

Effect of Parent-Child Bonds on the Psychological Growth of Children in *Dombey and Son*.

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ABSTRACT

Dombey and Son is one of the works of Charles Dickens, a famous novelist in the Victorian period. In the past, most of the studies on this novel are from the perspectives of alienation theory, feminism, imagism, trauma theory, critical realism and spiritual ecology. Under Li Yang's trauma theory, he studies the social factors that cause the tragedy of Dombey's family, but he neglects the impact of parent-child relationship on the psychological growth of children, which is a topic that needs attention in today's society. This paper takes the educational psychology of children as a research perspective to re-interpret and deeply analyze *Dombey and Son*. This paper discusses the relationship between husband and wife in the family and the disharmony of parent-child relationship will cause great harm to children's psychology, resulting in inferiority, and provides a new analytical perspective for *Dombey and Son*.

KEYWORDS

Parent-Child Bonds; Psychological Analysis; *Dombey and Son*.

1. PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP IN CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

1.1. The Definition of Child Educational Psychology

Child educational psychology is a discipline that studies the psychological development and learning characteristics of children in the process of education. It is based on psychological theories and methods and focuses on the cognitive, emotional and social development of children in an educational environment, aiming to provide scientific guidance and support for children's education. It not only includes the study aspects, but family aspects.

1.2. The Development of Child Educational Psychology

Following the Renaissance, notable figures such as Comenius, Rousseau, and Pestalozzi advanced the concept of respecting children. This laid a solid foundation for the ideological framework of child pedagogy. In the latter half of the 19th century, Wilhelm Preyer, a German physiologist and experimental psychologist, officially established the field of "child psychology." In 1882, he published "The Mind of the Child." In this work, he delved into the occurrence and developmental patterns of children's perception, willpower, and intellect. He affirmed the feasibility of researching children's psychology and elaborated on the role of education in the psychological development of children.

From the early 20th century to the period of the First World War, Sigmund Freud, an Austrian psychologist, put forward the psychosexual stage theory. Based on erogenous zones, he divided children's development into five stages. During the eras of the First and Second World Wars, research works on child psychology witnessed remarkable progress in both quantity and quality. Various psychological schools, including psychoanalysis, behaviorism, and Gestalt psychology, exerted a profound influence on child psychology. Jean Piaget, a Swiss child psychologist, proposed the cognitive development theory, categorizing children's cognitive development into four stages. John B. Watson, an American behaviorist psychologist, emphasized the formative role of the environment on children's behavior. Lev Vygotsky, a Soviet psychologist, focused on the impact of social culture on the psychological development of children.

In recent years, more and more studies have shown that there is an intimate relationship between parent-child relationship and child development. Good parent-child relationship is an important factor to prevent children's behavioral development problems. On the contrary, the poor parent-child relationship will lead to many psychological wounds that are difficult to heal. Research has shown that different types of parent-child relationships have different effects on children's developmental problems. Research has found that a good parent-child relationship has a positive promoting effect on children's mental health, self-esteem, self-confidence, emotion management and other aspects. On the contrary, a poor parent-child relationship may lead to psychological disorders such as anxiety, depression and behavioral problems in children.

In China, with the development of society, special family forms are constantly increasing, such as single-parent families, reconstituted families, left-behind families, etc. The parent-child relationship in these special families has received more and more attention. Research mainly discusses the impact of these special family environments on parent-child relationships and how to take corresponding intervention measures to improve parent-child relationships.

And with the implementation of the two-child and three-child policies, the parent-child relationship in multi-child families has become a new research hotspot. Research focuses on the relationship between siblings, the differences in parents' attitudes towards different children, and the impact of these factors on parent-child relationships and children's development.

Therefore, the importance of parent-child relationship in the family system is increasing day by day. This article will explore the impact of parent-child relationship on children's psychological development from the classic work "*Dombey and Son*".

1.3. Different Parenting-Child Relationship

In the mid-1960s, Diana Baumrind argued that there are four different types of parenting: Indulgent Parenting, Authoritarian Parenting, Neglectful Parenting and Permissive Parenting. Indulgent Parenting has positive emotions for children but lacks control. Parents let children make their own decisions, even if they are not yet capable of doing so; while Authoritarian Parenting demands unquestioning obedience from its children, expecting them to grow up according to a blueprint they have designed for them, and protecting and supervising all of their actions. This is also a highly controlling parenting style, but there are significant emotional differences from authoritative parenting. Neglectful Parenting has neither expectations nor attention and responsiveness for children. Parents are usually not interested in children's lives and growth and seldom communicate and interact with children. So children may feel lonely, helpless and neglected. They are prone to behavioral and psychological problems such as aggression and depression. Permissive Parenting has low expectations for children and give them more freedom. Seldom impose restrictions and constraints on children. Parents usually do not interfere too much in children's behaviors but let children decide their own affairs. Therefore, Children may lack a sense of rules and self-control ability and may have problems in learning and social interaction. But they may also be more creative and independent.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. The Brief Introduction of Charles Dickens

Dickens was born into a middle-class family in Britain in the 19th century. When he was a child, his family experienced a debt crisis. His father was imprisoned as a result. As the eldest child in the family, Dickens had to drop out of school and work hard in a shoe polish factory to subsidize the family. After his father was released from prison, he showed significantly less care and guidance than before. The lack of fatherly love in Dickens' childhood experiences and the arrogance of the bourgeoisie and the radiance of human nature of the working people at the bottom that he experienced when he was a child laborer are all reflected in *Dombey and Son*.

2.2. Brief Introduction of Dombey and Son

The novel describes the big wholesaler Dombey cold, arrogant, in addition to business interests and money transactions, ignore other relationships between people, causing his wife, son has died in a grim and indifferent family environment, and his wife has left him. Finally, the company closed down, and he felt lonely. The work exposes all kinds of darkness under the capitalist system and shapes the typical image of Dombey, the British bourgeoisie.

Mr Dombey was a stubborn and distinguished man who showed little emotion. But the birth of his son, Paul, delighted him, for Mr Dombey had been looking forward for many years to a child who would live up to the name of *Dombey and Son*. Mrs Dombey died shortly after the child was born, but even this hardly touched Mr Dombey. He had his heart set on the baby. He hoped that the child would one day take over his business. Mr Dombey also had a daughter, Florence, but she hardly interested him, for she had no place in the business.

Young Paul was sent to a private school in Brighton, where he was to learn as quickly as possible. It turned out that his pace of learning was too fast, and within a year, his body broke down. When his father sent him home to London, he did not get better. Little Paul died, and his father and sister, for different reasons, were very sad. Mr Dombey looked upon his son's death as a cruel blow to his plans by fate. Mr Dombey had made the acquaintance of Mrs Granger in his travels, and thought that she would be an ornament to his house. He immediately began to pursue her. Mrs Granger, persuaded by her aged mother, who was very much concerned with her interests, accepted Mr Dombey's affections, though she did not love him. But Mr Dombey's second marriage had been unsuccessful from the outset, and Edith Granger, too proud to bear Mr Dombey's preoccupation with her, and to be discontented with his treating her as a commodity, opposed him in every respect. But in the end Mr Dombey, after the collapse of his company, the betrayal of his most trusted employee, and the separation of his wife and daughter, realized that Florence loved him even though he had been harsh and cold to her. The story ends with a reconciliation between Mr Dombey and Florence, and a happy life for Florence.

3. ANALYSIS OF PARENTAL RELATIONSHIP ON CHILDREN PSYCHOLOGICAL GROWTH IN DOMBEY AND SON

3.1. Dombey's Marriage Relationship

Soviet educator Sukhomsky believes that the basis and premise of parent-child relationship is the relationship between husband and wife, and mutual respect and help between husband and wife is a moral wealth with great educational power. Parental relationships such as parental conflict have short-term and long-term effects on children's development, which can lead to low self-esteem, difficulty in establishing relationships, anxiety and even antisocial behavior.(Zhao,2021)

Parents on both sides need to enhance the intimacy between husband and wife and reduce marital conflicts in order to create a good family atmosphere for the healthy development of emotions and behaviors of preschool children. With the improvement of the degree of family modernization, the marital relationship between parents is playing an increasingly important role in the family. According to family system theory, on the one hand, negative emotions such as anxiety, depression, and stress of either parent can infect other members of the family. On the other hand, the degree of intimacy in the relationship between parents can predict the degree of quarrels, conflicts, and domestic violence between them, thus affecting the family atmosphere to varying degrees. (Olino T M, Pettit J W, & Klein D N, 2008)

3.1.1. The First Marriage Bonds

Dombey's first marriage was a classic master-slave relationship, in which one party took the dominant position in the development of the family and the other, unconsciously or by necessity, assumed a subordinate position. Mr Dombey was very manipulative of his wife, and wanted women to be gentle and graceful, without complicated relationships.

"Throughout their life as a couple, he has always been great, and she has always been convinced of his greatness. He sits on the unshaken top of his throne, and she occupies a humble place on its lowest step "(2015)

Meanwhile, Mr. Dombey's concept of marriage is not based on love but on so-called "reputation". Therefore, after Florence's mother passed away, Mr. Dombey remained completely unmoved and indifferent. American psychologist Robert J. Sternberg (1986) put forward the triangular theory of love, believing that love should consist of three components: passion, intimacy, and commitment. These three components interact and influence each other. Different combinations will form different types of love. For example, only intimacy is liking love. Only passion is infatuated love. Only commitment is empty love. And only when intimacy, passion and commitment are all present is it consummate love. Obviously, the first marriage lacks intimacy and passion and only has commitment. Moreover, the book does not describe the sincerity of this commitment. "To his first wife, Mr Dombey was so cold, haughty, and distant, that he seemed to hold her at arm's length, as if she were a stranger presenting herself for recognition. His manner was as lofty as his position, and he carried himself with a dignity that was almost godlike. He was so wrapped up in his own importance that he had little time or thought for her."

Mr. Dombey's first spousal relationship is marked by apathy and alienation. This kind of negative emotional ambience exerts a detrimental influence on the family environment. In such an environment, children find it extremely difficult to perceive the warmth and love of family as they grow up. For instance, Florence sensed the frigidity in her parents' relationship, which had an impact on her self-confidence and sense of security. For example, when she discovers that she is alone, an overwhelming sense of fear engulfs her, and her fearful state of mind is beyond description.

'Susan! Susan!' cried Florence, clapping her hands in wild alarm. 'Oh, where are they? Where are they?'(2015)

3.1.2. The Second Marriage Bonds

Mr. Dombey's second marriage is a kind of "ignorant" love, that is, passion plus commitment. They hastily got married without knowing or liking each other.

"I have made you my wife. You bear my name. Your position and reputation are now linked with mine. I do not say that the world will respect you for this connection, but I will say that I am always 'consistent' with my relatives and subordinates."(2015)

As the most rebellious and resistant female character in "Dombey and Son", Edith also leaves a profound impression on readers. She passively accepts fame, wealth, and the concept of family status.

At the same time, she longs for a harmonious family status. She opposes male chauvinism and responds to the unfair treatment she encounters with arrogance and revenge.(Dong Shumin, 2015)

“Her coldness, indifference, and haughtiness overpowered his own sense of certainty, and it cut him to the quick in a way that nothing else could. He was determined to bend her to his will, to make her submit to his majestic authority.”(2015)

The contradiction between “autocracy” and “resistance” is also destined to end the second marriage in tragedy.

Mr. Dombey's second spousal relationship is replete with quarrels. This family atmosphere pervaded by animosity will give rise to children frequently experiencing sadness and loss, and it will also result in social disorders for children. Furthermore, children may adopt a negative stance towards intimate relationships. For instance, when Florence confronts Walter, she will feel guilt and initially deny herself.

In the family systems theory, family members interact with and influence one another. The relationship between husband and wife holds a significant position within the family. Marital disputes can give rise to emotional and behavioral issues in children. (Wu Qingling & Wu Yifu, 2003). For instance, problem behaviors such as inattention, hyperactivity, misbehavior, and difficulties in interacting with peers; as well as adverse emotional symptoms including fear, irritability, fickleness, tension, depression, anxiety, and social withdrawal. (Wu Yonggang, 2017 & Jing Xingming, 2014). The coldness of the first marriage and the quarrels of the second marriage place the entire family atmosphere in a state of tension, constantly teetering on the brink of collapse. Mr. Dombey's indifference to the death of his first wife creates an additional layer of estrangement in the relationship between Florence and her father. After quarreling with his second wife, it reveals Mr. Dombey's arrogance as a capitalist and his extremely strong desire for control. Inevitably, Paul, who is warm-hearted, succumbs to exhaustion under the intense pressure of control and passes away. Moreover, the ideology of "men being superior to women" demonstrated by Mr. Dombey in his marriage also compels Florence, who is gradually becoming ideologically awakened, to ultimately choose to leave home. As a result, Mr. Dombey is left to endure the trauma of both his children departing, leaving him all alone.

3.2. The Analysis of Paul

3.2.1. Loss of the Vitality That Children Should Have

For Paul, Mr. Dombey indeed appears to take meticulous care of him in the eyes of others. However, this is in fact not truly out of "love." When parents strictly educate their children, it is not due to genuine concern. Rather, it is because parents are worried about the impact on their personal reputations. (Peck, 2017). This is also reflected in the relationship between Mr. Dombey and Edith.

“The warmth and concern she shows for my daughter displeases me. This is likely to attract attention. This is likely to make people compare the relationship between Mrs. Dombey and my daughter with the relationship between Mrs. Dombey and me.”(2015)

The inability to accept the independence of loved ones can pose a threat to family bonds. Mr. Dombey's high expectations for Paul arise from his affirmation of his own business achievements. This is the limitation of the bourgeois idea of the supremacy of money.

“For in his mind his son is not merely an infant or a child but a man—that is, the 'son' of the company.”(2015)

In the course of education, he continuously emphasizes to Paul that money is the most excellent thing in the world and can resolve all issues. Mr. Dombey's money-oriented ideology and his "concern" that is not rooted in love fail to bring warmth to Paul. Consequently, Paul in the book, at a tender age,

exhibits the same sense of indifference as Dombey. His complexion is pallid, and on a face that should bear the innocence of a child, there is instead a look of melancholy.

3.2.2. Lack of a Sense of Security.

In the works of Charles Dickens, Paul's perception of love is derived from Florence, whom Mr. Dombey holds in low regard. In his interactions with Mr. Dombey, Paul experiences a profound sense of loneliness. It is only in the presence of Florence that he can find genuine warmth.

“As the nights grew longer, Paul would steal to the window every evening and look out, searching for Florence. At a certain hour every night, she would walk back and forth outside until she saw him. Their meetings were a ray of sunshine in his daily life.”(2015)

Paul is lacking in what appears to be the meticulous care from. “After his nurse was dismissed, he declined day by day, consumed by grief. He seemed to be waiting for an opportunity to find his mother.” Upon hearing that money can do everything, Paul's first reaction is also to use money to save his mother. In Dickens' writings, Paul is not lacking in material wealth. However, due to a great void in his spiritual world, Paul loses the innocence and naivety that a child should have. Due to his own childhood experiences, Dickens experienced the hardships of life and the instability of family affection prematurely. The relationship between Mr. Dombey and Paul is Dickens' own emotional deficiency and his strong desire for a harmonious father-son relationship. Mr. Dombey's emotions towards Paul are complex and contradictory. On the one hand, he urgently hopes to have a son who can inherit his family business and force Paul to absorb knowledge that is inconsistent with his age in a way that spoils seedlings by excessive haste. On the other hand, due to his own neglect of family affection and the concept that bourgeois interests come first, he cannot become a father who can give warmth to his child. In Dickens' eyes, the materially wealthy Dombey family is not the harmonious relationship he desires. Instead, it is the relationship of mutual care and concern between Wal and Captain Cattell that Dickens pursues as the father-son relationship.

3.2.3. Physical and Psychological Devastation

Mr. Dombey blatantly disregards the laws of teaching. He sends Paul, a mere six-year-old child, to Doctor Blimber's academy and compels him to study classical texts that seem like esoteric scriptures. In the works of Dickens, many schools are depicted as lacking proper educational guidance and instead emphasizing "creeds and formulas" (David Paroissien, 2004). Under the action of these catalysts, Paul's spirit and body are subjected to intense affliction and he soon succumbs and passes away.

Simultaneously, Dickens advocated that school education should respect the natural development of children and pay attention to the psychological development of children. In the school run by Dr. Blimber, there are an excessive number of subjects, completely exceeding the capacity that children can bear. The excessive learning burden will cause great psychological pressure on children, and excessive fatigue will also lead to the decline of physiological functions. Paul did not receive care and support from teachers and classmates at school, exacerbating his sense of loneliness. In Mrs. Pipchin's nursery, Mrs. Pipchin forcibly imposes her own will on every child. There is no individualized and differentiated teaching. The simple and crude educational methods increase the fear and uneasiness of children. A qualified school should possess a scientific educational concept, high-quality teacher resources, and a sound educational system. Dickens severely criticized various drawbacks of private school education in Britain at that time through his novels. (Gao Fei, 2023).

3.3. The Analysis of Florence

The Dombey household exhibits a pronounced patriarchal parent-child relationship, for Paul can inherit his magnificent family enterprise and thus perpetuate the grandeur of the Dombey family.

“They said he did not love his daughter, that he left her among the servants and paid her no heed. And although his son was still but an infant, he was already planning to be more diligent in his calculations. He walked up and down the docks, looking at his ships and his wealth, as if he were delighted at the thought of sharing it all with his son one day.”(2015)

All matters in the family revolve around Dombey and Paul, making Florence unaware of her own value and significance in the family.

3.3.1. Lack of a Sense of Security.

Children are attached to the intimacy of adults. Florence, like her mother, is submissive to this relationship of "male superiority and female inferiority." Florence has always been looking forward to receiving her father's love. However, Mr. Dombey is indifferent and ignores her. She attributes her father's attitude towards her to her own faults. This abnormal relationship leads children to feel unvalued and even condemn themselves, believing that it is their own fault that causes family disharmony (Sun Ruixue, 2008).

The absence of parental role functions in childhood will drive a person to make up for regrets in other encounters and objects in the long river of life. This emotional compensation will find support in the life narrative after childhood. (Gao Fei, 2023). This is also why Florence did not have a resistant mentality or even aggressive behavior like children meeting stepmothers in other literary works after seeing Edith. At the same time, this also reflects from the side that Florence's growth process is extremely lacking in the care of her parents.

When facing the sincere confession of her beloved, her reaction is to avoid and blame herself. When Edith and Mr. Dombey have conflicts, Florence's first reaction is to take the blame on herself and condemn herself. These are all manifestations of a lack of a sense of security.

Dombey's behavior can be regarded as emotional abuse. His unfair treatment of Florence causes her emotional harm. Coupled with witnessing the passing of relatives and the departure of loved ones many times, Florence often feels uneasy and self-doubting in her interactions with others, with a very low sense of self-identity, and even presents a people-pleasing personality. When Dombey marries Edith, Florence looks at the magnificent mansion but is filled with desolation in her heart. Because the warm house cannot give her a sense of home, her heart is full of uneasiness. When facing Edith, she also often asks for ways to please Dombey. She tries her best to please her father and attributes the disharmony between father and daughter to her own mistakes.

3.3.2. Social Skills Impairment.

Within the family setting, the exchanges between Florence and Dombey are typically brief and lacking in emotional depth. This consequently causes Florence to appear shy in her interactions with others. For instance, when she encounters Edith, she experiences intense joy and excitement within as she finally has the opportunity to receive a mother's care. Nevertheless, at their initial meeting, she appears somewhat bewildered.

“Florence trembled as she raised his hand to her lips and met his gaze. The look was cold and indifferent, yet it stirred something in her heart. She felt that there was more concern in it than before, even a hint of surprise at seeing her, and that surprise was not unpleasant. Though she did not dare look up at him again, she felt him look at her once more, and this time there was a glimmer of kindness.”(2015)

The character of Florence is a complex blend. On one hand, the lack of fatherly love and the premature passing of her mother have brought her feelings of inferiority and entanglement. On the other hand, she possesses qualities such as a love for life and kindness. Dickens, through his portrayal of Mr. Dombey's behavior of "valuing sons over daughters," criticizes the absurdity and unreasonableness of unfair education. Simultaneously, it reflects the widespread gender discrimination phenomenon prevalent in society at that time. Florence does not harbor resentment towards Paul or deliberately

make things difficult for him just because her father attaches more importance to Paul and neglects her. Instead, she still shows meticulous care for Paul, and they establish a deep bond. Apart from Mr. Dombey, everyone else dotes on her immensely. Florence's strong character and optimistic mindset in the face of difficulties vividly display the beautiful qualities inherent in women. Through the image of Florence, Dickens calls on society to pay attention to women and to the role of women in family education.

At the same time, the character of Florence is much like other child figures in Dickens' works. For example, in *David Copperfield*, David is tenacious. He does not become dejected in adversity, nor is he arrogant or indulgent in prosperity. He faces life squarely and struggles with an unrelenting and positive spirit. (Guo Mingjuan & You Ruijiao, 2024). Similarly, Florence remains warm-hearted and positive in a cold environment. She does not become dejected due to the departure of her mother. She does not resent her younger brother Paul because of her father's unfair treatment. She does not discriminate against people at the bottom because of her affluent material life. Instead, she cares about others and loves life. This optimistic spirit that still thrives in adversity is exactly what Dickens advocates.

4. TRULY HARMONIOUS GROWTH ENVIRONMENT FROM DICKENS'S VIEW

In Charles Dickens's work, he repeatedly critiques this unjust educational approach. While everyone has come to love Florence for her intrinsic qualities, Dombey, her blood relation, pays her no heed. After experiencing the dispersion of his family, the bankruptcy of his company, and being betrayed by the one he trusts the most, Mr. Dombey finally realizes that the most cherished thing in the world is family affection. Eventually, he reconciles with his deeply loving daughter. Dombey, who has held a lifelong prejudice against females, also resolves his own biases in the end.

Under Dickens's penmanship, Florence is a self-abased girl who yearns for fatherly love yet is frequently hurt. Simultaneously, she is kind and strong. This is because although she is deprived of fatherly love, she receives care from Susan, Paul, Wall, and others. The love from others can be seen as the care bestowed by society. The novel concludes with the reconciliation of the father-daughter relationship, and only when the family relationship is truly harmonious can Florence's love be consummated. This also expresses Dickens's belief that in the process of a child's healthy psychological growth, both family and society should be harmonious, and neither can be absent.

"He keeps her deep in his heart. When he sees a cloud on her face, he cannot bear it. When he sees her sitting alone, he feels uncomfortable. When there is no one else around, his love for her is beyond measure."(2015)

After experiencing betrayal by his trusted aides, family separation, and company bankruptcy, Mr. Dombey begins to contemplate the true value of life. The end of the story portrays Mr. Dombey's transformation from a formerly cold and ruthless businessman to a finally understanding father. This transformation of human nature reflects Dickens' understanding of the complexity of human nature and his belief that after experiencing hardships, human nature can be redeemed and elevated.

5. CONCLUSION

Dickens stands as one of the most eminent novelists of the Victorian era. His works vividly embody the living conditions of the lower classes, extolling the resplendent human nature of the working people while simultaneously criticizing the cruel exploitation and icy arrogance of the bourgeoisie. Although not a professional educator by trade, his childhood experiences and his astute perception have enabled him to pen numerous masterpieces centered around children. With a novel perspective

and distinctive creative approach, Dickens has crafted a succession of vivid child characters, making an indelible and significant contribution to the subsequent study of children's educational psychology.

In the works of Charles Dickens, it is pointed out that family education exerts the most crucial influence on children. The inspiration that "*Dombey and Son*" offers to modern family education lies in the fact that family education is not merely about providing material conditions. More significantly, it is about cultivating a healthy and harmonious family relationship. Among these relationships, the bond between husband and wife takes the leading position. When a husband and wife treat each other with respect and live in harmony, children will be filled with a sense of security. When encountering difficulties in the process of growth, rather than denying themselves and evading at the first moment, they will face difficulties courageously. In contemporary family relationships, there is also a need to break the unequal hierarchical relationship. It should not be like the Dombey family where everything, including relatives, revolves around Dombey. Instead, it should be based on a democratic parent-child relationship. Only such a parent-child relationship can be more firmly established (Li Guimei, 2024). Simultaneously, in the educational process, one cannot be overly eager for quick results and ignore the laws of education. Parents should draw lessons from Dombey's tragedy and avoid excessively pursuing material interests and social status while neglecting the emotional needs of families and children. Through this work, we can more profoundly understand that a warm, caring, and supportive family environment can help children possess sufficient confidence when facing society and be brave when dealing with complex interpersonal relationships.

This work also emphasizes that school education should respect educational laws and the laws of children's physical and mental development. It should not only focus on teaching knowledge. Teaching should be targeted according to students' personalities, and attention should be paid to the development of students' morality and psychology to ensure that students receive dual protection in physiology and psychology in the process of school education.

In short, in Dickens' view, for a child to grow up psychologically and healthily, family, school and society need to be combined in three aspects and none of them can be lacking. In particular, family is the first group that children come into contact with during their growth and plays a pivotal role.

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