

The impact of family style education on high school student's grades

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Conclusion

The conducted research allowed us to draw the following conclusions:

1. Family socialization is understood as such development of the child in a family during which he acquires ethnocultural and social experience, family traditions, customs, the gender and age roles, optimum style of communication with family members.
2. Absence of necessary pedagogical culture of parents and other tutors belittles efficiency of socialization of children in a family and therefore a necessary condition of successful family socialization is pedagogical competence of parents, their psychological readiness for activities for education, development to formation, specialization of children in the conditions of a family and interaction with teachers, especially with social teachers and psychologists of child care educational institutions and schools.
3. Children from "incomplete families" faced more difficulties in school activity and performance.

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Methodology

Research of influence of style of family education on progress of seniors was conducted on the basis of school No. 13. The total number of participants is 48 pupils of 9 courses. In following part during the work with children we used the following methods:

- ✓ "Test questionnaire of the parental relation of Varga, Stolin".
- ✓ "Determination of level of school motivation". Schubert.
- ✓ School Test of Intellectual Development (ShTIQ).
- ✓ Diagnostics of level of school anxiety of Phillips.

Results

During experimental research we divided participants on two groups Experimental Group (EG) and Control Group (CG). Participants from Control Group have full families (both parent), in Experimental Group one of parents is exist (incomplete families). As a result of the statistical analysis in the SPSS 15 program we revealed reliable correlation between EG and data of the ShTUR test.

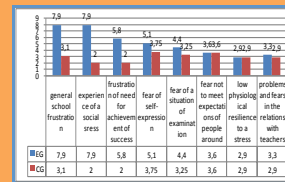


Fig.1. The comparative estimates of school anxiety

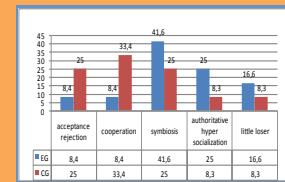


Fig 2. Comparative data of Varga and Stolin test

According to conducted research and compared results among two groups it is possible to tell that most common style of parental relation is "symbiosis" (41.6% in EG and 25% in CG), which means the parental tendency to come into close intense emotional contact with the child, to participate in all trifles of his life. 16.6% of participants in EG demonstrated a type of "bad" family relationship known as parental style "little loser". 25% of participants showed that their parents tend to hyper patronage and control children' behavior.