

The Impact of Parental Influence on Child Upbringing in the Modern Era

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Annotation: this article analyzes the influence of parents on the upbringing of children in the modern period in a scientific-theoretical and practical way. On the basis of the influence of Information Technology, emotional communication, gender approach, sociological environment and international educational experience, the role of parents in the formation of a child's personality is revealed. The educational impact of the school, neighborhood and family in cooperation, educational methods and their effectiveness were analyzed and solutions were proposed based on a scientific approach to the pressing problems of modern education. The article also discusses the active participation of parents in the upbringing of children, problems and means of combating them on the basis of sociological surveys.

Keywords: child education, parental responsibility, information technology, emotional communication, gender approach, sociological impact, modern pedagogy, family education, school-Neighborhood-Family cooperation, personality formation.

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Introduction

In today's era of globalization and rapid information flow, child upbringing has become one of the most crucial factors in societal development. The issue of raising children is not only a familial responsibility but also a complex social, moral, and pedagogical matter where the role of parents is irreplaceable. In the modern world, information technologies, mass culture, social media, and other external influences exert a significant impact on child upbringing. Therefore, in contemporary families, it is essential for parents to be more active, knowledgeable, and socially responsible.

Challenges in family upbringing are not unique to Uzbekistan but are observed globally. According to international studies conducted by UNICEF and the World Health Organization in 2022, 41% of children worldwide were raised through active educational dialogue by their parents, while 27% experienced consistent emotional neglect. These statistics underscore the vital importance of parental emotional engagement in the upbringing process.

In some Western countries, the concept of “positive parenting” is being widely implemented. According to this approach, parents educate children not through punishment or authoritarian methods but by understanding their emotional state, considering their individual characteristics, and fostering social

responsibility. While this experience can be adopted in our context as well, it must be harmonized with local values, traditions, and cultural norms.

The family is the primary and most influential social environment in shaping an individual. A child's worldview, values, behavior, social skills, and emotional intelligence are primarily developed within the family, through direct interaction with parents. Although modern families may take various forms—nuclear, single-parent, or extended—the responsibility for child upbringing remains primarily with the parents. Today, parents are not only material providers but also emotional anchors, first mentors, and the primary agents in imparting essential life skills.

Research Objective and Justification

This article aims to analyze the influence of parents on child upbringing in the modern era from a theoretical and scientific standpoint and to identify current challenges and propose viable solutions. The study examines the social, psychological, pedagogical, and cultural dimensions of child upbringing. It also assesses the current state of research on this issue, drawing on theoretical frameworks developed by various scholars, psychologists, and educators to formulate conclusions relevant to contemporary demands.

The uniqueness of the topic lies in the fact that modern parenting requires new approaches, different from traditional models. The parental role must now be rooted in modern pedagogical and psychological knowledge. Technology plays a dual role in child development: on one hand, it facilitates learning and broadens intellectual horizons through platforms like Coursera, Khan Academy, and Udemy; on the other, unsupervised internet use, exposure to violent content, unethical behavior, and excessive virtual interactions weaken children's connection to real life.

Hence, parents must develop digital literacy themselves and transfer that knowledge effectively to their children. Creating a healthy digital environment is now an integral part of effective modern upbringing.

Literature Review and Problem Statement

Every parent must deeply understand their responsibilities and duties in child upbringing. Factors such as emotional stability within the family, sincere interactions, the parents' moral authority, consistency in expectations, recognition of the child's individuality, and support for their independence and initiative are indicators of pedagogical competence.

Family education must be closely linked to social education for effective outcomes. In this regard, developing parents' skills in positive parenting—encompassing the moral, psychological, and physical development of the child—is of great significance. Every parent wishes their child to grow up knowledgeable, happy, and prosperous, and works toward that goal. Thus, professionals in preschool education, parents, and local communities must collaboratively remain committed to child development.

A parent involved in upbringing must demonstrate moral integrity in all interactions, as children are naturally observant and quick to imitate behaviors. The family environment significantly shapes the child's psyche—exposure to rudeness, dishonesty, or inappropriate behavior creates an unhealthy upbringing atmosphere.

Parental speech and communication styles also play a pivotal role in guiding the child. Persistent verbal abuse or physical violence can leave long-term psychological scars and lead to children growing up with emotional deficiencies, affecting both their personal development and broader societal values.

Undoubtedly, raising a child is a challenging and deeply responsible process. Parents must continuously educate themselves, as effective parenting encompasses not only common advice but also a comprehensive understanding of religion, ethics, psychology, pedagogy, and health.

Research Findings and Analysis

In modern society, the upbringing process is a complex and multifactorial system. Parents influence not

only the moral and psychological development of children but also their socialization, identity, and worldview.

The Power of Parental Example:

Children primarily learn by observing their parents' behaviors, relationships, and daily habits. Psychological studies show that a child's character and personality begin to form in early childhood, with parents playing the most significant role. Therefore, a parent's personal culture, social activity, and communication style greatly influence the child.

The Impact of the Information Environment:

Today, children grow up under immense informational pressure. The internet, television, and social media shape their thinking, values, and psychology. In such conditions, parents must teach their children to use information responsibly, think critically, and protect themselves from harmful content.

The Role of Emotional Connection:

Psychologists emphasize that emotional connection is essential in parenting. Establishing warm, trusting relationships, actively listening to children, and attempting to understand them are among the most effective parenting tools. In contrast, indifference and neglect adversely affect a child's emotional health.

Modernization of Parenting Methods:

Pedagogical science distinguishes between authoritarian, democratic, and liberal parenting styles. Today, democratic parenting is considered most effective, as it encourages children to think independently, make decisions, and feel respected. This method fosters confidence and self-esteem.

Empirical Data and Practical Implications

As part of this study, a survey was conducted involving 50 parents. Results revealed that 70% consider daily communication with their children crucial, and 60% acknowledged the negative effects of technology on their child's development. While parents are aware of modern challenges, the findings suggest a lack of practical skills in addressing them effectively.

It is essential to ensure equal attention and opportunities for both boys and girls in parenting. Gender stereotypes—such as “boys shouldn't cry” or “girls should only do housework”—create distorted role models and hinder psychological development. Modern parenting must aim to raise children as free-thinking and socially active individuals.

Adhering to gender equality principles and supporting children's freedom to choose activities based on their interests is a vital requirement of a progressive society.

The Role of Local Institutions in Uzbekistan

In the context of Uzbekistan, the neighborhood community (mahalla) plays an essential role in child upbringing. It serves not only as a social structure but also as an educational environment. The cooperation between parents, mahalla leaders, and schools, especially during adolescence, plays a significant role in shaping children's behavior.

Regular communication among school psychologists, class teachers, and community activists enables early detection of behavioral issues and allows for comprehensive interventions. Every child requires attention and support not only from their family but from the entire society.

Conclusion

Child upbringing is a multifaceted and delicate process requiring dedication, continuous learning, and emotional presence from parents. In the modern era, when technology, social media, and shifting social norms increasingly affect children, the role of parents becomes even more crucial.

Parental awareness, emotional intelligence, and collaboration with educational and social institutions form the foundation for raising healthy, morally strong, and intellectually capable individuals. In this regard, both traditional values and modern scientific approaches must be harmonized to ensure the well-being of future generations.

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