

Research on Child Independence in Family Education

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Abstract. Independence is an inherent quality in which individuals do not rely on the outside world or do not fully rely on the outside world, and to a certain extent rely on themselves. The independent development of children aged 3 to 6 in terms of physical, mental and social adaptation is of great significance to the development of their personality, will and intelligence, but due to the influence of wrong family education concepts, methods, and other factors its independence has not been well developed. In response to this situation, from the aspects of family education concepts, parenting styles, education methods, and environmental creation, etc., an in-depth analysis of the causes of children's independence is made, and targeted guidance is put forward.

Keywords: family education concepts; parenting styles; environmental creation; Independence.

1. Theoretical Basis and Definition of Children's Independence

Through a large amount of literature review and analysis, it is found that China's research on children's independence is mostly carried out from the perspectives of dependence and obedience, and understands the development of children's independence from the perspective of compliance. Appropriate evaluation of self-competence, and often manifested by blind action [1]. Studying the structure and development of children's autonomy from the perspective of dependence, it is found that children's patience and tolerance will increase with children's age, and passive and negative dependence will decrease.

The study of independence in the past 20 years in the West is divided into two clues. One is the study of children's personal affairs and their freedom. It is found that children will tend to use negotiation and interpretation when dealing with personal affairs conflicts [2]; One is a study on the social orientation of independence, and found that children's obedient behavior is conducive to the development of children's socialization [3]. But in fact, these two clues are only two aspects of the same problem, and together they are the content of child independence in the complete sense.

2. Analysis of the Status of Children's Independence Development

According to the current status of children's independent development, after an in-depth analysis of the survey data of the current situation, it is found that the wrong educational concepts, parenting methods, education methods, and unfavorable family environment in the family are factors that lead to poor children's independence.

2.1 Home Education Staff Wrong Education Concept

1. Focus on learning and neglect independence

When children enter school, their parents show more utilitarian education concepts: learning is more important and it is necessary to lay the foundation for future learning. This kind of thinking does not correctly recognize the important value of independence training, and equates individual success with admission to a good university and good job. Learning and the cultivation of independence are very important to children. There is no distinction between primary and secondary, and in a sense, the good development of independence can also greatly promote learning.

2. Ignore the educational role of family members

Many parents believe that: I provide my children with excellent living conditions, and their children's education is handled by professional teachers. But at this stage, children see the family as a safe haven and rely more on other family members than teachers. In the process of developing children's independence, the role of family members is irreplaceable by teachers. The concept and

behavior of completely transferring the responsibility of educating children to teachers is essentially wrong.

3. Cultivation from a young age who does not value independence

Most parents believe that their children are still young and do not rush to cultivate independence. It is too late to teach when they are older. This kind of viewpoint ignores the critical period of independence cultivation and development, which will lead to the lag of children's independent development and increase the difficulty of future cultivation.

The period during which certain behaviors occur during the development of an individual under appropriate environmental stimuli is called the critical period. If there is no appropriate environmental stimulus during this period, this behavior will not occur again. In the critical period of the establishment of children's independence, family education personnel neglecting the cultivation of children's independence at this stage will inevitably delay the development of children's independence, which will adversely affect their future development in all aspects.

2.2 Unscientific Home Parenting

The scientific and reasonable family parenting style has a great promotion effect on the cultivation of children's independence. Family parenting methods can be roughly divided into democratic, authoritarian, doting and neglecting. They do not appear in the families of children of a certain age. The democratic family parenting methods are more scientific and reasonable. There are some problems with parenting styles.

1. Defects of authoritarian parenting style

In autocratic families, parents have a high degree of control over children. They believe that children must do things according to their own arrangements, do not accept ideas or behaviors that are different from their own, and take repressive measures against children. Children who choose to obey are often weak, uninhibited, accustomed to obedience arrangements, and have incomplete development of independence. Children who choose to resist will stand on the opposite side of their parents, and the establishment of their correct concepts and the positive development of independence are very unfavorable.

2. Defects of doting style

In a doting family, parents and grandchildren are very fond of children and meet all the requirements of children unconditionally. But children living in this kind of environment are too self-conscious, do things by their own will, and do not have a correct concept of behavior; on the other hand, they rely too much on others, and their own independent abilities and concepts are poor.

3. Defects of neglective parenting

Parents in neglected families spend less time with their children. Children are hungry for parental attention and want to get their attention. They may earn their parents' attention and praise by working hard to express themselves; they may also lose confidence in the process and eventually let their parents notice themselves through rebellious behavior. But no matter what it is, the development of children's independence is flawed.

2.3 Unreasonable Home Education Methods

1. Parents coach children too rudely

This type of education mostly occurs in large-class families. When parents work, they must also take care of children's learning based counseling, and they are more likely to lose patience and vent their emotions. Scolding and beating a child is a kind of unreasonable and irresponsible behavior, which will not only cause physical and mental harm to children, but also affect the prestige and image of parents in children. Crude attitude will cause adverse psychological reactions in children, but it is not conducive to the development of independence.

2. Single education method

Parents' education on children is mostly verbal preaching, but pure verbal preaching does not have a positive effect in any case. Sometimes parents' bitter preaching can also cause children's

dislike that parents do not believe in themselves. Too much preaching will also hurt the child's initiative and enthusiasm, which is not conducive to the good development of independence.

3. Time and content of education are fragmented and lack of systemicity

In the process of education, because of the persuasion of the ancestors and the weak awareness of their own system education, the fragmentation of education time and content has led to the lack of systemicity in the cultivation of children's independence.

2.4 Disadvantages of the Family Environment

1. Incompleteness of the personnel involved

In Chinese-style families, most of the fathers are pillars of the family. They are responsible for earning money to support the family. The main person responsible for child rearing is the mother. Studies have shown that fathers' parenting has a significant impact on the development of children's independence. Apart from the less involvement of fathers in the upbringing of children, the participation of other family members is also not high. The incompleteness of such personnel is not conducive to the full development of children's independence.

2. Irrationality of family division of labor

Unreasonable family division of family, mothers choose to give up work in order to better take care of the family, the situation of no income of individuals will lead to unreasonable tilt of household division of labor, family decision-making power, etc., and unreasonable phenomenon of family division of labor. This unreasonable phenomenon is also detrimental to the cultivation of children's independence. The unreasonable atmosphere of family division of labor that children feel in their daily lives will allow him to establish unscientific life behavior concepts under unconscious circumstances.

3. The irrationality of secondary education

In the family, the ancestors loved children too much in the supplementary education, and irrationally interfered with parents' parenting activities, which resulted in poor education and affected the development of children's independent concepts and behaviors.

3. Measures for Children's Independence in Family Education

3.1 Parents Change Education

1. Understand the importance of children's independence and attach importance to the cultivation of children's independence

Parents must not only pay attention to children's academic achievements, but also see the role of children's independent development in promoting other aspects of development, and understand the importance of children's independence in their future study and development. While laying the foundation for children's future learning, we should focus on cultivating children's independent consciousness and ability to prepare for their future smooth development.

2. Face the important role of family members in fostering children's independence

Middle school parents who hold the wrong idea must establish the correct idea: the cultivation of children's independence is not only the task of teachers and schools, but also the responsibility of all family members. While family members actively cooperate with the kindergarten to carry out related activities, they should also take scientific and powerful measures in the family to cultivate and develop children's independence, and give play to the stimulating effect of the family on children's independence.

3. Cultivate independence sooner rather than later

Parents who believe that the cultivation of independence and the like are not too late for children to start older must understand that independence is not born or formed naturally, but is the result of acquired shape. The cultivation of independence must start from a young age, take advantage of the situation in the critical period of development, exert positive influence on children in daily life, and better promote the cultivation of children's independence.

3.2 Adopt Scientific and Reasonable Family Parenting Methods

Each type of family education has its own advantages and disadvantages. Parents need to adopt a more scientific and reasonable family education method, and then deal with it according to the actual situation of their families and children.

1. Democratic and strict family education

Among democratic, authoritarian, doting, and neglecting families, the democratic type is more scientific and reasonable. Democratic and strict family parenting methods are more suitable for cultivating children's independence. Democracy refers to the areas in which parents can let go appropriately and allow children to take the initiative to participate. Strictly refers to the strict attitude towards children's learning attitude and learning psychology. Wrong again and again. Combining the two, in a democratic atmosphere, children are strictly required to develop and develop their independence and improve their independence.

2. Unify family parenting style and avoid repeated changes

In family education, it is a serious mistake to repeatedly change the parenting style or the parenting style is not uniform. "To successfully carry out family education and achieve the desired educational goals, all parents who are burdened and engaged in educational work must have a consistent attitude towards their children, achieve requirements and unify education." Only by uniting parenting styles and cooperating and cooperating with each other can we play a better role in family education and promote the development of children's independence.

3.3 Scientific Advancement of Home Education Methods

1. Treat calmly and use rewards and punishments reasonably

Regardless of the child's age, parents cannot treat children with unreasonable and rude behaviors or words during the education process. In the process of education, parents should be calm and self-sufficient to achieve proper rewards and punishments: encourage children with rewards to increase the probability of their positive behaviors; warn children with punishments and reduce their negative behaviors.

2. Diversified educational methods

Persuasion education is a common educational method used by parents, but the truth is justified. The effect of education is not very good. We should combine verbal and physical education. In addition to preaching demonstrations, situational education, game education, and practical exercises can be selected. The diversity of educational methods is more conducive to children's cognitive understanding and learning initiative.

3. Reasonable arrangement of education time and content

Parents should seek the approval and support of other family members when cultivating children's independence, and they should not be discontinued frequently. According to the characteristics and level of children's physical and mental development, scientifically and rationally arrange the time and content of education to make the cultivation of children's independence more systematic and organized.

3.4 Creating a Family Environment Conducive to the Independent Development of Children

1. Family members participate in parenting together

Fathers and mothers have different role traits. The joint participation of both parties in parenting can better promote the harmonious development of children's independence. In addition, the participation of other family members in parenting can make up for the shortcomings of parenting and is more conducive to the overall development of children's independence.

2. Reasonable family division of labor

Parents should adjust the structure of family division of labor and create a scientific and reasonable atmosphere for family division of labor, so that children understand that everyone is independent and cannot rely on others. In addition, parents can allow children to participate in family activities, let children experience the fun of being an independent family member, and improve children's independent awareness and independent behavior in life.

3. Rational treatment of ancestor members

The love of ancestors must be rational, and love must not let children hinder the development of children. In particular, when children are educated, their grandparents can use language and behavior to persuade them to give them psychological comfort; they cannot prevent parents from educating their children because of their distress, and let them develop the habit of avoidance and dependence.

To sum up, through analyzing the current situation of children's independence, the problems in family education are analyzed, and corresponding training measures are proposed. Educators can use these measures scientifically and reasonably based on the actual situation of the family to improve children's independence. In addition, there is a certain applicability in teacher-directed home education. At the same time, there are many reasons for the poor children's independence, and no deeper discussion was conducted during the research. It is necessary to continue to enrich the research on children's independence in the future to add to the theory of children's independence development.

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