

# Important Factors In Child Upbringing: The Role Of Family, Environment, And Education

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**Abstract:** This article examines the factors that influence child upbringing, the role of the environment, the education system, and the family environment. It also analyzes the unique characteristics of child upbringing, the psychological and pedagogical approaches in shaping the child as an individual, and offers several recommendations.

**Keywords:** child upbringing, family, education, environment, pedagogy, psychology, values, society.

## INTRODUCTION

It is the duty of every parent to raise the younger generation to be loyal to their homeland, loving to their parents, and patriotic individuals. A child raised in a good family environment will not develop bad behavior. It should be emphasized that for a child, parents are mirrors. The brightness of this mirror depends on the family environment and the education they receive. Proper upbringing has a significant impact on a child's future success and their attitude toward life.

### Main Body

Family – The Primary Educational Institution for Children

Studies show that the attitudes of parents, the communication style within the family, and the educational methods define the socialization and future personal traits of the child (Baumrind, 1967). Some parents attempt to raise their children through authoritarian methods, using pressure and strict control. This method can result in problems like distrust, fear, or low self-esteem (Diano Baumrind, 1991).

Improper upbringing can lead to issues such as insecurity, fear, submissiveness, aggression, rebelliousness, hypocrisy, dishonesty, depression, and frustration. Therefore, creating an environment of good behavior, moral values, and trust is

essential for a child's development. A child is like a seed, and their growth depends on the influence of their family, surroundings, and society. The foundation of upbringing is formed in the child's first days of life, which is linked to the parent's affection and sense of security.

Physical punishment, such as spanking, is no longer recommended today because, like other forms of physical punishment, it increases the risk of negative outcomes for the child's mental health. In the past, parents were unaware of this, and as a result, hitting children was common. Today and in the future, new methods that are better for children's well-being are being used.

Additionally, children learn to observe and understand what their parents are doing and learn to manage their energy levels and emotions. As children grow, they should continue to receive warmth and care, and they must be provided with the necessary information, guidance, and support so they can begin to meet their own needs.

Changes in children of school age include striving for their goals, resourcefulness, and determination. The key values for this age group are effort and productivity. However, negative aspects of this stage include insufficient positive qualities, limited understanding of all aspects of life, lower levels of problem-solving intelligence, slow absorption of knowledge, etc. (Psikhologiya, 1994).

In an ideal educational environment, children can use engaging resources, participate in activities that motivate teachers and align with developmental needs. These components support the development of key skills such as language acquisition, cognitive abilities, and socio-emotional development.

In an exciting learning environment, children are encouraged to explore at their own pace, be engaged, and discover things that make learning interesting. This approach helps lay a strong foundation for their future academic achievements. Studies show that effective collaboration between parents and teachers helps increase the child's interest in the educational process (Epstein, 2011).

#### Educational and Pedagogical Aspects

Education and upbringing should focus on shaping the child's thinking, speech, and cognitive processes, with educators enriching the child's basic knowledge about nature and society. They believe that a high level of intellectual and physical preparation, similar to that of parents, helps children avoid difficulties they may face in these areas. However, less attention is given to cultivating qualities like willpower and discipline (Oila pedagogikasi, 2007). Child upbringing is a delicate process that requires careful and responsible attention.

#### Conclusion

Child upbringing is a complex, multi-faceted process, with the family, environment, and education playing an irreplaceable role. Family upbringing provides the foundation for the child's personal development, the social environment shapes it, and education deepens knowledge and skills. Therefore, parents and educational institutions must work together. Only through proper upbringing and quality education can we raise a well-rounded generation.

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