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PARENTS' INFLUENCE ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

The article examines the role of parents in their children's learning process and influence through personal morality and awareness. Examples of toxic effects on children are given and possible ways to resolve situations through the desire and duty to take responsibility for both the educational process and the development of the child.

Key words: children, education, childhood, family, father's role, mother's role, parents, self-esteem.

У статті розглядається роль батьків у процесі навчання дітей та їх вплив через особисту мораль та обізнаність. Наводяться приклади токсичного впливу на дітей та можливі способи вирішення ситуацій через бажання та обов'язок нести відповідальність як за навчальний процес, так і за розвиток дитини.

Ключові слова: діти, освіта, дитинство, сім'я, роль батька, роль матері, батьки, самооцінка.

The family as a cell acts only with love and respect and it dominates the understanding, affection, sacrifice, and childcare. So, in this way builds family environment, in which we live, laugh, play and develop children.

In the years prior to school, parents can do a lot to build strong foundations for a successful and positive school experience. In later years parents can continue to help develop their child's skills and abilities, even if this means simply talking to their child about certain issues or school related topics.

If parents cannot invest time in active school participation, or cannot afford to provide educational materials, or lack the academic ability to help with schoolwork, they can at least provide support for their child. This can be done by making an effort to enforce good study habits and by holding high aspirations for their child's progress. Parents who value education can win the fight against all odds to ensure that their children achieve academically.

The attachment theory argues that a strong emotional and physical bond to one primary caregiver in our first years of life is critical to our development. If our bonding is strong and we are securely attached, then we feel safe to explore the world. We know there is always that safe base, to which we can return to anytime. If our bond is weak, we feel insecurely attached. We are afraid to leave or explore a rather scary-looking world because we are not sure if we can return.

People who are securely attached are said to have greater trust, can connect to others and as a result are more successful in life. Insecurely attached people tend to mistrust others, lack social skills and have problems forming relationships. There is one type of secure attachment and there are 3 types of insecure attachments: Anxious/Ambivalent, Anxious/Avoidant and Anxious/Disorganized. In responses to distress, the first 3 react organized, while the last acts disorganized.

Our attachment is formed in the very first years of our lives, a time when we are too young to communicate our anxiety and as a result can experience high levels of stress. Then our adrenal gland - an organ sitting on top of our kidneys - produces the stress-hormones adrenaline and cortisol. The heart rate increases, the blood pressure goes up and we become alert. If that happens frequently, it is called toxic stress. Toxic, because it impairs the development of a child's brain, and weakens the immune system. In embryos or at a very young age, toxic stress can even switch the expressions of genes, which can affect our health many decades later.

Psychologist John Bowlby, a pioneer in attachment theory, allegedly said, "What cannot be communicated to the mother, cannot be communicated to the self." In other words: those who feel insecurely attached might not quite understand themselves. To get to know who they are and what they feel, they might have to go way back in time [3].

Some parents may think that it is the teachers' role to teach, not theirs. But such a belief does both the parents and the children a disservice. Children don't start

and stop learning only during the school day. They are always attuned to learning, at home, with friends, and through other influences.

The family enables children protection in that suggestively that makes parents responsible for their developing and to make their children grow into a total personality.

The mother's function in this regard, has a very important role which as such may be divided into two parts or directions: The first one is related to the child's defense, while the other one to the child's overall development. Mother's protection as a function embeds several types of actions or types of functions.

1st type is connected to the physical protection of the child, which means that the child must be provided healthcare and hygienic conditions, so that he/she could have a healthy life in a warm home environment in every sense of the word, including here the ambiance where the child lives, which must be well enlighten, a healthy place which offers the child to be showered, feed up and taken care in general.

The 2nd type is the psychological protection, which can be reflected through the child's emotional security and psychological protection, especially in moments when the child feels it when the mother is next to him i.e. her.

Another group of activities in this regard, are the maternal functions regarding the child's development involving here the physical development, the intellectual development as well as the emotional development of the child.

Each child which grows up and is educated in the presence of mother, for sure is expected to reach an appropriate physical, psychological as well as social development. In this regard, these children have a much better appearance, the look happy and they enjoy the childhood in general. They are communicative and as such they are ready to cooperate.

For this reason, mother's love and care to the child, is full and well completed, and as such is often accepted by other members of the very family. This type of cultivated love and affection can be qualified as a key condition for an appropriate development of the children in a given family. The children experience the physical as well as psychological effects of the mother, and as such they are taken as model which influences their further development during their emotional stage of development of their moral values as whole. This element of the so called child's identification, the child embeds it in his/her personality for years on and on, throughout his/her total lifespan. It is planted in their character as well as temperament, and as such it is reflected through his/ her attitudes and thoughts in interaction or behavior comporment with the society in general. Almost all culture

have developed arrangements which enable mothers to provide for basic child care while maintaining other duties that are instrumental to family well – being.

However, depending on the economic, social as well as emotional limitations, mothers, nowadays have a variety of opportunities to be able to reach or make real their mother's role, which helps the child's overall development and enables mothers to enjoy the fact of being mother.

The father in a family is a very important factor, concerning the organization of a nice and appropriately functional development of a household, with a specific accent on the children. Helping fathers be the 'best fathers they can be' is therefore of enormous importance to children. A good father must be a good parent and a good husband. This person is extremely important factor in the organization of the family life as a whole, which are the basic ground towards a happily and joyful family for all the members of a respective family. Many young fathers want to do things better than how they have experienced in their lives. His presence in the family has a particular importance while it leads the family members, i.e. the children towards a feeling of safety in their life reigning on the overall family members as a compact union of members.

In these circumstances of safety, the children are the ones who benefit mostly. However, the so called subjective experiencing of the parents by their children varies in different ways and family models, and as such his relevance in a family is much more different from the one that is performed by mothers. As a result of the gender prejudices in terms of the duties to be performed in their family, especially regarding their approach and contribution towards their children's education, it turns out that mothers are more prepared to undertake their role in their children's education, rather than their fathers.

Fathers make a powerful difference in defining expectation and challenging children to do their best. As such, the children learn their responsibilities and role in the family, when they themselves grow up and become parents, which is they are mature to play the father's role in this regard. Given this theory, there has been done much research, which proves that the relationship between father and child becomes stronger. This relationship does not result to be dependent from neither of the other two relations i.e. the one between father and child neither the one mother-child.

In order to have a successfully brought up and well educated children in one family, parents are crucial and they must be careful to some elements which play a key role in raising, bringing up and educating their children.

Firstly, while the parent's principal role in the family is the education and the bringing up of their children, then the main obligation of their children is to study harder and properly. For this aim, they need to be well instructed how to study, based

upon rules and principles of an appropriate learning and studying. This approach would open to them the doors of the world of a behaviorist attitude towards the work, making possible for them to get to know better the relevance of working as one of the main behaviorist elements of the human kind.

Secondly, the development of the child is in fact an overall child's personality formation. The parents as educators must be able to recognize the basic features of their child, interests, temperament and especially the child's emotional features regarding the child's character.

Thirdly, the child's personality formation has resulted to be constructed mostly based upon child's socialization in general. The socialization process as such, for sure nowadays represents the most important one of all other processes involved in his formation as a child. Thus, the child commences to socialize within a given society since the early stage of his/her childhood at parents' home, circled by parental atmosphere and the relationship between family members in general. In this entourage, the child makes the first steps in the society, manifesting the basic features of behavior, which as such are the fundamentals of further social development and integration of the child in a given society [2].

With most psychological issues, the reasons are quite trivial: childhood emotional impressions. You should know that your low self-esteem and anxiety might be caused by certain parenting mistakes. Here are some typical character traits of people whose lives were directed by the wrong behavior of their moms and dads.

Parents of unsuccessful kids could have these 6 things in common.

1. They're authoritarian. Authoritarian parents discourage open communication. They make demands without explaining why. One study showed, when these parents checked children's homework, it inhibited the child's school performance.

2. Parents who let kids watch TV when they're really young. Researches said children who watched more TV were less likely to participate in class and had lower math scores.

3. Parents who yell at their kids a lot. Shouting, cursing, and insults can have the same negative effects as physical discipline.

4. They're helicopter parents. Over-controlling parents have been linked to higher levels of anxiety and depression in children. Researchers found these children were less open to new ideas and more self-conscious.

5. Parents who are emotionally distant. This can contribute to behavioral problems, insecurity and emotional difficulties.

6. Parents who spank their kids. First graders who already had behavioral problems were even more disruptive if their parents spanked them.

So much of parents' fear around social media use comes from this fear that their kids' lives will be ruined forever. And we see that a lot of times online where people make poor decisions and then their lives are affected in pretty dramatic ways. But I think it's important to step back with kids and help them understand, "How can you be more intentional about how you're spending your time online?", and, "How can you align those with your values?" The smartphone was only really released about 10 or 12 years ago, so all these apps are new for parents as well. Kids are going through some treacherous terrain when it comes to technology and social media use. But we also need to understand that they're using technology for some positive things - learning, understanding and communicating. When we do that, we become more open to helping kids in an objective way that protects them from some of the detrimental, draining, and dangerous things that may happen online or in real life. So where do I start? What do I do?

The first is this idea of developing awareness. Learn what apps your kids are using. Learn how to use them. Download them on your phone rather than coming from a place of fear and telling kids they can never use something.

The second thing is creating opportunities for daily and weekly digital detox. Taking kids' phones and devices away at night can be a really easy way to do this. And a lot of times kids will tell me, "You know, I don't want to tell my parents this, but I'm really grateful that they take my phone away at night, because then I can tell my friends I'm not available after a certain hour." Otherwise it becomes this feeling of always online, always having to react. And kids don't want that either but they don't really know how to effectively self-regulate.

And the third thing is helping kids figure out their why. Why you're reaching for your phone? Or why you're posting? Or why you're taking so many photos when you're with friends? The idea is really to help kids identify and understand what is energizing for them and what is draining. They have a choice in how they spend their time online. They can opt into experiences and opt out, and that's a really empowering message. And once they're given permission and understanding that they have choices, they actually start making really good ones that are in line with their own personal values.

In the early years with your baby, developing trust is important. Your baby will feel secure when they learn they can trust you and other main caregivers to meet their needs. This sense of safety and security gives your child confidence to explore the world [4].

Children should always expect from their parents love and care. Whether hurtful words are intended to cause pain or not, they can leave marks and memories from a short time to a lifetime. Hurtful remarks can come from loved ones such as parents, and the psychological and emotional damage can be detrimental to a lot of people, especially their children. The way parents raise their children and behave around them sets up the basic ground which builds their personality and self-esteem. The bottom line is even though words aren't physically harmful to the psyche and emotional well-being. Childhood is an essential chapter in every human's life. Our childhood builds our personalities, behaviors, and beliefs; influences learning and achievement in school, interaction with classmates. Parents are supposed to be the ones you can depend on during down times and look to for guidance.

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