

# Strategy Research on Parent-Child Communication between Family Educations in Network Era

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**Abstract:** Internet technology is the greatest scientific and technological achievement of mankind in the 20th century. It has brought mankind into the information age and greatly changed people's way of learning, education, work, leisure and entertainment, family education and so on. In the Internet age, underage children spend a considerable amount of time online, and they spend less time talking and communicating with their parents. Therefore, the development of network technology has posed a new challenge not only to school education and social education, but also to the traditional family education<sup>[6]</sup>. So, under the impact and challenge of the network era, what countermeasures do family education apply to communicate well with children? This is the center of this research.

**Keywords:** Network era, Family Education, Parent-Child Communication, Strategic Research

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## 1 Introduction

Internet technology is the greatest technological achievement of mankind in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It brought humanity into the information age. The network culture education constructed by the Internet, which is called the fourth largest media, especially family education, has suffered the biggest impact in history. All of this promoted the development of family education in theory and practice. It also presents a series of new and challenging issues study of family education. Therefore, the study of family education strategy in the Internet

age has important practical significance<sup>[4]</sup>.

Firstly, it is precisely because the Internet era has presented all-round challenges to human beings and their lifestyles, ways of thinking and social culture where they have undergone important changes. Therefore, the strategy and pattern of family education in the Internet era should also be adjusted accordingly such as parent-child relationship, educational subjects and educational goals. Secondly, the core concepts of education, such as the value of education, have been newly questioned recently<sup>[5]</sup>. Therefore, family education in the Internet age should also have new strategies. As guiding examples, how to conduct effective family education in the Internet age, guide children to grow up healthily and let each parent face their problems and fulfill their responsibilities correctly. Thus, following the direction towards this topic "Strategy Research on Parent-Child Communication between Family Education and the Age of Internet", this knowledge is desired to be shared exchanged with everyone. Therefore, do bear and correct if it is wrong.

## 2 Cognition of the network era

The development trend of social diversification in the Internet age poses a challenge to the traditional family education model. Judging from the positive and negative effects brought by the network to the young people, parents are encouraged to update their concepts and strengthen their learning. Moreover, parents also need to lay down their authority and actively encourage their children to be reasonable and healthy. Thus, by using the Internet, it will be a great help for young people's learning and healthy growth, thereby fully understand and utilize the advantages of network

resources as well as explore new ways of tutoring and gain new tutoring effectiveness<sup>[3]</sup>.

### **2.1 What is internet plus?**

In 2015, the state first proposed the “Internet Plus” action plan and the State Council’s guidance on actively promoting the “Internet Plus” action (Guo Fa, 2015. No. 40). The “Internet Plus” was explained by the government work report as Mobile Internet, Cloud Computing, Big Data and the Internet of Things. These are combined with modern manufacturing to promote the healthy development of e-commerce, industrial Internet and Internet finance as well as guide Internet companies to expand into the international market. In general, “Internet Plus” is “Internet Plus various traditional industries.” However, it is not a simple addition of the two. It uses information, communication technology and the Internet platform to allow the Internet to deepen integration with traditional industries and create a new development ecology.

### **2.2 The beautiful picture of the internet age**

The current Internet of things and big data use are the future of the Internet. As an example of a day made of glass, a day of life and work, etc. This can be achieved by manipulation on the glass film; a smart bracelet that can eliminate the phone and turn the skin into screen. These images are likely to exist in the future and the arrival of the intelligent era indicates that the future has come!

### **2.3 The main impact of the network on traditional family education**

Hundred years ago, human lie down to snort opium versus hundred years later human lie down to look at the phone has led to (1) the occurrence of bad information, (2) indulging in online games, (3) cyber fraud, (4) cyberbullying, (5) online rumors and (6) publishing false information fraud.

### **2.4 Attitude towards the network**

(1) The Internet is the direction of future development and a double-edged sword. (2) Children’s proper use of the network is conducive to their growth. This will affect a child’s growth if they are not used or indulge onto the internet. (3) Every citizen must have certain network literacy whereby only the fittest can survive and benefit from while avoid disadvantages.

## **3 Countermeasures for family education**

### **3.1 Requirements for parents**

Firstly, the influence of family and parents on children are important. Teaching is more important than giving instructions. Parents’ behaviors will invisibly affect children; children’s problems are parents’ problems as saying, “One day as the father and lifelong as a teacher”. Only parents’ behavior growth and changes can allow parents and children to grow together. Therefore, a good family style invisibly affects the growth of children and family style requires the example and demeanor of the elders.

(1) Four requirements for parents. Right thought: Parents should have energetic and have positive ideology, conform to the times, not to extremes and broad-minded; the problem of children is the problem of parents. Only parents can improve and change, and parents can grow up with their children.

Proper words: Requires language to be energetic, positive, valuable and not to speak swear words and speak properly, such as Buddhist commandments: no lies, no evil words, no sexual contents, etc.

Correct behavior: There should be a quality of great people, high ambition, outstanding character, strong will and broad minded. Besides, have positive quality and integrity: integrity, hard work, simplicity, love, enthusiasm, integrity, kindness, optimism, positive, motivated, high emotional intelligence, good psychological quality, strong communication skills, understanding the child’s physical and mental growth, child emotional management, etc.

Good family style: Family education is the foundation and starting point of all education. A good family style invisibly affects the growth of children and requires the elders to persevere.

(2) Highly recognized: as long as the parents agree ① the school where the child is studying is a good school in the city and even in the province; ② the school where the child is reading is the best school for your child’s growth; ③ class teacher is the most important teacher. It is the best teacher in the minds of parents. In this way, the child will feel at ease in school and have a sense of belonging.

(3) High responsibility: ① the problem of setting up a child’s problem is 100% is the concept of parents’ problems; ② If the child has a problem, the parents must first find the root of the problem from their own

body, and do not blame others.

(4) Firm support: ① the children's disputes, contradictions and problems in the school firmly support the school's handling; parents will generally be biased because the school will be fair and benefit from the healthy growth and development of the children. It is not conducive to the growth of children; ② firmly support the school's regulations: such as haircuts, wear, and mobile phones.

(5) Actively undertake: ① Actively be members of the family committee; ② Actively participate in class affairs; ③ Actively contribute to classes and schools. In this way, children love school more and the collective. Thus, children will become more confident and have more willingness to learn and strive for progress.

(6) Harmonious family: Problematic children often come from problematic families. Therefore, parents are required to manage their families, create a harmonious marriage and family atmosphere as well as a warm family environment. Thereby, children's body and mind can feel healthy growth in a warm and loving family and study with a happy mood daily.

### 3.2 Let children to do things

Allow children to do things and work independently and be responsible for what they do.; if it is the child's matter, let the child solve it. This is because, (1) the consequences of children who are not independent will have no sense of responsibility, less experience in life, no understanding of human suffering, laziness is not hardworking, will not be grateful, will not understand the hardships of parents and has no empathy; (2) the main labor in the family: arrange specific tasks, such a taking the garbage, watering flowers, packing up your own room, washing your own clothes, stacking clothes, buying food, cooking, mopping, etc.; (3) some labor in the family such as arrangement in the family industry: using hand and foot to help themselves to do what they can; (4) at school: actively work as a class cadre, participate in class and school activities; (5) in society: participate in charitable activities, charity activities, and various practical activities.

### 3.3 Develop a good way of thinking for children

(1) Responsible and not blaming other people; that is, encountering setbacks, first reflecting and checking yourself and not complaining about others. (2) Distinguish between the primary and the secondary, prioritize; everything should be good at grasping the fundamentals, distinguishing between the primary and

the secondary, distinguishing the priorities of things; (3) being proactive and daring to be the first; knowing the truth that "Preparedness ensures success, and unpreparedness spells failure".

### 3.4 Cultivate three types of habits for children

(1) Regarding habits, Confucius once stated, "Natural habits develop at young is a human nature, but once unchanged, it becomes the habits of yours"; Sun Yun Xiao stated that habits determine the fate of children; <sup>[7]</sup> The family is a habitual school, and parents are the teachers. Therefore, we must cultivate good living habits, study habits and thinking habits.

(2) The main practice of training habits: ① three steps of training such as parents learn first; then teach children; thus, children use the skill. Various educational tools and methods are trained for a month. ② the first three days are the key, then, decision is made in one month.

(3) The main contents of living habits: ① go to bed early and get up early, not picky eaters; ② do things from beginning and end, the process is careful and meticulous; ③ do things by independently, responsibility for their own affairs; ④ habits of time management; plan, rational use and arrangement of time; ⑤ habits of financial management; ⑥ habits of emotional management. ⑦ proactive habits: meeting, answering, speaking, etc.

(4) Cultivation of learning habits: First, to stimulate learning interest: let the children know why they want to learn and stimulate the learning motivation, thus stimulate the interest of learning and find the taste and feeling of learning. If any child asks: I am not interested in learning, why should I study? Answer to this: Because there are two positive choices in life such as choosing the positive things you like; let yourself like the things of the present. Learning is a positive thing, and the task now is learning. Since learning is a fact that you can't escape, you can only let yourself like it and actively face it. Infecting and influencing with the parents' love and interest in the work to promote the child's interest in learning; let the child experience the success of learning and surpassing oneself is the greatest success of the students. Throughout the elementary school and junior high school, parents are required to consistently develop their child's learning habits.

Training and learning links: study plans, preparations, lectures, after-school review, homework, reading, review exams. Each link has different requirements.

Parents can search for videos through the Internet, read books, or consult a family education instructor. If parents are not willing to learn to change yet want their children's performance to improve, this is impossible to achieve.

There must be a "initial" thinking: the most important are the pre-study habits such as semester preparation, chapter preparation, weekly preparations, daily preparations; holidays, home studies on weekends such as the four basic tasks: review - preparation - homework - reading; active attention to learn and short courses; more practice questions, more reading; face the difficult, understand wrong questions; observe and learn good and effectively.

Happy learning and systematic learning are important. The training of each link pays special attention to the first three days and then insists on more than one month; set up small goals, compare yourself with yourself by the past and present; today and yesterday.

(5) Cultivation of thinking habits: good at grasping the fundamentals, clear distinction between primary and secondary, such as what should be done after the children go home from school; dialectical problems, no extremes, no solid right or wrong. Example, the story of "A loss, no bad thing or a blessing in disguise" as a good explanation; to obtain to give, to be responsible to have burdens; the advantages and disadvantages are weighed, the interests of the two are taken seriously, and the two rulings are taken lightly; the methods are always more difficult than the actual burden, and with the three habits of solving the problem, it can be solved whereby more participation training in mind mapping and six thinking hats of thinking.

### **3.5 Cultivate three types of children's interests**

The interest here is that a person can have a lifelong hobby, never give up for life, and love from the heart. You can get a life experience in your interest, promote learning and growth, not boring, not empty and lonely as well as will not be occupied by online games and mobile phones. The added value of interest is highly recommended. Interested children communicate well with others and are not alone and lonely. Thus, they have a good sunshine, and can eliminate their bad emotions well.

Secondly, to cultivate children's interest, we must first create a strong atmosphere before starting. Then, we must carry out happy training and follow the principle of happiness first; as long as the child likes it and happy, do not make too many demands. Plus,

for the children to continue to show the platform, we must continue to harvest the sense of success and accomplishment; let the children know the successful experience through the climbing stage such as creating opportunities for children to perform on stage or with several partners to learn together. Lastly, let the children persist in training and form a stable interest by using praise and encouragement to make them adhere to it.

The three types of interests discussed here are: interest in sports, interest in art and technology and interest in reading. (1) Sports interest: ① group items such as basketball, football, volleyball, etc.; ② other items such as table tennis, badminton, chess, swimming, running, etc. (2) Art and technology interests: ③ music categories: vocal music, instrumental music, dance, etc.; ④ art categories: calligraphy, painting, plastic sculpture, etc.; ⑤ technology categories: (A) observation: starry sky, spacecraft (astronomical), landscape (geography Landform), bird worms (biological), number of flowers and plants (plants); (B) production: small planes, small sailboats, small robots, etc.; (C) experiments: small experiments of chemistry, physics and biology. (3) Reading interest: Children's habit of reading is equal to the engine of growth in their hearts; children who love to read are not backward, not empty and lonely, and have good grades. Children who do not like reading are often overwhelmed; creating good reading. The atmosphere and the display platform for reading results; reading classics, celebrity biographies, literary works, inspirational works, and taking notes, a book not reading new books, reading in the direction of their own interests.

### **3.6 Training three important abilities for children**

The ability to speak, to write and to control emotions freely. (1) Ability to speak: build more platforms, take the initiative to give a speech; (2) Ability to write: each day to write a diary; (3) Ability to control emotion freely: parents cultivate emotional intelligence and have a good temper.

### **3.7 Help your child handle five relationships**

(1) Relationship between husband and wife: It is the most fundamental relationship, which requires a happy and harmonious marriage management; it is the key to the happiness and harmony of family happiness. Relationship between husband and wife can be huge gap or small gap, add points and platform for each other; husband and wife are equal, both husband and wife are in their first circle; mutual exchange of

thinking, respect, trust, understanding, support; pay attention to life sentiment and care; be considerate, romantic and have fun to achieve the highest level of marriage that two couples can enjoy together. The child feels the warmth and happiness of love in the family, and the harmonious communication of the natural parent-child relationship is also logical.

(2) Parent-child relationship: Parent-child relationship is the most important relationship in family education. Parents should accept, respect, trust, and understand children to improve communication; grasp the principle of “first and then bring”; deal with temper first, then deal with things; grasp the timing of communication, grasp the content of communication, start from happy, dream and longing.

Parents avoid doing the few things that children hate most: parents often don't count; parents always compare good children; public exposure of children's failure; forcing children to achieve something they are not able to achieve for the parent.

Parents should always communicate with their children (five questions about children): (1) Questions regarding the child: about emotions? activity? interest? progress and retreat? As example such as if they are happy today: whether they are happy or uncomfortable and share it to their parents; (2) Questions regarding their classmates: helping others? when there are difficulties for my classmates today, are they the first one to take initiative to help (3) Question regarding their teacher: do they ask question? Request for help? Such as have they asked the teacher questions or helped the teacher to do things today? (4) Problems with the group: glory? Whether there is squabbling for groups, classes, schools, etc.; (5) Questions regarding outstanding students: do they communicate with outstanding students today and maintained good relationship?

(3) Home-school relationship: Parents need to be highly recognized by the school; highly responsible; firm support; active commitment. Parents should highly agree with the school where the child is reading and support the school and class. They should take the initiative to contact the child's class teacher and teacher. As for the child, the school is a very good school and is the best one for learning and growing. Therefore, children will have a high sense of belonging, identity and pride in the school. Thus, children will also receive good results because they love their school and have the desire to attend school and study well.

(4) Teacher-student relationship: students often take the initiative to talk with teachers and ask questions; they sit in front of the meeting, speak actively and greet the teacher on their own initiative; take the initiative to work for the group, for the class, for the school and for the group.

(5) Peer relationship: paying and sacrificing more is the key in managing a good classmate relationship. Besides, actively helping students with difficulties and being helpful; benefiting friends is more important than performance, partnering is more important than competition. If a child has no friends, problems with failing exams are much more serious.

### **3.8 Companionship and guardianship**

Love, understand, acceptance and determination towards children; stay with your children, be sure to guard your position, or contact your neighbors. For example, hold a day-to-day camp between classmates (or live in each other's family, or participate in exchanges with students from other cities).

### **3.9 Motivate children's advantages**

Parents must be good at digging out children's specialties and highlights and tapping on the advantages of at least 20 specialties; pay attention to and be good at discovering the child's small and bit by-day progress and encourage and praise in time. Method: State the facts → the value of things → express feelings → confirm the value of people → express expectations → care activities.

### **3.10 Rule restrictions**

The core of doing things is to abide by the rules; set the family rules, family training, and create a good family style; in a good mood or atmosphere → hold a family meeting for the problem → make rules (including rewards and punishments) → strictly enforce. For example: the time, place and duration of the game when playing the game<sup>[1,2]</sup>.

## **4 Parent-child communication skills**

Each child's personality is different, therefore the communication method used must vary from each child to another child. The following is just my personal experience from practice, for reference only:

(A) Parent-child communication principles: (1) respect and listen; (2) first listen and then speak. First, actively listen to the child's voice, analyze the

child's troubles and guide him/her in the right way. As an example, when a child returns home and has an unhappy mood, the parent can talk to him whether he or she has a conflict with the classmate, or is it difficult to learn? Therefore, we can effectively communicate with children and help them solve their confusion.

(B) Timing of communication: (1) just getting up in the morning; (2) during parent-child activities; (3) when the emotions are positive.

(C) Content of communication: (1) Start with questions that children are interested in; (2) talk more about children's happiness; (3) questions for classmates; (4) questions for teachers.

(D) Ways of communication: (1) inquiry, communication, listening; (2) paper letters; (3) network and modern tools: QQ, SMS, WeChat.

(E) Important communication objects: Tell the children: The three noble people in life are: (1) Parents; (2) Teachers; (3) Classmates. Let the children get along well with each other and learn and know how to be grateful;

(F) Things to avoid as much as possible: Try to avoid the following three things that children hate most. (1) Parents who speak without thinking; (2) always only reward good children; (3) shaming children in public<sup>[1,2]</sup>.

As mentioned above, it is the strategy of parent-child communication in the network era of family education that is derived from the study, the opening of special reports or lectures and teaching practice. In the era of

network trends, I hope that we will pay more attention to and attach importance to family education, adapt to the development trend of the Internet age, continue to learn and improve ourselves. Plus, we should follow the rules of education and use family education strategies and parent-child communication skills to guide and nurture children's health properly to ensure a happy childhood. Thereby, the child is cultivated into a "healthy body, a sunny state of mind, a sound personality and good habits" as well as a useful person who can "learn to survive, learn to care, develop self, and serve the society."

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