



FAMILY RELATIONS AS A PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.

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Abstract: The article examines the family, which is of great importance in the upbringing of the younger generation, and the socialization of children in it as the main issue, as well as explains such concepts as labor relations, family environment issues, and family management problems as the main mechanism of socialization.

Basic concepts: family, Family environment, family management, family relations, family norms of morality.

The period of socialization of Primary School students is accelerated in relation to school and society during this period. Systematic pedagogical and family influence on the child during this age period of socialization is the reason for the formation of child socialization in a wide range. M., A Hungarian sociologist who researched the interactions of family members. Komlosi divides the factors of the family environment (situation, circumstances, state) into four groups, which directly affect the attitude of schoolchildren aged 10-14 years to study and work:

1) public activities of parents (their ideological views and attitudes towards work) ;

2) within the family-relationships (father and mother relationship, parents 'relationship to grandmother and grandmother, brothers and sisters' relationship);

3) educational-pedagogical activity of parents (their educational problems, interests, cooperation with the school, the help of parents in the course of preparing lessons for students, their educational significance);

4) the activities of the student in the family (the daily routine of the student, a certain obligation in economic affairs), etc.

M. Analyzing the materials that Komlosi knocked down, he divides the family environment (situation, condition, state) into three categories: positive, variable and negative.





Spiritualist scholar V.I.Selivanov, having studied the process of personality formation in the family, concludes that a happy childhood is the fruit of joyful harmony in the family, as well as the care of parents for their children. The author shows families that, depending on their orientation, they belong to three categories: a family with a socio-progressive orientation, a family with a contradictory orientation, a family with a low social orientation.

According to the author, the families characteristic of the first Category make the majority of the families in US extraneous. In such families, interpersonal relationships are carried out based on the principles and rules of morality, and also refer to the social ideal (the embodiment of a high desire) of a person who has matured in every possible way. Adult members of families of socio-progressive orientation actively participate in production, enterprise, public affairs, demonstrate their interest in progressive culture, and therefore also instill in their children an enthusiasm for this. The conflicts that goho manifests in the family are overcome in harmony in the very short term. In families belonging to this category, household goods, tools, expensive materials are considered as a means of satisfying various needs, these things are absolutely not connected with the future perspective of the individual.

He noted that in the family of the second category there will be no stable direction. A family marriage relationship will be at the stage of a continuous struggle of any idea, interwoven with another idea; the predominance, perspective of one or another view will not matter at all. The conspicuous appearance of such a situation does not imply a struggle between old age and novelty. The uncompromising positions (points of view) of a couple or other adult family members are often associated with the basis of discrepancies in their character traits and do not necessarily arise from the essence of the sarqit of old age. In the family, the question of verbal unity of work is in the opposite direction. Only the sense of duty, the fulfillment of a certain obligation, keeps family members together. Here in such families the struggle, competition of the couple for influence on children is clearly manifested.

The scientist noted that in families belonging to the third category, the udumi and ideals of meshchanism are often dominated. In these families, everything is subordinated to the only thing, that is, it is aimed at accumulating goods, achieving superiority in material and domestic terms. The labor of adult family members, parents in an Enterprise, Institution, Organization is measured as a means of achieving this goal, and any Labor is measured by the amount of wages. The violence, tyranny of the head of the family, blind and unconditional





submission to him, adoration, striving to violate the activity of weak and nimble family members, etc. prevail, the ideal of Meshchanism and cases of exit beyond the scope of religious belief (reading books, participating in social life activities) are underestimated and assessed as waste of time. Therefore, it is possible that from families belonging to a lower social orientation, selfish, cowardly, low-breathing boys and girls will grow up for society.

Today, in the science of psychology, a huge number of facets of married relationships in the family are studied. Including the role and achieved reputation of each family member in the micro environment in which they live, marital relations in families, parental treatment of children, interaction of children of different ages, their relationship with parents, the characteristics of family members entering into communication with strangers, features of mutual assistance and solidarity between them, distribution of household chores, recreation, colorful aspects of interpersonal relationships have been researched in family members, such as the expansion of the scope of communication (exit beyond the family circle). Nevertheless, many aspects of married relationships in the family have not been thoroughly investigated, there are not enough ready-made andases to carry out rational relationships in the family. Under the influence of family relationships, from early childhood, high human feelings begin to form, such as loyalty to a common cause-patriotism, humanity, determination, a sense of dignity. Gradually, feelings such as caring for those who give birth, affection for siblings, love for parents, and compassion begin to manifest. As a result of the influence of sincere and reasonable relationships in marriage, warm mental climate, family members find personality traits such as humility, indulgence, grace, patience, shyness, correctness, goodness, softness, sociability, kindness, exactingness, hard work, conscientiousness, responsibility for work, tidiness, self-esteem, saving-inquiry. If marital relations in families are built on the basis of rudeness, indifference, then in the spiritual world of family members, stuttering, pismic, not noticing the rules of behavior adopted by many, ignoring them, laziness, irresponsibility, filth, intolerance, ambition, dimness, vices sprout.

The main attention of parents considered the head of the family is paid to the formation of personality physicists in their children, corresponding to the spirit of the time, of positive character traits, based on the requirement of moral norms and rules. Conversations, discussions, meditations in the circle of family members of this category are subject to the spirit of mutual equality, mutual respect. In this form of family relations, the cistern of goal-oriented educational-





pedagogical influence on boys and girls of different ages is distinguished by its feature. It is in this family that the magic of influence in interpersonal relationships is hidden. Therefore, incidentally, the occurrence of events and events is assessed differently, and family members directly involved in them are either encouraged or punished based on their marital experience. Here, under the influence of such fairly implemented communication, such important qualities appear in boys and girls as friendship, sociability, politeness, independence in their personal behavior and reasoning, adaptation to new norms and requirements with the preservation of personal views, responsibility for their activities, self-acceptance during periods of emotional tension. Another type of family relationship is called "authoritarian", in which the reputation of the parents plays a decisive role. Interpersonal equality, free behavior, initiative begin to lose their importance. The behavior, behavior of family members is often limited. The main method of parenting influence is punishment. However, even when Onda-probe stimulation mstode is used, it does not provide the child with spiritual nutrients. In children, the feeling of closeness to the parent, affection decreases, later this feeling becomes a night of estrangement, "alienation". Interpersonal relationships in the family do not satisfy them; as a result, character traits are formed, which consist in adapting to social norms and rules with difficulty, such as personality, dark, top, anxiety, anxiety. For this reason, in the spiritual world of family members, high human emotions such as sympathy (liking), empathy (empathy), sincerity, admiration are expressed without much light. The educational influence that lies on the basis of a relationship based on blind and unconditional submission makes up a person without fear and willpower.

In the mixed or mixed category of marital relations in the family, there is no specific pedagogical system for the formation of a child's personality. In most cases, the relationship between family members becomes associated with advice, moral conversation, behavior. Since the communication of such parents with their children is far from ERK and botched thinking, indifference to the sense of humor, inability to capture oneself, irresponsibility, tension (stress), not feeling a state of tension, not being able to establish a sufficient interpersonal connection, content character traits.

Although rare in our society, there are families with abnormal attitudes. Such a category includes those families who have reached the point of divorce, who understand that a child is the source of a family dispute, who, due to the excuse of a "child", stand in a qil Usta, who drink - alcohol or drugs. An abnormal





situation in the family is not able to provide the necessary opportunities for Peaceful living, peaceful creativity, certain studies.

Within the marital relationship, the “liberal” category is also prominent. In the family circle, it seems that being uncompromising, impulsive embodies a warm psychological climate, group compatibility from appearance. If the intransigence expressed forgiveness in the case of the” compromise-yu madora”, it would have confirmed our view above. Unfortunately, "liberal" likeness, muracanism leads to language-finding and resolution of any situation in the family, distance from principalities, subversion. This attitude of parents with their children leads to a negative outcome: volitional qualities such as determination, independence, boldness and chivalry move away from the spiritual world of boys and girls. Under the influence of intolerance, vices such as hypocrisy, hypocrisy, concordance can be found in the character of the younger generation. These illites are extremely dangerous for the future destinies of young people.

The worldview, beliefs, moral qualities of family members, high human feelings, attitudes towards society and nature begin to find content in this same place of upbringing. Therefore, it is not for nothing that our people say that they “do what they see in the bird's nest”.

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