cultural phenomenon of the family, its evolution or stagnation (depression, stagnation), the ability to differentiate their own developmental experience, the self-expression, security, acceptance and affirmation of all family members, personal meet the basic needs of growth and formation. These family indicators are closely related to the biological, psychological, and social activities of each family member, and are especially important for children and adolescents.

In modern conditions, the institution of the family is the main in the upbringing and development of the child, while the family, public and state institutions (kindergarten, school, additional education institutions, etc.) play an important role.

The family is a type of community whose members vary in age and occupation, are related by kinship, and children are also involved in managing the overall family. The relationship between family members is based on mutual love and understanding and respect for acceptance, support and mutual assistance. A special atmosphere in the family is created by the communicative culture of communication with all family members: children and parents, brothers and sisters, grandparents. Enriching children's life experiences, their level of spiritual and moral formation depends on the level of interaction of family members.

The peculiarity of raising a child in a family is that from the birth of fetal development, the first days, months, years of a child's life are the most responsible and the most difficult.

With the birth of a child, new and complex tasks arise in the family.

Ensuring the physical development and upbringing of the child is one of the main responsibilities of the family. It is the development of child care, timely and proper nutrition, walking, body firming and sanitary-hygienic skills. It is important to organize games with themed toys for young children (download, feed, ride, lie down, etc.) These play activities introduce the child to the adult world and improve his physical abilities, expand his horizons.

In the first years of a child's life, the care of the parents for their physical needs must be combined with the development of his spiritual and moral formation. These include reading stories, reading books, watching children's cartoons, movies, listening to music, looking at pictures and drawings.

Upbringing in a preschool family should be aimed at shaping a culture of emotions. It is the development of respect (deep respect) for parents, elders, and the fear of offending family and friends. Respect for parents helps to form obedience, which in modern conditions is when signs such as "can" and "no" disappear. The family must create the conditions for the child to absorb the sense of shyness, shyness that is inherent in every human being, in order to prevent it from ending in childhood. An important role in the upbringing of children in the family is the culture of consumption, behavior. To do this, it is necessary to form in children the need to follow the agenda, to be rigid, to do homework, to know the accuracy, the norm of nutrition. Developing respect helps shape relationships with the other person: these are feelings of understanding and compassion. From an early age, children should learn the rules: do not offend anyone; help as much as you can; do good. Particular attention should be paid to fostering honesty in children in the family, so that parents and adult family members should be exemplary in words and actions, not deceive children, and not give them false messages. Nurturing the will to be unique is nurturing the character. More A.S. Makarenko suggested exercises to train the will and called them "behavioral gymnastics." In modern pedagogy and psychology, a sufficient number of exercises have been collected to strengthen the will: "Praise yourself" for the manifestation of voluntary actions: I didn't want to - but I could do it, I couldn't - but I learned, and so on.

Nurturing conscience in children in the family is the most important in the manifestation of spirituality. Conscience is an expression of self-awareness, it is the voice of the inner 'I', it is the cultivation of conscious responsibility for oneself. N.E. In her research, Shurkova noted that conscience is the foundation of universal morality. According to his condition, a person's morality is determined. Conscience can be: calm, clean, weak, dead, "burned" - this is a very dangerous situation, a person loses what is allowed, does not feel responsible, loses the dignity of the world, man, creator. This leads to evils and crimes.

Parents, adults in the family, should know that the education of emotions in children is done through classical art in literature, music and fine arts. To do this, you need to read, discuss what you read with children, go to museums, exhibitions, theaters, analyze what you see, learn to see and marvel at beauties.

This word plays an important role in nurturing emotions in children. Unhealthy attitude to the word in modern conditions, the loss of its spiritual foundations has led to the obsolescence, decarralization (impoverishment) of the active vocabulary not only of children but also of adults themselves. Proof of this is the frequent use of blasphemous words by adults in the family, in public places, which serves as a bad example for children.

There are specific responsibilities in raising children by gender in the family. Parents need to know that nature itself is programmed to characterize the behaviors of men and women. If the latter is sensitive, does not tolerate evil, then he is brave, responsible for his loved ones, able to defend his homeland. When a child begins to know at an early age that he or she is "me," a long way to begin to shape him or her as a person begins. Only at the age of 5–7 years is a clear differentiation of their behavioral rules according to the habits and habits of the environment in which the child is located. Children do not yet have developed behavioral experiences, they act unconsciously, and parents (parents) set an example for them to follow, so the family

learning environment in their childhood determines their behavior in the future, in the role of husband and wife. Drujinin V.I. *Family Psychology*. - M. 2007.

From a pre-school age, parents need to take care of their children's labor education so that the qualities of a creator, not a consumer, are formed (the latter, unfortunately, we observe more of today). It is very important to teach children to take care of themselves, to help the family at home, to do housework, to please their loved ones with their work. Keeping track of their children's work, hobbies, and inclinations from an early age will help them further in their career choices. Nurturing diligence in a child is the highest moral indicator of an emerging personality.

The task of parents is to create conditions for the mental upbringing and development of children in the family. It is important to teach children to observe natural phenomena, to compare objects and phenomena, to distinguish between similarities and differences. The intellectual life environment in the family is characterized by the work of adults and children, the fact that books are the main source of knowledge for all family members, there is a habit of reading together, watching TV. Modern information technology does not take the last place in the mental development of children. Children work on the computer faster than adults, so parents should spend time working with it, offering children of developing nature games of constant complexity, where the child should learn to be smart, agile and analytical. However, there is a risk of developing computer igrophobia in children if it is not properly supervised by adults.

In preschool, the family forms an aesthetic culture in the child. From an early age, parents teach a child to enjoy a mother's smile, a beautiful toy, a flower, a bird, beautiful music, a fun book, human actions. In the process of aesthetic upbringing, it is important to teach children not only to enjoy the beauty around them, but also to understand and care for nature, certain actions, movements and thoughts. Kulikova T.A. *Family pedagogy and home education: textbook*. - 2nd edition, Rev. and add. - M.: Academy, 2009.

Thus, the attention of parents to the child's school issues helps him to understand education as a task, a duty and to form a responsible attitude to education in it. Whether or not a family is able to maintain a child's cognitive interest and independence in the first year of school depends on their academic performance in later grades. As the child grows and moves from class to class, the responsibilities of the family become more complex.

The family is the most important institution of socialization because it is the usual means of human life and from birth to death. The method of socialization of the family is related to the national culture, customs and within them - the social connection, the level of education, the moral principles of the parents. These circumstances affect the nature of the parents.

There are three main methods of socializing children: authoritarian, democratic, and liberal.

The authoritarian style is like a firm statement by the parents about the demands placed on the child. Violent aggression, aggression, dictatorship, cruelty and coldness, unwillingness in relationships thrive in the family.

In the family, liberalism is characterized by indifference and indifference, the predominance of isolation and alienation. Everyone is busy with their work, worries, and thoughts. Parents who follow this style believe that freedom shapes independence in children. However, children in such families are often deprived of attention and care, neglected and homeless.

Democracy is based on mutual interest, support and mutual assistance. In an authoritarian style, the needs of children are met, while in a liberal style, they are ignored. In a democratic family, the learning process and the development of the child should be constantly monitored.

The main direction in the typology of family upbringing is to study the attitude and position of parents. The optimal position of the parents meets the requirements of compatibility, flexibility, and predictability.

Adequacy of the parental position is the desire to understand the personality of your child, to see the changes taking place in his mental world. The premise is that the style of communication should precede the emergence of new typical and personal qualities in children. The flexibility of the parental position is seen as the ability to change the educational impact on the child in response to changes in family living conditions.

Some authors dealing with the problem of parenting have tried to base the description of the types of parenting on the seriousness of the parent's emotional response to the child:

1. The parent of love and acceptance. The generalized formula of parental relationship is "the child is the center of my interests". Her parents deal with her constantly, politely, taking care of her life.

2. Rejection and rejection of the child. The generalized formula of the parental relationship is: "I don't like this kid, I don't look at him, worry." Parents treat the child with indifference, show harshness or cruelty, designed to communicate with him as little as possible.

Other studies have focused on determining the degree of freedom of the child in the family, i.e., regulating the parents' behavior.

### **Conclusion**

Family upbringing problems are multifaceted and varied. Disruption of the unacceptable style of family, upbringing, communication and interaction leads to constant conflicts, negative trends in the development of children.

This topic is that problems related to improper upbringing in the family, sooner or later, as the child grows up, appear in the private, family and become public problems, because society is a kind of "people's face" consists of specific people. . The more educated, healthy, hardworking, independent people among us, the higher the potential, the level of culture, and so on.

Researchers V. Zasludenyuk, V. Semichenko offer some pedagogical recommendations that will help in family upbringing.

1. You need to define your own educational concept, i.e. justify the principles that parents want to implement in the process of interacting with the child.

2. Determine the scope of non-interference in the child's affairs. This range increases with age. You can create a list of actions that a child can perform without the parent's knowledge. The child should feel that he or she is a worthy participant in all family activities.

3. Learn to diagnose the causes of the relationship between parents and children.

4. Ability to control oneself and the situation, to resist external provocative moments.

5. To be able to protect the child from external influences. For example, if it is not possible to change situations, try to change your attitude towards them so as not to hurt them.

6. Continuously increase learning capacity through careful analysis of other people's experiences.

7. Be able to analyze their own mistakes, conflicts in education, because they lead to negative changes in the relationship between the child and the parents.

All the difficulties in family relationships are inevitable. The process of nurturing a healthy and full-fledged person is complex and difficult. But raising a child in a family, understanding his or her problems, taking into account the personal qualities of a particular little person, taking care of his or her physical and moral health, carefully combining rational precision with love and mutual understanding a thoughtful program will help you become a worthy member of society in the learning process.

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