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FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTE OF UPBRINGING

Abstract. The article considers the issue that a full-fledged family is the foundation of a healthy society. The concepts of “value”, “family values” and “upbringing” are analyzed. The process of the formation of value orientations of the personality of children is analyzed, and the main factors affecting the formation of value orientations of the personality are highlighted. The main components of the family fortress and the priorities of the family upbringing are given. The family is regarded as the highest value and as an institution of moral education.

Keywords: children, family, traditions, family values, moral education.

For the current situation in Ukraine, the problem of quality, as well as the content and orientation of family education is very relevant, as the country is at a turning point in its history. Under the conditions of a military threat, a large migration, an unclear situation in the world with new viral diseases, a complex and difficult transition to a different system of organizing the whole life of people takes place. How can fathers and mothers prepare their children for the constant changes of life, about which they themselves have a very vague idea? It is also about the development of those qualities that will allow children to actively engage in new socio-economic, military-political, environmental conditions that have the properties of constantly changing.

Modern parents are challenged to raise their children in new information-saturated conditions, in the Internet, when technology and the knowledge the child needs are changed almost every day.

Parents themselves are in a state of controversy, on the one hand their personal experience, the experience of their parents, and on the other, modern society with its needs, with information progress, with new technologies and innovations.

The results of sociological studies carried out by the telegram channel “Laboratory of Childhood”

among parents show that a significant part of adults find it difficult to clearly state the goals of family education in the preschool and school periods of the child’s development, those qualities that must be formed for him by a certain age [6].

At the moment, there is a contradiction in society between the need of modern society for reproducing family value orientations necessary for its stability and the spread of extra-family value orientations in the process of transformation of Ukrainian society. Under family values it is necessary to understand the values of fatherhood and marriage, in non-family ones – the values of professional growth, personal development and achievement on this basis of social and material status [4, 125–126].

We can talk about the tension in which society puts pressure on parents and on family education itself, since we observe that in modern conditions it is not clear what is coming in the future. Who will help the family raise children in accordance with the new requirements of life? Can and in what way the modern education system helps to solve this problem? How to establish effective interaction of the family, school, institutions of additional education in solving modern problems of forming consciousness and behavior of the younger generation? What

basic conceptual ideas should be put in the system of improving the quality of family education?

Recently, we have witnessed an increasing awareness by politicians and scientists, as well as the public, of the need to build closer ties into the future of Europe, in particular through the use and strengthening of its intellectual, cultural, social, scientific and technological potential [5, 239].

The family is an important social institution, since it reflects a system of values and connections: marriage and family, economic and legal, ethical and psychological [3, 157].

Family is the highest value on Earth, which makes the life of every person happy, full, fruitful. But parents must realize that they play an important social role, because every full-fledged family is the foundation of a healthy society. Miroslav Stelmakhovich considered the family as the first social and emotional microenvironment in which a person develops and is brought up from the moment of birth. The educational phenomenon, like the family itself, cannot be replaced with anything. Vasily Sukhomlinsky wrote that in the family, figuratively speaking, the roots are laid from which the shoot grows, and branches, and flowers, and fruits; the family is a source whose waters feed the full-flowing river of our state.

At all times, among the Ukrainian people, the upbringing of the young generation was most influenced by the family. The success of paternity of a particular person depends on his relationship with his own parents. After all, our life is an extension of our parents: there would be no them, there would be us.

We were born, live and raised in a family, just like our parents, grandparents. And so from generation to generation. Therefore, the family as a union of a man and a woman is a unique organization, one of the most important goals of which is the birth and upbringing of children. The families in which we were born are different in wealth, number of children, level of understanding, family traditions [1, 4].

According to folk customs, the father and mother are considered the most revered people in the family.

Children should respect their parents, reckon with them, not wrangle, obey them, listen to their opinion, etc. Many researchers believe that the main function of the family is to raise children in the spirit of national, family values. For this, the necessary work should be carried out to instill in the parents the necessary pedagogical skills. To this should be added a healthy moral and psychological situation in the family. The family should become a real institution of moral education for the child. Family relationships are built on the basis of the needs of the family, from various spheres of life and forms of life. The intellectual culture of parents, pedagogical skills and knowledge, their mutual respect and sincerity are very important. It is important to systematize family values through the study of the entire layer of folk wisdom, traditions and customs that are directly related to national identity. Researchers emphasize that most of the unpleasant moments in the life of a modern family are connected with the fact that they do not reckon with folk customs that have been formed over the centuries and on the basis of which many healthy and morally strong generations of people have grown. That is why we should carefully study the moral heritage that we received from our ancestors.

“Family values” were and do not just remain an important part of Ukraine, they are the very DNA of the Ukrainian people. This term usually refers to what is called a “traditional family,” consisting of a father who makes money, a mother who keeps a house, and children. But this is not the only thing implied by the term. The term “family values” also includes certain moral principles that must be respected and passed on from generation to generation, as is still the case in the Ukrainian family. These principles include labor and social values, such as honesty, reliability, and respect for others, and are not limited to these areas, but are deeply connected with social and political conservatism. In recent decades, this term has been increasingly used to combat unconventional family patterns or gender roles that are imposed on Ukraine, and they are not natural for our nation.

A special place in the formation of family values of the family belongs to the language. Each person must be fluent in his native language in order to assimilate the cultural heritage of his people with his help. Language is also one of the connecting links in building family relationships. National-moral values are assimilated through language, communication, upbringing is ongoing. Each person through such social institutions as religion, education, customs and traditions assimilates a certain amount of moral standards that carries through his life and which form his identity. This, in turn, ensures national unity. This process is undoubtedly affected by globalization, the clash of Western and Eastern values, the unification and standardization of life, migration, the exchange of information, including values.

There is a kind of “struggle” between value systems in which it is difficult to win. Often here the internal balance is violated, the ability to withstand opposing challenges. As a result, there is a growing danger of losing basic values associated with national identity. Preservation of family values is necessary in such areas of public life as education, life, art, literature, culture, language, history. Support and development of the institution of upbringing and moral values, sanctified by history, is an important task for each state.

The revolution in the field of human rights, the information explosion, the enormous changes in the institution of the modern family – all these and many

other factors form in modern youth completely different ideas about life. Today they are forced to grow up faster, which means they learn faster how to cope with the enormous difficulties and stresses inherent in our time. A Christian lifestyle affects the life priorities of the younger generation and the rooting of traditional family values such as family respect, marital fidelity, trust between family members, respect for parents, the importance of having children and raising children, family communication, celebrating family holidays, family and well-being, registered marriage, take responsibility for maintaining family values [2, 49].

In our opinion, family values are a community-recognized set of worldviews and moral attitudes about the family, based on the traditional understanding of the institution of the family, marital and parent-child relationships in the family, affect the choice of family goals, ways of organizing the life of the family and the interaction of its members and provides cultural and demographic reproduction of Ukrainian society. In our understanding, these are values such as love, care, mutual understanding, patience, fidelity, respect, compassion, mutual support, sincerity, trust, etc. The mentioned values are not only important for the effective life of the family, but also form its basis. So, the mastery of family values by the young generation can be considered a prerequisite for its preparation for the creation of a family and successful family life.

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