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Parents Through the Eyes of a Teenager!

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ABSTRACT

Often family has the greatest influence on a person. And first of all, the personality of the child is formed. Parents help the child learn the rules of behavior in society, understand what is happening, communicate and interact with people, teach sympathy. The relationship between the child and the parents largely determines how he grows up, how he builds relationships with others. After all, the family puts on the child an example of behavior for the whole future life. Especially after the children reach the teenage age, more often they stop doing what their parents say. And this, according to the results of the study, usually occurs as a result of psychological changes and disorders in adolescents. In this article, opinions and comments are made about the life of adolescents, their views, family upbringing, family environment, the relationship of parents to their children and parents through the eyes of adolescents.

Keywords:

Adolescents, youth, parents, educational upbringing, family environment, relationships, worldview, behavior.

The child grows up, and the individual characteristics formed in it are preserved spiritual and moral values, moral norms. The family can act as both a positive and a negative factor of upbringing. The positive effect on the personality of the child is that no one in the family, except for the closest people to him - mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, brother, sister, will have a good relationship with the child, will love him and will not give him much importance. In some families, parents and children share relationships with each other in respect and understanding, support each other in difficult situations, rejoice in joint victories. In other families, disrespect and misunderstanding reign over each other. As a rule, in such families, parents decide everything for their children, do not give them the right to choose. So what can be

the relationship between parents and children in the family?

In a low-income family, a child with a pronounced antipathy towards the child grows socially incorrectly. Often such children retreat on their own, unable to overcome the obstacles that arise in their way of life and even become aggressive. Such children can lag behind in development, in which mental disorders can develop. And this prevents to lead a full way of life. In recent years, scientific interest in the problem of conjugation has increased significantly. From this point of view, adolescence is especially important as the most difficult, controversial and therefore the most controversial period. One of the most important aspects of this problem is the issue of disputes between adolescents and their parents. Small and large conflicts, quarrels

between adolescents and adults - a constant source of tension, stress, both for the sake of Gemini. This means that both parents and adolescents are constantly tense, making many mistakes, constantly breaking down.

In connection with the individual educational role of the family, the question arises as to how to do this in order to maximize and minimize positivity. bad influence is for children. At present, the problem of the relationship between parents and the child is of great importance, since it is one of the most important components of the state policy on the preservation of the health of the nation. The problem is that the relationship between parents and children is complex and paradoxical. Its complexity lies in the hidden, intimate nature of human relations, the meticulousness of penetrating into them "externally". And the paradox is that, despite all its importance, parents usually do not notice it, because they do not have the necessary psychological and pedagogical data for this. The relevance of this work is determined by the difficult situation in modern society... In the world there is a lot of cruelty, wickedness, indifference of people to others, sometimes even relatives and friends. Crime is increasing day by day. And all this is often the result of improper upbringing, aggression of parents towards children or simply indifference.

Authoritarian. An adult person perfectly imagines what a child should be, and spends all his energy there to bring him closer to the "ideal". Categorical requirements, intolerance, excessive exertion. The attitude of an adult to a child is based on the idea that the child is independent, not Immobile, with which it is possible to perform various manipulations that effectively affect the development of the child and lead to the desired result. The result, it should be noted, is known in advance for adults: "obedient, executive, comfortable child".

Liberal. This method of upbringing is often based on giving the child Unlimited Freedom. An adult person values the child very much, considers his weaknesses forgiving, communicates easily, believes in the opinion of the child, is not inclined to prohibitions,

restrictions and control. Can a child exist without restrictions and prohibitions? As a rule, the behavior of parents is constantly perceived, the child, turning a blind eye to the wrong behavior, will face great difficulties in entering the kindergarten or school. After all, such a child did not have the opportunity to get used to the fact that in life there may be restrictions and rules. The child, who is subjected to unpleasant prohibitions, responds with disobedience.

Indifferent (indifferent). The problems of upbringing in an adult person do not matter. Busy at work, tired, tired parents sometimes "do not depend on the child". The child must solve his problems himself ("let him grow independently, but I do not have time"). As a rule, children feel very strongly that they are useless, insignificant. The indifference of the closest people becomes the basis for the negative self-esteem of the child.

In the early stages of development, a helpless child simply does not have the opportunity to participate in equal communication. Upbringing at this stage can not be considered anything other than the influence of the elder on the child. But in the process of development, the process gradually acquires a mutually oriented form, initially sharply asymmetric. Once a person reaches perfection, he becomes an equal participant in relations. The task of the elder is to feel the pace of this progressive process and not make useless attempts to slow it down or accelerate it.

Thus, in the early stages of the development of the child, some elements of authoritarianism in his upbringing are useful and necessary. In some cases, a discussion about the expediency of the action should not be held, but it is necessary to clearly demand its implementation. The child learns to gradually regulate his behavior; initially, the regulatory function belongs to adults. If there is no external regulation, the behavior of the child for a long time remains spontaneous, impulsive, irresponsible. As the child grows up, he will have the ability to perceive external, social norms, demands and restrictions as his own vital attitude. This is facilitated by a

healthy relationship in an increasingly democratized family, losing the elements of authoritarianism.

Methods of educating children in the family - these are methods (methods) of realizing the targeted pedagogical effect of parents on children's consciousness and behavior. They have their own characteristics: the influence on the child is individual, based on certain actions and adapted to personality, the choice of methods depends on the pedagogical culture of the parents: understanding the purpose of education, the role of parents, ideas about values, the style of family relations, etc. Therefore, the methods of Family Education have a vivid influence on the personality of parents and are inseparable from them. How many parents-so many different ways. For example, if persuasion for some parents is a mild suggestion, for others this threat is overwhelming. If the family relationship with children is close, warm, friendly, the main method is stimulation. In a cold, alienated relationship, naturally, seriousness and punishment prevail. The methods are very dependent on the priorities of the parents, which are determined by the parents: some want to develop obedience, and therefore their methods are aimed at ensuring that the child perfectly fulfills the requirements of adults.

The means of solving educational problems in the family are diverse. These are words from the sentence: word, people's oral creativity, parental authority, labor, teaching, nature, household life, national customs, traditions, public opinion, spiritual and moral environment in the family, the press, radio, television, daily order, literature, museums and visions.

Many parents do not know what books their children read, what films they watch, what kind of music they like, more than half of the parents cannot say anything about their children's hobbies. Personal experience affects both parents, their authority, the nature of family relations, the desire to educate with a personal example, the choice of methods.

In conclusion, the pedagogical culture of parents has a decisive influence on the

choice of methods, tools and forms of Education. The type of family education is a family relationship in a gross, integrative nature, the attitude of parents to parental duty, different directions of value, relationship, emotional attitude towards the child, the level of qualification of the parent. The nature of Family Education largely depends on the position of the parents. And most importantly, what form and image of the parents in the eyes of adolescents is intangible is directly related to the fact that parents can support and understand their child in any situation and communicate well.

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