



KNOMLEDGE AND LEARNING



Family - is based on marriage and (or) consanguinity small social group whose members are united and living together in housekeeping, emotional connection and mutual obligations with respect to each other.

Researchers distinguish the different functions of the family:

- · Reproductive function
- Economic-economic function:
- Organization of leisure, recreational and psychotherapeutic function.
- The function of primary socialization.
- The educational function of the family:

Three aspects of the educational functions of the family:

- a) The first aspect - proper education of the child, the formation of his personality, the development of his abilities.
- b) The second aspect is the educational influence of the family on a family member throughout his life.
- c) The third aspect is the constant influence of children on their parents or other family members, to encourage them to self-education. This means that family education is impossible without self-parents

There are four main groups of factors that contribute to the livelihoods of the family and, therefore, the family education.

1) socio-cultural factors. They include: citizenship, responsibility of parents for the upbringing of children, parents perform the functions of maternity and paternity; family climate directly affects the emotional state of health, well-being of all family members; level of education and professional qualification of parents; the overall culture of the family. No less important are factors of family education, the spiritual, the moral unity of the family, her work in nature, the authority of parents, family traditions, customs and culture of communication of parents with children, and the level of formation of pedagogical culture of parents.

2) socio-economic factors are determined by the characteristics of the family property and employment of parents at work. Raising a child requires significant material costs for its maintenance, education, health, satisfaction of cultural and other needs.

3) technical and hygienic factors. Characterize the educational potential of families depending on the location and conditions (housing, material and household and other) accommodation features lifestyle of the family. For example, differ in educational opportunities for rural and urban families.

4) the demographic factor. The structure and composition of the family (children, the presence of both parents, other relatives, etc.) Also determine the characteristics of education

Psychologists point out some features of the history and life of the family, under the influence of which it may form a style of relationship where the child plays the role of the ward too. This occurs most often in families:

- Which grows only child;
- There was a long-awaited baby;
- Incomplete composition;
- Survived the loss of one of the children;
- Where one or both parents - elderly people;
- The relationship between unstable parents;
- The child was born with characteristics of health or development.

In almost every family, regardless of its type, there may be mistakes in the upbringing of children, followed by a child psychiatrist in parenting M.I.Buyanov emit several types of improper upbringing in the family:

1. Neglect, lack of control
2. Overprotective
3. Education on "cinderella" type
4. "Strict upbringing"
5. Education in high moral responsibility:

1. Types of neglect, lack of control

Neglect, lack of control as a type (defective education occurs when excessive employment of parents about their business Parents do not pay enough attention to children who are left to themselves. This situation makes the children a feeling of resentment and loneliness. This often leads to various wells violated personal development and manifestations of deviant behavior of adolescent.



2.Types of overprotective

Overprotective as the type of education is characterized by the fact that the whole life of the child is under relentless surveillance, the child is limited restrictions, forced to listen endlessly and perform strict orders parents. The result of this education - indecisive, passive, fearful, insecure personality. However, in adolescence it can result in a "revolt" against the dictates of the parent ("another everything is permitted, and me ?!"). in this case, a teenager can specifically disrupt running away from home, etc. A variation is overprotective upbringing sweat "idol of the family." In this case it is customary to admire all manifestations of the child in the family. The life of the family, at first glance, completely subordinated (reasons for this could be the rivalry of adults in the family, or the lack of true unity in the family, in the second case, a family united by the child). The child gets used to being in the spotlight, his requests are executed immediately. In this atmosphere, the child grows up pampered, moody, self-centered. Growing up, he was not able to assess the opportunities, overcome self-absorption, he did not find understanding in the peer group. If a child is not universal, but someone's personal idol ("sissy", "papa's daughter," "grandma's treasure"), he feels the attitude of one of the family and is keenly aware of the coldness of the other.

3. Education on "cinderella" type

Raising the type of "cinderella" is realized in an atmosphere of emotional rejection, coldness, indifference. While others may seem, parents attentive enough and kind to him, the child feels that the father did not love him, burdened by them. Often at the same time from a child makes trouble-free artist household duties, and all the best (promotion and so on.) Accrue to other family members (adults or children). This situation contributes to the emergence of neuroses, over-sensitivity to adversity or bitterness he grows humiliated, insecure, dependent and jealous!

4.Type of “strict upbringing”

"Strict upbringing" characterized by the fact that for the slightest fault of the child severely punished, and it grows in constant fear. Often, parents are realizing this type of education, there are methods of physical punishment, causing the child's physical, mental, moral suffering, a result of this training, are known to be cruelty, rudeness, deceit, anger, revenge, aggression, opportunism and other personality and behavioral disorders development.



5. Education in increased moral responsibility of conditions

Education in increased moral responsibility of conditions: from an early age the child is inspired idea that he has to justify numerous ambitious hopes parents or imposed on him too much for his age and care responsibilities. As a result, the child may appear obsessive fears, a constant concern for the well-being of loved ones.

