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АТА-ЭНЕНИН ЗАМАНБАП ТАРБИЯЛООСУНУН СТРАТЕГИЯЛАРЫ: АВТОРИТАРДЫК ТАРБИЯДАН ӨНӨКТӨШТҮККӨ ЧЕЙИН (ГЛОБАЛДАШУУ ЖАНА САНАРИПТЕШТИРҮҮ ШАРТЫНДА КЫТАЙ ҮЙ-БҮЛӨСҮНҮН МИСАЛЫНДА)

Аннотация. Макалада ааламдашуу жана санариптештирүү шартында Кытай үй-бүлөсүндө ата-эне тарбиялоонун салттуу стратегияларынын трансформациясын талданат. Кылымдар бою салттуу Кытай билиминин негизи конфуцийдик иерархия, балага берилгендик жана ата-энелер тарабынан катуу авторитардык көзөмөлдүн принциптери бойдон калган. Бирок, акыркы он жылдыктарда салттуу моделден баланын индивидуалдуулугун урматтоону, диалогду, эмоционалдык колдоону жана биргелешип чечим кабыл алууну камтыган өнөктөштүк мамилеге байкалаарлык жылыш болду. Өзгөчө көңүл ааламдашуу процесстеринин таасирине, батыштын билим берүү жана тарбиялоо моделдеринин интеграциясына, ошондой эле салттуу үй-бүлө ролдорун өзгөрткөн санариптештирүүгө бурулууда. Өткөөл процессте пайда болгон кыйынчылыктар талданат: муундар аралык конфликт, салттуу жана заманбап мамилелердин карама-каршылыгы, ошондой эле заманбап ата-энелердин көбөйгөн күтүүлөрү. Эмгекте азыркы изилдөөчүлөрдүн, анын ичинде кытай жана орус авторлорунун эмгектерине таянуу менен тарыхый-педагогикалык талдоо ыкмасы колдонулат. Корутундуларда жаңы социалдык реалдуулукта баланын гармониялуу жана адаптациялуу инсандыгын калыптандыруу үчүн салттуу жана заманбап билим берүү системаларынын мыкты элементтерин интеграциялоо зарылчылыгы баса белгиленет.

Негизги сөздөр: үй-бүлөлүк билим, Кытай, ата-эне стратегиялары, авторитардык билим берүү, өнөктөш билим берүү, конфуцийчилик, ааламдашуу, санариптештирүү, үй-бүлөлүк баалуулуктар, муундар аралык конфликт, эмоционалдык колдоо, балдарды тарбиялоо.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ РОДИТЕЛЬСКИЕ СТРАТЕГИИ: ОТ АВТОРИТАРНОГО К ПАРТНЕРСКОМУ ВОСПИТАНИЮ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ КИТАЙСКОЙ СЕМЬИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ И ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ)

Аннотация. Статья посвящена анализу трансформации традиционных родительских стратегий в китайской семье в условиях глобализации и цифровизации. На протяжении веков основой традиционного китайского воспитания оставались конфуцианские принципы иерархии, сыновней почтительности и строгого авторитарного контроля со стороны родителей. Однако в последние десятилетия наблюдается заметный сдвиг от традиционной модели к партнерскому подходу, предполагающему уважение к индивидуальности ребенка, диалог, эмоциональную поддержку и совместное принятие решений. Особое внимание уделено влиянию глобализационных процессов, интеграции западных образовательных и воспитательных моделей, а также цифровизации, изменившей привычные семейные роли. Анализируются сложности, возникающие в процессе перехода: межпоколенческий конфликт, противоречия между традиционными и современными подходами, а также завышенные ожидания современных родителей. В работе использован метод историко-педагогического анализа, опора на труды современных исследователей, включая китайских и российских авторов. Выводы подчеркивают необходимость интеграции лучших элементов традиционной и современной систем воспитания для формирования гармоничной и адаптивной личности ребёнка в новых социальных реалиях.

Ключевые слова: семейное воспитание, Китай, родительские стратегии, авторитарное воспитание, партнерское воспитание, конфуцианство, глобализация, цифровизация, семейные ценности, межпоколенческий конфликт, эмоциональная поддержка, воспитание детей.

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MODERN PARENTING STRATEGIES: FROM AUTHORITARIAN TO PARTNERSHIP PARENTING (USING THE EXAMPLE OF A CHINESE FAMILY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION AND DIGITALIZATION)

Annotation. The article is dedicated to the analysis of the transformation of traditional parenting strategies in Chinese families under the influence of globalization and digitalization. For centuries, Confucian principles—such as hierarchy, filial piety, and strict authoritarian parental control—have formed the foundation of traditional Chinese child-rearing. However, in recent decades, a significant shift has been observed from this traditional model toward a more partnership-oriented approach. This new model emphasizes respect for the child's individuality, open dialogue, emotional support, and joint decision-making. Special attention is given to the impact of globalization processes, the integration of Western educational and parenting models, as well as digitalization, which has altered traditional family roles. The article explores the challenges that arise during this transition, including intergenerational conflict, contradictions between traditional and modern approaches, and the heightened expectations of contemporary parents. The study employs the method of historical and pedagogical analysis and draws upon the works of modern scholars, including both Chinese and Russian authors. The conclusions emphasize the need to integrate the best elements of both traditional and modern parenting systems in order to foster a harmonious and adaptive personality in children within the context of new social realities.

Keywords: family upbringing, China, parenting strategies, authoritarian parenting, partnership parenting, Confucianism, globalization, digitalization, family values, intergenerational conflict, emotional support, child-rearing.

For centuries, parenting in Chinese families has been based on Confucian principles of hierarchy, respect for elders, and unconditional obedience. Chinese families have long believed that child-rearing must be strict, as Confucius himself advocated. He emphasized the duty of sons to observe rules of piety and revere older relatives without complaint. Traditionally, family relationships in China have been governed by the concept of filial piety — *xiao* (孝) — an ancestral cult that, according to Confucianism, strengthens family ties [9, p. 278].

The authoritarian style of parenting, in which parents make all decisions and children are expected to follow them, was considered the norm and even a virtue in Chinese society. This tradition still persists in some families today.

At the same time, it is important to note that parent-child relationships play a critical role in shaping a child's personality. In every culture, these relationships reflect the mentality and traditions of the people [8, p. 175].

In recent decades, however, especially under the influence of globalization and the integration of educational systems, the traditional Chinese family has undergone noticeable transformations in the relationships between parents and children. The strict hierarchy is gradually

giving way to a partnership approach to parenting, where dialogue, emotional support, and respect for the child's individuality play a key role.

Researcher I. Zheng, who studies the formation of family values in China, notes that every Chinese person understands that a family is a unique world with its own special traditions. These traditions create the distinctive atmosphere of each family [9, p. 278].

Similarly, O. Zvereva and Li Xinqi [3, p. 92] write that family education, in a broad sense, is mutual influence and two-way communication that arises within the family as a unified whole, where the bond between parents and children plays a central role. The Chinese concept of family upbringing assumes the influence of parents or other guardians on a minor's moral qualities, physical development, life skills, cultural education, and behavioral habits — all aimed at promoting the child's overall healthy growth. The goal of family upbringing is to cultivate the ideal image of a true person — holistic, spiritual, striving for moral self-improvement (through ethics and education), and capable of embodying harmony by uniting moral, intellectual, and physical aspects.

This article draws on scholarly works focused on parenting in traditional and modern Chinese families and employs the method of historical and pedagogical analysis.

According to literature [3, p. 93], the main principles of family education in China include:
- Revival of traditional family upbringing and respect for elders;
- Initiation of child-rearing at the earliest stages of development, including the perinatal period;
- A balanced combination of love and discipline;
- A comprehensive, harmonious, multifaceted, systematic, and consistent approach to upbringing;
- Integration of moral and intellectual, school and family education, and the physical, psychological, and individual approaches.

New Challenges: Globalization and Digitalization

Globalization has brought rapid changes to family structure and the role of parenting. Devices and gadgets have begun to perform the functions once held solely by parents — influencing children's behavior, academic performance, and worldview.

Researcher Gao Hansin [2, p. 82] points out that in the digital environment, the functions of parenthood in Chinese families are undergoing profound changes. These changes affect not only internal family dynamics but also the roles that parents play in the educational process. Traditionally, the mother was seen as the emotional center of the family and responsible for child-rearing, expected to be selfless and patient. The father was viewed as the economic pillar, preserving authority and bearing responsibility.

Twenty years ago, expert E.G. Belaya [1, p. 55] noted a problem: the core function of parents — related to upbringing and socialization — was shifting, leading to changes in parental identity. As was the case two decades ago, digital education remains foundational to children's emotional health. Therefore, parents (themselves raised in a digital environment) must teach their children to use technology safely and responsibly, develop media literacy, and recognize potential online threats.

Modern scholars such as K.V. Kasparyan and M.V. Rutkovskaya [4, p. 63] emphasize that digitalization opens up new opportunities for communication and engagement through various apps and platforms, which can strengthen parent-child relationships and collaborative learning. This demands flexibility and active participation from parents to ensure their children's balanced development.

Despite the advantages, researchers like V.A. Ostanin, V.F. Pecheritsa, and A.V. Boyarkina [6, p. 126] warn that digitalization also brings negative consequences. Parents now face new challenges, such as the internet's influence on children's values and issues like digital or gaming addiction.

Authoritarian Parenting: Cultural Roots

The authoritarian parenting model in China has deep historical and cultural roots. Confucian philosophy emphasized social harmony, stability, and a strict family hierarchy. Parents, especially fathers, were seen as the head of the household, and their word was law. Children were expected to demonstrate *xiao* (孝) — devotion and respect — even at the expense of personal desires. Mistakes and disobedience were strictly punished, sometimes physically or emotionally.

O. Zvereva and Li Xinqi [3, p. 92] also mention the phenomenon of excessive strictness and physical punishment, where some parents believe that "sons are born under the stick." These harmful behavioral patterns can negatively impact children's personalities and character.

This model has produced, and often still produces, disciplined but emotionally repressed individuals whose self-esteem depends on external validation and academic success.

Globalization's Impact: External Influences

Since China's opening to the world and its active integration into the global economy in the early 2000s, Chinese families have encountered alternative models of parenting — especially Western ones. Young parents, educated abroad or with access to Western literature, have come to realize that rigid upbringing does not always foster well-rounded personal development.

Globalization has introduced ideas of individualism, children's rights, emotional intelligence, and the importance of self-determination. Consequently, the role of the parent is shifting — from controller and disciplinarian to mentor and partner.

Li Yakuan and Cheng Zhitian note that many Chinese parents are overly focused on the utilitarian aspects of child-rearing and place high expectations on early childhood education institutions. The idea of "not letting children lose at the starting line" has made early education a popular trend, drawing parents in and generating high profits in the sector. More and more parents are impressed by "individualized approaches," "quality teachers," and the promise of a "bright future," but in the process, the vital role of parents in their children's development is often overlooked [11, p. 122].

Digitalization and the New Reality of Childhood

Digitalization has been one of the most transformative factors in modern parenting, reshaping family roles and presenting new challenges in educational choices and children's personal development. Today's Chinese children are "digital natives" — they use tablets and smartphones from infancy, communicate via social media, and have access to vast amounts of information.

This has changed the power dynamics within families: parents are no longer the sole gatekeepers of knowledge. Children can question, verify, and discuss information independently. For parents, this represents a major shift — they can no longer rely solely on authority and must build relationships based on trust and mutual understanding.

Digitalization has also changed parenting methods. In the past, most communication occurred face-to-face; now, increased digital engagement has made interactions more complex and private. Parents also use new methods of monitoring, including surveillance apps, online learning, and digital parent-teacher chats. Yet, these technologies also offer new ways to connect with children, if used wisely. Digital tools can enhance both teaching and self-learning processes, improving educational quality [5, p. 232].

An important factor is that parents must actively understand the technologies and platforms their children use to better support them and address challenges in the online world. Successful parenting in the digital age requires a new approach — one that balances the advantages of technology with awareness of potential risks, and is rooted in a strong ethical family environment.

Shift Toward Partnership Parenting

Today, many Chinese families are transitioning toward a partnership-based parenting style. This shift is reflected in the following ways:

- **Open communication:** Parents increasingly discuss emotions, interests, and desires with their children. Decision-making becomes collaborative, not just top-down.
- **Emotional support:** Focus shifts from purely academic performance to the child's psychological well-being.
- **Respect for individuality:** Parents consider the child's personality and temperament, encouraging initiative rather than suppressing it.
- **Collaboration over control:** Discipline is based on reasoning and consequences rather than fear of punishment.

In China's major cities, we can already see fathers and mothers equally engaged in parenting, attending therapy sessions with their children, exploring neuropsychology, and even running co-authored blogs on "conscious parenting."

Researcher Ch. Pan [7, p. 204] notes that family upbringing is no longer dominant — it now competes with institutional education. Researcher M. Chen [10] adds that although child-rearing still plays a vital role in family functions, it significantly differs from traditional approaches. Modern Chinese parenting is no longer what it once was, and the new traditions are still in the making.

Challenges and Contradictions

As with any transformation, the transition from authoritarian to partnership-based parenting comes with its own set of challenges:

- **Generational conflict:** Grandparents often adhere to traditional approaches, leading to disputes in multi-generational households. Consequently, child-rearing in many Chinese families that involves grandparents is based on folk pedagogy and old customs, which can contradict modern parenting strategies.
- **Double standards:** Parents may advocate for freedom while still demanding academic excellence and obedience. Many modern parents have high expectations, believing their children must be well-educated, often imposing their own aspirations without considering the child's psychological, physical, or developmental needs.

Conclusion

The Chinese family is undergoing a complex yet vital transformation in parenting strategies. Under the influence of globalization and digitalization, the traditional authoritarian style is gradually giving way to a more partnership-oriented model based on respect, dialogue, and emotional support. This shift demands flexibility, self-development, and a willingness to reevaluate long-held beliefs.

The future of parenting in China lies in a thoughtful synthesis of cultural tradition and modern humanistic approaches that foster the holistic development of children in a rapidly changing world.

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