

In the context of the implementation of the disclosed directions, the following results of civil and patriotic education of children and youth are achieved [2, p. 75-76]:

- high civil position, patriotic awareness of oneself as Belarusians who determine the future of Belarus;
- the ability to self-actualize for the benefit of the Belarusian state, the formation of an active civil position;
- knowledge and compliance with the norms of the rule of law, rules of interaction, building a constructive dialogue;
- increasing social activity and the level of socialization and self-realization;
- development of a culture of communication and relationships among peers and adults;
- development of communicative competence;
- willingness to unite and unite to solve personally and socially significant problems, to cooperate and agree;
- formation of a sense of responsibility, the need to be an active co-organizer and participant in social, educational, labor, leisure activities, etc.

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SPECIFICS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FATHER AND SON IN CHINESE FAMILIES

The article presents the results of a study of the relationship between teenagers and adolescents with their father in Chinese families. A theoretical analysis of the features of relations with the father was carried out and a logical conclusion was made to conduct an empirical study, which was implemented on the basis of the «Questionnaire of Parental Behavior of Children» by E.S. Schaefer. Empirical results were processed using the method of mathematical statistics: φ^ -angular Fisher transform.*

Keywords: parent-child relationship, teenagers, adolescents, father, Chinese family.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЗАИМОТНОШЕНИЙ ОТЦА И СЫНА В КИТАЙСКИХ СЕМЬЯХ

В статье представлены результаты исследования взаимоотношений подростков и юношей с отцом в китайских семьях. Проведен теоретический анализ особенностей отно-

шений с отцом и сделан логический вывод о проведении эмпирического исследования, которое реализовано на основе «Опросника родительского поведения детей» Э.С. Шефера. Эмпирические результаты обработаны с помощью методов математической статистики – F^* -угловое преобразование Фишера.

Ключевые слова: детско-родительские отношения, подростки, юноши, отец, китайская семья.

As the contradiction between teenagers-adolescents and fathers increases, it is one of the urgent disharmony problems in modern society.

The relationship between the father and teenagers and adolescents is prone to conflict. The conflict between father and son is usually accompanied by negative emotions, which will affect family harmony and bring the disharmonious relationship to the next generation. At this stage, we should seriously analyze the meaning of life. At this time, we need to establish a correct family relationship through psychological intervention, solve the contradiction between teenagers and adolescents and their fathers, and lay a foundation for guiding teenagers to establish a harmonious father-son relationship [1].

In China, family is the basic unit of society and the best school for children's development. Therefore, family is an important place for children's physical and mental development. The family education environment directly determines and influences the healthy growth of teenagers and adolescents. Parents are responsible for children's problems, which is also the consensus of experts in education and psychology. Among all the family factors that affect the development of adolescents, the father's parenting style has the greatest and most direct influence on the development of teenagers and adolescents. Teenage and adolescent are the transition periods from childhood to adult development, and these periods most likely to have abnormal psychological and behavioral problems. Father influences the development of teenagers and adolescents through the activities of raising children and the family education environment created by father. It can be said that father is the enlightenment teacher and lifelong teacher of every child. Family upbringing is a double-edged sword that affects the development of teenagers and adolescents.

The family upbringing style refers to a combination of the upbringing concept, upbringing behavior and emotional expression of family elders, especially fathers, formed and developed in the process of communicating with their children. A teenager's and adolescent's personality is shaped not by a single behavior of his father, but by the entire pattern of his father's behavior [3].

Teenagers and adolescents need role models for their growth, and they often look to their fathers as role models unconsciously. This requires psychological intervention and scientific methods to make fathers want to be good role models for teenagers, because the role models teenagers and adolescents need are constantly changing at every stage of their development.

In the family, especially the father should communicate with the child more, and play the role of the father as an example. This requires the father to set up a correct view of education, master the scientific method of education. In addition, fathers also need to have the right way of communication, to encourage, understand, respect the way of talking to their children, even if the punishment should be emotional, accompanied by reasonable explanation. Psychological guidance only works in a warm setting. A close, encouraging and supportive atmosphere among family members can greatly help children develop an optimistic and confident personality [2].

The biggest difference between today's children and the children of the previous generation is that they have their own understanding of life and can express their views different from those of their fathers, who are in the rapid social changes, and it is inevitable that the existing knowledge and life style will be outdated and eliminated. Thus, the stark complementarity between father and child requires both generations to learn from each other.

In the traditional relationship of father and son in China father is a mountain, with his deep dignity, but his father is also a river, with his tenderness and delicacy. Perhaps every child in the process of growing up, will also have a different definition and understanding of fatherhood, as time goes by, the true image of the father will become clearer and clearer. You will find that all past misunderstandings and judgments about your father are so unwise.

Think of Zhu Ziqing's prose «Back», father's clumsy back, is a deep father's love. Moved generations of Chinese.

It is true that the father is a school, the child's psychological education mainly comes from the father. Chinese father-son relationship, seems to be so conservative, silent and deep. The concept of strict father and mother passed down from the previous generation is still deeply rooted in some families today. Fathers seem to have to stick to traditional ideas to maintain the dignity of the elderly, and this deep love is also passed on to their children. As children grow up, father and son can achieve harmony and mutual love.

The relationship between father and son belongs to the category of culture, that is to say, it is a part of culture. Chinese and Western cultures are different, so the relationship between father and son is different.

Independent type: under the background of western culture, the independent type of father-son relationship has been formed.

Under the influence of Chinese traditional culture, a kind of father-son relationship has been formed.

In Chinese traditional culture, the relationship between father and son was like emperor and subject, when the father did not have to bear legal responsibility even if he killed the child. Father's clumsy, so that the mother really can not rest assured, unconsciously she began to reject the father's participation, helpless, father had to turn to work, one-minded to earn money to support the family. Gradually this division of labor fixed, the father began not to participate in parenting, less than two or three years, more than simply no longer interfere.

The gentleman hugs Sun does not hold the son, visible Chinese traditional culture to the emotion exposed middle-aged male is not tolerant. Chinese father is often described as dull.

Thus, theoretical analysis of features of relations with the father of teenagers and adolescents actualized the conduct of empirical research of the temporary state of the relationship between father and son in China.

The empirical research was based on the survey as respondents of 100 teenagers in the age of 11–14, 120 adolescents in the age of 15–16. Respondents were interested in participating in empirical research.

Relations with the father of teenagers and adolescents was carried out on the basis of educational institutions: the Hongxing elementary school, the Art Primary School in Yangquan City, Shanxi Province, China.

The psychodiagnostic tool is the questionnaire «Children's Report of Parental Behavior Inventory» by E.S. Schaefer. Method of mathematical statistics: ϕ^* -Fisher's angular transformation. The results obtained using this questionnaire are presented in the tables 1–7.

Table 1 – Results of research the relations with the father and mother of teenagers

Scale	Teenagers					
	Father			Mother		
	High level	Medium level	Low level	High level	Medium level	Low level
Positive interest scale	10%	58%	32%	43%	36%	21%
Directive scale	46%	40%	14%	13%	48%	39%
Hostility scale	41%	43%	16%	8%	12%	80%
Autonomy scale	15%	41%	44%	40%	47%	13%
Inconsistency scale	38%	42%	20%	24%	36%	40%

Table 2 – Statistical processing of data on relationships between teenagers and parents using the ϕ^* -angular Fisher transform

Scale	Teenagers					
	Father			Mother		
	High level	Medium level	Low level	High level	Medium level	Low level
Positive interest scale	4,727 $P \leq 0,01$	4,226 $P \leq 0,01$	2,506 $\rho \leq 0,01$	4,727 $\rho \leq 0,01$	4,226 $\rho \leq 0,01$	2,506 $\rho \leq 0,01$
Directive scale	6,056 $\rho \leq 0,01$		3,296 $\rho \leq 0,01$	6,056 $\rho \leq 0,01$		3,296 $\rho \leq 0,01$
Hostility scale	6,407 $\rho \leq 0,01$	5,811 $\rho \leq 0,01$	8,032 $\rho \leq 0,01$	6,407 $\rho \leq 0,01$	5,811 $\rho \leq 0,01$	8,032 $\rho \leq 0,01$
Autonomy scale	3,217 $\rho \leq 0,01$		5,759 $\rho \leq 0,01$	3,217 $\rho \leq 0,01$		5,759 $\rho \leq 0,01$
Inconsistency scale	2,963 $\rho \leq 0,01$		2,24 $\rho \leq 0,01$	2,963 $\rho \leq 0,01$		2,24 $\rho \leq 0,01$

$\Phi^*_{tab} = 2,31$ at $\rho \leq 0,01$; $\phi^*_{tab} = 1,64$ at $\rho \leq 0,05$

In accordance with the data presented in tables 1–2 and their statistical processing, it can be argued that the fathers of teenagers are more likely to demonstrate a directive style of attitude, as well as inconsistent. Mothers are more likely to show a positive interest in and respect for the autonomy of their children. Fathers, on the other hand, demonstrate statistically significant differences with the position of the mother on the scale of hostility.

Table 3 – Results of research the relations with the father and mother of adolescents

Scale	Adolescents					
	Father			Mother		
	High level	Medium level	Low level	High level	Medium level	Low level
Positive interest scale	20%	34,17%	45,83%	47,5%	40,83%	11,67%
Directive scale	42%	48%	30%	15%	45%	40%
Hostility scale	23,33%	53,34%	23,33%	6,66%	11,67%	81,67%
Autonomy scale	27,5%	55,83%	16,67%	63%	46%	11%
Inconsistency scale	25%	33,33%	41,67%	15%	33,33%	51,67%

Table 4 – Statistical processing of data on relationships between adolescents and parents

Scale	Adolescents					
	Father			Mother		
	High level	Medium level	Low level	High level	Medium level	Low level
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Positive interest scale	3,669 $\rho \leq 0,01$		7,192 $\rho \leq 0,01$	3,669 $\rho \leq 0,01$		7,192 $\rho \leq 0,01$
Directive scale	4,54 $\rho \leq 0,01$			4,54 $\rho \leq 0,01$		

End of table 4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hostility scale	4,379 $\rho \leq 0,01$	8,548 $\rho \leq 0,01$	8,43 $\rho \leq 0,01$	4,379 $\rho \leq 0,01$	8,548 $\rho \leq 0,01$	8,43 $\rho \leq 0,01$
Autonomy scale	2,932 $\rho \leq 0,01$	4,301 $\rho \leq 0,01$	2,305 $\rho \leq 0,05$	2,932 $\rho \leq 0,01$	4,301 $\rho \leq 0,01$	2,305 $\rho \leq 0,05$
Inconsistency scale	2,687 $\rho \leq 0,01$			2,687 $\rho \leq 0,01$		

$\Phi^*_{\text{tab}} = 2,31$ at $\rho \leq 0,01$; $\phi^*_{\text{tab}} = 1,64$ at $\rho \leq 0,05$

In accordance with the data presented in tables 3–4 and their statistical processing, it can be argued that the fathers of adolescents are more likely to demonstrate a directive style of attitude, as well as inconsistent. Mothers are more likely to show a positive interest in and respect for the autonomy of their adolescents than it can be said that this position is dominant. Fathers demonstrate statistically significant differences with the position of the mother on the scale of hostility.

Table 5 – Results of research the relations with the father of teenagers and adolescents

Scale	Father					
	Teenagers			Adolescents		
	High level	Medium level	Low level	High level	Medium level	Low level
Positive interest scale	10%	58%	32%	20 %	34,17%	45,83%
Directive scale	46%	40%	14%	42 %	48 %	30 %
Hostility scale	41%	43%	16%	23,33%	53,34%	23,33%
Autonomy scale	15%	41%	44%	27,5 %	55,83%	16,67%
Inconsistency scale	38%	42%	20%	25 %	33,33 %	41,67%

Table 6 – Statistical processing of data on relationships between teenagers, adolescents and father using the ϕ^* -angular Fisher transform

Scale	Father					
	Teenagers			Adolescents		
	High level	Medium level	Low level	High level	Medium level	Low level
Positive interest scale	2,096 $P \leq 0,05$	3,566 $\rho \leq 0,01$	2,104 $\rho \leq 0,01$	2,096 $P \leq 0,05$	3,566 $\rho \leq 0,01$	2,104 $\rho \leq 0,01$
Directive scale			2,069 $P \leq 0,05$			2,069 $P \leq 0,05$
Hostility scale	2,818 $\rho \leq 0,01$			2,818 $\rho \leq 0,01$		
Autonomy scale	2,27 $\rho \leq 0,05$	2,2 $\rho \leq 0,05$	4,501 $\rho \leq 0,01$	2,27 $\rho \leq 0,05$	2,2 $\rho \leq 0,05$	4,501 $\rho \leq 0,01$
Inconsistency scale			3,516 $\rho \leq 0,01$			3,516 $\rho \leq 0,01$

$\Phi^*_{\text{tab}} = 2,31$ at $\rho \leq 0,01$; $\phi^*_{\text{tab}} = 1,64$ at $\rho \leq 0,05$

In accordance with the data presented in tables 5–6 and their statistical processing, fathers over time, as their sons grow older, begin to represent a positive interest for them, hostility and directiveness, inconsistency decrease, respect for the growing autonomy of sons increases, which may indicate the harmonization of father-son relations.

Table 7 – Results of research the relations with the father and mother of teenagers and adolescents

Scale	Teenagers						Adolescents					
	Father			Mother			Father			Mother		
	High level	Medium level	Low level	High level	Medium level	Low level	High level	Medium level	Low level	High level	Medium level	Low level
Positive interest scale	10%	58%	32%	43%	36%	21%	20%	34,17%	45,83%	47,5%	40,83%	11,67%
Directive scale	46%	40%	14%	13%	48%	39%	42%	48%	30%	15%	45%	40%
Hostility scale	41%	43%	16%	8%	12%	80%	23,33%	53,34%	23,33%	6,66%	11,67%	81,67%
Autonomy scale	15%	41%	44%	40%	47%	13%	27,5%	55,83%	16,67%	63%	46%	11%
Inconsistency scale	38%	42%	20%	24%	36%	40%	25%	33,33%	41,67%	15%	33,33%	51,67%

According to the data presented in table 7, as a result of the application of φ^* -Fisher's angular transformation ($\varphi^*_{\text{tab}} = 2.31 < \varphi^*_{\text{emp}} = 5.396$ at $\rho \leq 0,01$), it can be statistically significant that teenagers and fathers are more characteristic of directive relations ($\varphi^*_{\text{emp}} = 1.872$ at $\rho \leq 0.05$). Compared to mothers, fathers are many times more likely to resort to this style of relationship, however, there is a tendency for fathers to decrease directiveness in the process of growing up.

Relationships of positive interest are more typical in the dyad teenagers «adolescent-mother», «adolescent-mother» and do not depend on age. Despite the fact that children are more attached to their mother, she respects their growing autonomy, it makes it easier for them to show independence, while fathers are more focused on subordinating their sons to them, on building vertical traditional relationships. Fathers are also more characterized by hostility, competitiveness in relation to their sons. And despite the fact that hostility decreases with age, it is still characteristic to one degree or another of more than half of the fathers. It can also be noted that fathers more often than mothers demonstrate inconsistency in relationships and upbringing, they often cannot understand what they themselves want from children, and act differently in the same situations.

Despite the existing negative trends in the «father-son» relationship system, there are a sufficient number of reasonable fathers who strive to develop harmonious relationships with their growing children, understand the specifics of their age development and provide all kinds of support.

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MORAL AND LEGAL STABILITY OF THE PERSON AS A SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM (METHODOLOGICAL ASPECT)

The article discusses the concept of "moral and legal stability." An analysis of philosophical, psychological, pedagogical research on this problem was carried out. The methodology of moral and legal stability of the individual is presented. An attempt was made to determine the essence and structure of the moral and legal stability of the person at the modern stage.

Keywords: moral stability, moral and legal stability, personality, research methodology, morality, law.

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НРАВСТВЕННО-ПРАВОВАЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ЛИЧНОСТИ КАК НАУЧНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА (МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ)

В статье рассматривается понятие «нравственно-правовая устойчивость». Проведен анализ философских, психологических, педагогических исследований по данной проблеме. Представлена методология нравственно-правовой устойчивости личности. Предпринята попытка определения сущности и структуры нравственно-правовой устойчивости личности на современном этапе.

Ключевые слова: нравственная устойчивость, нравственно-правовая устойчивость, личность, методология исследования, мораль, право.

The study of the problem of moral and legal stability of the individual requires a deep understanding of the essence of this phenomenon.

Due to the versatility and complexity of the problem, moral and legal stability has practically not been investigated today. However, in science there are a number of studies, where the subject of study are concepts similar in meaning.

The dialectical approach to the analysis of the relationship between morality and law, which determines the integration of moral and legal stability in the holistic process of personal formation, was chosen as the basis *philosophical provisions* of this study (S. F. Anisimov, P. K. Anokhin, L. M. Arkhangel'sky, S. I. Vorobyova, I. S. Kon, S. L. Rubinstein, I. N. Rimskaya, L. I. Sandrovskaya, A. I. Titarenko, Ya. Z. Haikin etc.); ideas of humanistic philosophy on the recognition of the person as a subject of life and social relations, autonomy of the person, self-awareness, the possibility of exercising free choice and self-determination (A. G. Asmolov, I. G. Herder, D. Lock etc.)