

THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION METHODS IN THE FORMATION OF THE CHILD'S PERSONALITY IN THE FAMILY

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ABSTRACT

Education is a practical pedagogical process aimed at forming certain physical, mental, moral and spiritual qualities in a person; It is a set of measures taken to ensure that a person has the characteristics necessary for living in society, and some methods of forming a perfect human personality in the family through the means of education are highlighted.

Keywords: Education, hyperprotection, overprotection over care, strong moral responsibility, emotional rejection, strictness, hypoprotection, conflict education.

Hyperprotection is the attempt by the parents to satisfy all the wishes, wishes and needs of the child blindly, without criticism and judgment; actions aimed at protecting the child from all difficulties and obstacles, fulfilling all his wishes on the spot, pampering him, rejoicing at his simple achievements, not noticing his mistakes. Those who "sacrifice their lives" for their children usually do not realize that they are doing harm to their children without knowing it, as a result, the child has no tolerance for work in the future, cannot control himself in the crowd, feels helpless in the ups and downs of life, critical, remains a man.

Especially when a child reaches the age of adolescence, because he is a man, critical, he wants to be what everyone says in the circle of his friends and equals, he wants to show his desire for leadership, but on the other hand, he does not have such qualities. The fact is that in such cases, the parents want to realize their dreams in the form of their offspring, which they did not achieve in their life experience before, their upbringing methods are aimed at this, but the child feels that he is helpless in many ways when he gets into different situations of the social environment. starts

Hyperprotection, which is superior to caring, refers to paying attention to the child by controlling his every step and behavior rather than pampering. Therefore, various prohibitions and restrictions ("it is not possible", "this is not possible") are common in this method of education. A child who grows up in such conditions usually cannot be an independent thinker, an independent decision-maker, but grows up to be angry and resentful of many things, because he needs constant control, all the guidance of others. he gets used to being shown and told: he cannot prepare lessons without his mother, he cannot go out without his father, he gets used to the intervention of adults in all his affairs.

Very strong moral responsibility - in this case, the level of demands on the child from the parents is high, but his original desires and needs are not taken into account. Thinking about the future of their child and feeling responsible for his behavior, parents try to create a person in their personal imagination, to form a personality, sometimes under the control of requirements contrary to the child's age, mental or physical capabilities, until snacks are also given. For example, in the sense of "you are our first-born, you should take care of your siblings", he is also entrusted with responsible and difficult tasks such as taking care of the younger members of the family or a sick family member.

Emotional rejection - in this, the parent raises the child in such a way that he is regularly reminded that he is a worry, an excess burden in the life of the parents, and that without him, the life of the parents would be different. If this child is not the only one in the family, but there is another, cheaper, more beloved person, the situation becomes more difficult, "if you weren't..." or looking at the girl: "if there was a boy in your place.. ." are often mentioned.

Some parents try to hide their emotional rejection of their child, "why don't you like the child?" even though he insists that he really loves and needs him to such questions, the child still feels that he is too much of a worry for his parents and wants to become independent as soon as possible, leave them, and live separately.

No matter how much the mother tries to artificially show her kindness, the child still feels in her heart that they are not sincere. This kind of mother's attitude is very hard on the child, especially in cases where the father has separated or the father has abandoned him.

Stubbornness is similar to emotional rejection at first glance, but it is more open and serious. Strictness can be in the form of beating a child directly from a young age, insulting, humiliating, or complete indifference to the child's needs, as if not noticing his presence or not. In both cases, from a young age, the child tries to grow up as soon as possible, make a living on his own, and escape from the pressure of his parents. In such a family, it becomes a habit to punish the child for one or another behavior. Adults do not know that the child obeys the parents' judgment because of fear, and that this has bad consequences in the future. Even if they know, this method seems effective for them. Methods such as guilt and appropriate punishment become a psychological factor controlling the child's behavior, and he learns to always look for the guilty in the future.

According to Z.Freud's theory, a child sentenced to such a punishment becomes more and more aggressive, becomes vindictive, determined to take pain from some object (from others, strangers, animals). sad Cases of physically assaulting a child and beating him are typical of representatives of almost all social strata. Most of the women who were unlucky in life and work or were victims of unhappy love but gave birth to a child have a tendency to take their pain from their child, which is increasingly becoming a life skill. Especially under the influence of stress factors, parents (for example, unemployed, homeless, migrants who have gone to other places in search of work, victims of ethnic or financial conflicts, the poor) are unable to solve their social problems and leave their child begins to take revenge.

Scientists have learned that the more difficult the problems in the marriage seem to the father or mother, the more likely they are to beat their child and take revenge on him. It is characteristic that a parent who often spans his child in some cases tries to tell him the reason for his harshness, explain why he is doing such actions, calls on the child to understand them, and even to help him. For example, he eats what he earns on the street, exchanges it for alcohol, takes the bitterness from the child, and explains to the child that he has little money and cannot stop drinking. **Hypoprotection** is a situation in which parents either do not have enough time to deal with the child, or they entrust this work to others. Some parents live like this and do not control their children at all. In the hidden form of hypoprotection, the parent seems to do something in the name of the child. But in fact, they are only interested in their daily problems. The child analyzes these situations and realizes that he is not needed, that he is superfluous in the family.

Abandoned children or abandoned children are usually children whose material and spiritual needs have not been met since childhood. For example, if they lag behind in physical development due to lack of food, due to the lack of control and attention, they fall into various criminal ways, due to the lack of good, sincere attention and love, they cannot find their place in society, among people. he grows up to be miserable, humanistic, illiterate. All this causes them to enter into criminal ways in the future or learn harmful habits (use of drugs).

Another form of family education is conflict education. In this case, each of the family members uses different methods of upbringing towards one child, for example, the father is very strict, the mother is very kind, or the parents control the child's behavior very much and responsibly educate him morally. deals with, and his grandmothers, on the contrary, caress him and approves him to get out of the way - "he's still young, he'll be better when he grows up." E.Eidemiller, V.Yustitsky, N.Leongard studied such unstable methods of education and proved that as a result of it, negative character traits are formed in the child, for example, stubbornness, wrong assessment of the pressure of authoritative persons. When parents imagine the consequences of instability in education, they do not know how to prevent it. They are often reassured by the fact that these are childhood qualities. Most of the parents are afraid of losing their child or of disappointing him. Therefore, family upbringing is a very complex process, in which parents must be psychologically prepared in advance.

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