

CHILDREN'S UPBRINGING IN UZBEK FAMILIES AND THE ROLE OF PARENTS

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ANNOTATION

The article contains the correct upbringing, upbringing, principles of communication, empathy congestion, styles of family upbringing, democratic, authoritarian indulgence, rules of life, rules of upbringing, proper upbringing, positive attitude.

Keyword: education, principles, communication, empathy, congestion, family education, democratic, authoritarian, rules of life, rules of education.

INTRODUCTION

Proper upbringing teaches the child to reasonable prohibitions. The world in which the child lives should be spacious for him, but protect both the child and those around him from the problematic activity of the child. It is good when a child has both a sense of freedom and an understanding of reasonable boundaries. Prohibitions must be stable, strict and clear. If everything is forbidden to a 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, it is difficult to live in such a world. In response to a child's request, the first desire of a loving parent is to allow, but the second point is for parents to think.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

If it is right to refuse a child, then it is necessary - to refuse. Saying no calmly and firmly is normal and is the natural right of a senior. In this case, it is useful to explain under what conditions the desire of the child can be realized. Male and female approaches to raising children have their own characteristics. The male approach is rather exacting. The female approach is different, more often it is the ideology of "bad education", the ideology of "just living with a child, just loving a child." Perhaps it is precisely for this reason that the idea of proper upbringing is closer to men and less readily accepted by women. Psychologos logo - a site on psychology

Proper upbringing of children is education built on the basis of rules and going in the right direction. In any business there are rules: both in the movement on the road, and in the matter of education. Children should know the rules of life, and parents - the rules of education. Male and female approaches to raising children have their own characteristics. The male approach is rather exacting. The female approach is different, more often it is the ideology of "bad education", the ideology of "just living with a child, just loving a child." Perhaps it is precisely for this reason that the idea of proper upbringing is closer to men and less readily accepted by women.

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In the zone of freedom (in the zone of permissions), the child should be guided by the line of preference for the best choice. The child is grateful when he is not abandoned in the freedom zone, but is offered what is most preferable. As if they are leading by the hand in the best way. This is a game, an involvement... - not violence, but guiding the child along the best route.

To educate means to instill in children things that are not quite natural for them. Cleaning, brushing teeth, going to bed, doing homework - this is not always a pleasure for children. If you manage to make these things interesting, attractive to children, this is good luck, but if such a maneuver fails, the children are likely to begin to resist what the elders want from them. What to do? See →

The main points by which it is determined whether education is going right or crooked: Child contact. The belief that the child is always good!

The negative is only forced, it is not typical. Don't hit! Understand. Positive attitude predominantly. Praise There is freedom! Experiments supported

Mistakes are made by the child, but are corrected (as far as possible) by the child himself. Energetics of the educator With proper education, the following methods are mainly used: The game, involvement, distraction, distraction, explanation, indirect and direct suggestions,

Discipline or how to raise children Parenting is not such a big problem if you mean by this word the following: help the child help himself, help him learn to live and play with others, carefully explore everything new, cope with his feelings, develop his interests. It's not easy at all. There is no magic "right way". The way you discipline or discipline your child depends on all the things that make your family different from others. Discipline is not about forcing a child to do what you want. You can't force a baby to be "nice"; Of course, some children, after shouting and slapping, to please you, stop doing what you do not like.

Children are at their most naughty when their parents are constantly busy with their own affairs, very stressed or going through difficult times. Therefore, it is important to remember that children usually repeat the behavior of their parents. And realizing this responsibility, pay attention to how you behave, as children absorb everything like a "sponge".23% discount on everything in December with the promo code ALPACA23 Home Blog "Alpins" Parenting How to raise children without screaming and threats How to raise children without screaming and threats 01 June 2020 15013

8 minutes How to raise children without screaming and threats Not taking it out on children is one of the most difficult tasks of a parent. But it is also the most important. By punishing a child, we pass on a pattern of behavior to him and trigger an endless circle of negative and hurting 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 the child does not mean that everything without exception is allowed to him. Just the opposite! True love for children is to outline in front of him clear boundaries of what is permitted, thus streamlining their lives. Rules in the family will help the child better respond to the rules and laws that await him in adulthood: at school, at university and at work.

CONCLUSION

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

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