

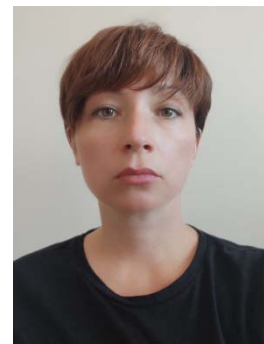
ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

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FAMILY EDUCATION THROUGH THE PRISM OF FAMILY VALUES: PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT AT THE LEVEL OF THE STATE AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS¹

The author considers issues of family education with an emphasis on preserving family traditions, historical memory, traditional values of the Belarusian people. The article updates the need to preserve the traditional family, in the context of the effective implementation of state initiatives, educational programs that contribute to the preservation of family values in the modern Republic of Belarus.

Keywords: family, family education, family values, cooperation of parents and teachers in state educational institutions, the family's social legacy.

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СЕМЕЙНОЕ ВОСПИТАНИЕ ЧЕРЕЗ ПРИЗМУ СЕМЕЙНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ: СОХРАНЕНИЕ И ПОДДЕРЖКА НА УРОВНЕ ГОСУДАРСТВА И УЧРЕЖДЕНИЙ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Автором рассматриваются вопросы семейного воспитания с акцентом на сохранении семейных традиций, исторической памяти, традиционных ценностей белорусского народа. В статье актуализирована необходимость сохранения традиционной семьи в контексте эффективной реализации государственных инициатив, образовательных программ, способствующих сохранению семейных ценностей в современной Республике Беларусь.

Ключевые слова: семья, семейное воспитание, семейные ценности, сотрудничество родителей и педагогов в государственных учреждениях образования, социальное наследие семьи.

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Introduction. Family education traditionally plays a key role in the formation and successful socialization of the younger generation, especially in the current international situation, when the North Atlantic alliance uses modern technologies against the Republic of Belarus, the so-called "soft power": socio-economic, information and psychological pressure, which affects family education and family values [1, p. 103].

In the context of a rapid change in the information and social context of the existing reality, there is a need to clarify the content of family values as one of the fundamental foundations of family education of the younger generation in the Republic of Belarus. Transformations of family relations in the information society and moral characteristics of the individual (hard work, optimism, cohesion, religiosity, national patriotism, citizenship, etc.), in a special way actualize the hierarchy of family education and family values. It is no secret that today there is a real threat initiated by the Euro-Atlantic alliance, social disintegration, reinforced by a toxic media sphere, which gives rise to a feeling of discomfort, fear of obsessive axiological uncertainty, value disorientation of a person and society [2, p. 158]. It is the modern family, family-marital relations in their true semantic meaning – the most reliable "rear" for a modern person and the closest social environment that supports the younger generation, contributing to overcoming the difficulties arising in the process of socialization [3, c. 423]. It is the modern family, family-marital relations in their true semantic meaning - the most reliable "rear" for a modern person and the closest social environment that supports the younger generation, contributing to overcoming the difficulties arising in the process of socialization [3, c. 423].

The social heritage of the family (traditions, values, norms, social properties of the individual, the nature of significant family members) is the first and most important source of the formation of a citizen, patriot, family man and worker in the modern Republic of Belarus. It is in a traditional family that the younger generation first encounters the concept of goodness, conscience, love, hard work, respect, honor, dignity, responsibility to society and the protection of their homeland. And these values are the mental foundation on which all the life of a modern person and society is built. And if the

family actively discusses moral aspects such as responsibility, honesty and helping other people, the younger generation perceives this as the norm, so the state has always sought to redefine the role of the family in society, which, to some extent, influenced the traditional forms of family education.

Apparently, in the Soviet Union, the emphasis was on generally accepted norms, where the family could be considered as a secondary social institution, which was one reason that traditional family views began to lose their significance in society. And if we turn to the historical past, then the Republic of Belarus, like other republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, felt centralized management by the state, including those related to family education and family values.

Therefore, the family policy of Belarus of the Soviet period can be described as follows: the priority of state ideology in the implementation of family policy, the development of programs and activities in educational institutions with an emphasis on childbearing, support for motherhood and childhood, which means providing families with housing, free access to medical care, education and guaranteed social protection of the family [4]. In Belarus, during this period, certain laws, regulations governing family relations, marriage and family rights and obligations were adopted. At the legislative level, registration and divorce were fixed (the responsibility of both parents was fixed), and, according to the law, certain benefits were provided (benefits for the birth of children, care, their upbringing).

In the Soviet period, in educational institutions in Belarus, the so-called "people of the new socialist formation" were formed and socio-economic transformations transformed social relations, affecting the family, as the state offered society "socialist values." At the same time, ensuring equality of women's rights in socialist society, in production and in the family was decisive (issues of family violence were resolved at the state level, female discrimination was excluded). The Soviet state tried to influence the Soviet family, since the main goal of socialist society is to create the necessary social and living conditions for combining happy motherhood with active participation in the production and socio-political life of a modern woman [5].

The relevance of family education and family values as the mental foundation for the development of the individual, which forms the highest moral needs, is extremely important in the context of successful moral socialization of the individual, since these values are considered by the author of this article as key, influencing the activity of subjects of educational relations, contributing to the development of a health-preserving, moral and legal culture in modern Belarusian society [6]. Family values are the basis for interaction between family members, teachers in educational institutions, which undoubtedly affects the dominance of moral norms generally accepted in Belarusian society, contributing to social adaptation and more effective integration of the younger generation [7, с. 416].

Main part. In 1991, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Republic of Belarus gained independence, and family values smoothly evolved. At the first stages of the country's independence, there was an active construction of a new culture, identity. So, during this period, against the background of socio-economic and political changes, there was a sharp increase in individualistic concepts of personality development, which determined the change in family values [8]. The spread of Anglo-Saxon values, the American way of life in a situation of geopolitical instability, as well as very rapid social changes in Belarusian society, influenced family education and family values.

So, by the beginning of the 2000s, despite attempts to restore the status of the Belarusian family, many social and organizational transformations made dramatic changes in family education due to new challenges from the globalizing world and the basic patriarchal traditions of the Slavic family, characterizing family traditions, the continuity of family values, were not always unclaimed by the younger generation. In modern society, there is an increase in the culture of consumption, stimulating a change in priorities in modern families, which objectively corrects the axiological guidelines of the younger generation, so today it is important to focus on patriotic education in the traditional Belarusian family [9]. It is important to take into account that with the development of the Internet and social networks, communication patterns in the family began to change, as well as ideas about what is the "norm" in family relationships. Family values in Belarus have changed under the influence of factors such as the economic

crisis, pandemic, the development of the Internet and the dominance of social networks, a toxic media sphere that changes human spirituality [10, p. 97].

Based on modern domestic and foreign studies, it can be argued that in the 2000-s family values changed in Eastern European countries, which, in turn, have a multidirectional character: on the one hand, the importance of family and marriage is growing, on the other hand, the idea of the need to combine family and professional roles is becoming more widespread.

In this regard, in the process of transforming the value orientations of the individual, a noticeable individualization of society took place, which, in turn, influenced the weakening of traditional behavioral norms in families. And as a result, the values of the whole family began to be replaced under the influence of the desire for individual success, which contributed to a change in family values, in which the interests of individual family members began to dominate the interests of the family and state interest.

The state policy in the modern Republic of Belarus is aimed at restoring the status of the family, which today is very important and important for historical memory and the preservation of family traditions that contribute to the strengthening of intergenerational ties based on the traditional values of the Belarusian people. Thus, legislative initiatives in the field of family support (maternity capital, social assistance programs, etc.) have become catalysts for a return to traditional family values necessary for the upbringing of the younger generation, as citizens, patriots and workers. Therefore, active work is underway to create a family-oriented policy, which includes the development of appropriate programs to strengthen family ties and preserve the traditional values of the Belarusian people. The upbringing of an active civic position and patriotism among the younger generation contributes to the maintenance of family values and a meaningful approach to parenthood. The state program "Education and Youth Policy" for 2021-2025. Apparently, it is educational institutions that can and should play an important role in preserving family values, since cooperation between families and teachers, based on mutual understanding and positive dialogue, should become the basis for more effective family education in the modern Republic of Belarus [5].

Recently, the issue of interaction between parents and educational institutions has become more and more relevant. However, as practice shows, the results of this interaction do not always correspond to the expectations of the teaching staff, therefore, one of the most important tasks is the formation of effective interaction between the family and the educational institution, based on mutual respect of parents and pedagogical communication with the subjects of educational relations. It is necessary to emphasize the role of parents, giving importance to family education and traditions, which can be implemented through programs, initiatives that emphasize the importance of preserving family values. It is also important to realize that in the conditions of a transforming society, the rapid spread of information technologies, traditional forms of pedagogical communication may not be effective enough.

Therefore, it is necessary to more actively introduce modern approaches, initiating digital communication, which will allow parents to be more involved in the process of raising their children, as citizens, workers and patriots. Teachers, in turn, should not only carry out educational activities, but also be ready for an open dialogue with parents, understanding their needs and interests (cooperation, partnership) [11].

Conclusion. As a result, in order to successfully preserve traditional family values in the process of upbringing and teaching the younger generation, it is important to improve approaches to interaction and cooperation between parents and teachers in educational institutions. Traditional family values determine the orientation of ethno-national unity, the level of consolidation of modern Belarusian society, which is focused on solving national problems based on such concepts as military duty to their country, patriotism, worldwide responsiveness, hospitality, cordiality, peacefulness, self-sacrifice, responsibility in work, honesty and collectivism, reasonable initiative. A certain axiological vacuum created by a toxic media sphere transforms stereotypes of behavior, changing the moral behavior of the individual, deforming family values.

Family education is an important part of the Concept for the Development of the Education System of the Republic of Belarus until 2030, which is considered as an integral part of personal education aimed at combining the efforts of the family and society. Under the leadership

of the Ministry of Education, in the "Program of Patriotic Education of the Population for 2022-2025," a special role in the education of patriotism is given to the family, where a special place is occupied by the spiritual connection between generations, which includes patriotic feelings and patriotic behavior. Patriotic education in the family, according to the author of the article, should be systemic, purposeful, consistent, timely and continue at all stages of the formation of a highly moral, harmoniously developed personality, which has a sense of responsibility for the fate of a country that is capable of empathy, mercy, self-sacrifice, which is associated with axiological guidelines for patriotic education of young people in the modern Republic of Belarus [12].

Family education based on the preservation of family values requires an integrated approach, including support from the state, the active participation of educational institutions and the preservation of traditions through a generation. Only by being in dialogue and cooperation can the consequences of the loss of values that have occurred over the past hundred years be overcome. The progressive movement towards the restoration and strengthening of family traditions, mutual understanding and cooperation between all participants in the upbringing process will not only preserve the uniqueness of each family, but also build a more harmonious society.

In conclusion, we can summarize that the modern family, especially a large family, plays a key role in preserving the historical memory, traditional values of the Belarusian people, updating the continuity of family traditions. It is in the family that the axiological foundations of the upbringing of a citizen, patriot, family man and worker are laid, who will create for the benefit of his country. It is especially important that parents and teachers of public organizations actively cooperate, focusing on the traditional values of the Belarusian people, preserving historical memory and family values, since a reasonable initiative on the part of the subjects of educational relations is the most important condition for more effective socialization of the younger generation in the process of family education.

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