

## THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOTIVATION TO STUDY CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE

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### ANNOTATION

The close environment of a gradually maturing child is primarily represented by family, school staff, classmates and friends. It is for this reason that we can make an unconditional conclusion that the greatest influence on the process of formation and personal development of the child has just the immediate environment. In turn, in the system of the close environment of the child, the fundamental importance and influence is exerted by the family. There is no doubt that families are different, and such differences in some cases are enormous.

**Key words:** development, motivation, educational process, family, influence

### INTRODUCTION

Socialization must be viewed as a continuous process that demonstrates its continuous nature and proceeds throughout a person's life. It is possible to talk about a person as a fully formed personality only when he passes a certain

the stage of socialization, which involves a certain time of communication and interaction with other people.

It is not possible to realize the process of spiritual, social and mental development of a person if he is outside the society. In general, a similar position, according to which it is the environment that has the predetermining importance in the process of becoming a personality is supported by all the teachers of the world, while the contradictions in their positions can be traced only in the fact that representatives of the scientific community talk about the different levels of influence that the environment has.

According to experts, sociology acts as such a scientific trend, which demonstrates its multifaceted nature.

The key task to be solved in the process development and is to the most in-depth study of the institute family and marriage. Thus, already in ancient times, the first scientists and philosophers, reflecting on the essence and content of everything that surrounds them, focused on the study of important questions like:

What exactly is meant by family?

- Conditions and prerequisites for the emergence of a family as such?
- Identification of the key stages, during the progressive passage of which the institution arose families?
- Characteristic features inherent in the family institution, which takes place at the present stage of human development?

Of course, this list of key issues is not exhausted, since to continue it can be infinitely long, we have identified those that, in our opinion, are the most significant.

Earlier in the work, we have already noted that representatives of the philosophical scientific movement and, in general, representatives of the scientific community of ancient years, already

at that time, they were actively interested in studying the main aspects of the institution of the family. So, Plato and Aristotle developed their own philosophical concept on this matter, and in subsequent historical epochs, the family was studied by Comte, Spencer, Morgan, Bachoven, Marx, Engels, Durkheim, etc.

The 20th century also acted as a turning point moment, as a result of which interest in considering the institution of the family among representatives of the scientific community was again updated, which was due to a large number of specific characteristic features inherent in this particular era.

In ancient times, Aristotle, considering the institution of the family and plunging into philosophical reflections on this matter, noted that society and the state as such arose as a result of a significant expansion of the institution of the family. That is why, you can do very a reasonable conclusion that the state and society originate from a clan, that is, from a fairly large primitive family [1, p. 64].

The presence of a characteristic relationship between the institution of the family and society is also confirmed by the fact that the family itself, as such, can be considered as a kind of society reduced to a minimum.

So, it is unlikely that anyone will refute the statement that in the process of family life, implementation of certain social functions within its boundaries, the family in order to survive carries out various types of economic activity, which in turn is carried out in accordance with the principles of division of labor adopted in this particular family, some family members are endowed with certain powers and exercise managerial functionality, while other family members are in

subordination of more senior and significant members.

Also, within the boundaries of the family, measures are taken to preserve and pass on to young generations of family cultural traditions, the order of life adopted precisely within the boundaries of this family, establishes its own order of interaction with the surrounding society, etc.

At the moment a person is born, he cannot be called a person who has been socialized in society, it can be noted that a newborn baby is only a biological being, but then, progressively moving from one stage of growing up to another, the baby also progressively goes through all the main stages of socialization, this is how the process of his personal formation proceeds, and ultimately in a certain

At the moment it can already be called a social being.

Thus, on this basis, conclude that one of the distinguishing features of the family lies in the fact that it is simultaneously inherent in the biological and social.

One of the fundamental functions, which is realized at the expense of the family, implies intermediary function, since it is the family institution that can be called a conductor, with through which each individual is given the opportunity to interact with society.

Thus, it is precisely in the conditions of the family that by virtue of the influence that the family has on a person, he takes a certain social position, while becoming a full member society.

Another important function that the family performs is the function protective, so it is at the expense of the family institution that a person receives proper protection from negative impact

that can be exerted by society, and also creates the necessary conditions for the preservation of the individuality of each individual.

Because of this, we can note that the family, demonstrates an unusually high level of social significance, since it is one of the decisive factors in the process of social development. On this basis, the family is considered and studied not only within the boundaries sociology, but also in a number of related scientific fields. Thus, they are an object of close scientific research interest, a family with in terms of ensuring its study, it is worth at the junction of such scientific movements as philosophy, and thorium, anthropology, ethnography, demography, social psychology and statistics and, of course, sociology .

Earlier in the work, we have already noted that the family institution is characterized by its multifaceted nature, since the process of its formation proceeded a sufficiently long period of time, as the historical evolution of tribal relations, when material and spiritual relations between spouses, between parents and children, between blood brothers and sisters also developed progressively. At the moment, this special type of relationship, representatives of the scientific and practical community designate with the help of the following concepts "marriage", "parenthood", "kinship".

In turn, these relations and their definitions in further applied in order to formulate a comprehensive definition of the family as such.

To date, representatives of the scientific community in the course of their scientific activities have been able to develop an extensive list of family definitions.

In the context of achieving the goals of this study, in our opinion, it is best to use the following wording of the definition of the term "family": a family is an association of two or more people, in based on marriage, parental and family relations, the members of such an association are in a state of close relationship with each other, as they are connected by a joint life, they have common places of residence, realize joint property relations, try to support each other in one form or another.

It is on this basis that we can conclusion that only ifstudy of some association of people, it will be possible to prove the presence of all the above signs, only in this case one can consider such an association of people just like a family. Also earlier in the work we already noted that the modern historical period development of the human community is different a large number of specific features and characteristics, and for this reason, the concept indicated above is often used in order to use it in relation to single-parent families, in in particular, such family institutions where there are no children, or family institutions where one of the parents is engaged in raising a child [3, p. 67].

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