

# The Influence of The Psychology of Family Relations on The Development of a Child's Personality

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**Annotation.** The article discusses the main directions of socialization of personality in the family, the influence of interpersonal relationships in the family on the social development of the child. On the basis of a differentiated approach, the features of maternal and paternal upbringing in the family and their impact on the social development of the individual are revealed.

**Keywords:** family, personality, family upbringing, child socialization, parenthood, motherhood.

## Introduction

One of the most important factors of personality socialization is the institution of the family. The family is the most powerful mechanism for the formation of a child's personality, the accumulation of social experience. Informal communication, an atmosphere of love and care for each other, daily useful activities of children and adults create unique opportunities for the formation of moral values, relationships, attitudes, social maturity in a child. Traditionally, the family is defined as a union based on instinctive, emotional attachments [1], as an association of people based on marriage and consanguinity [2], connected by the community of life and mutual responsibility [3]. It is a school of social life in which an individual learns to obey and govern, to live in harmony with others and for others [4].

## Materials And Methods

So, the family has the following main features: cohabitation of family members; the presence of mutual rights and obligations of family members provided for by family legislation; in most cases, the presence of common children; mutual moral and material community and support of family members. The function of the family is understood as the sphere of family life, directly related to the satisfaction of certain needs of all family members. The main functions of the family include: educational, household, spiritual (cultural), as well as the function of primary social control.

## Results And Discussion

In every person's life, parents play a big and responsible role. They give the child new patterns of behavior, with their help he learns the world around him, he imitates them in all his actions. This trend is increasingly intensified due to the positive emotional ties of the child with his parents and his desire to be like his mother and father. When parents realize this pattern and understand that the formation of the child's personality largely depends on them, they behave in such a way that all their actions and behavior in general contribute to the formation of the child's qualities and such an understanding of human values that they want to convey to him.



Such a process of upbringing can be considered quite conscious, since constant monitoring of one's behavior, attitude to other people, attention to the organization of family life allow raising children in the most favorable conditions that contribute to their comprehensive and harmonious development [2].

Simultaneously with the birth of our "I" begins to form, and this process of development is endless. The mother, guessing the wishes of the child, takes him in her arms, talks to him – this is how communication begins. And it is communication with another person that makes us human; our "I" begins to develop from the moment we come into contact with our parents. A small child is absolutely dependent on adults, he cannot survive without a sense of security that his loved ones give him. That is why he also feels an instinctive vital need to belong to the family in which he was born: in order to feel protected, he is ready to share her fate, if necessary, even to the detriment of himself.

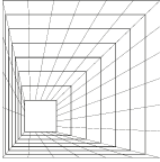
In the sociological encyclopedia, motherhood is interpreted as the biological and social relationship of a mother to a child. The main functions of motherhood are reproductive and educational. The first function is inextricably linked with the second (caring for children, their upbringing and education, etc.). Motherhood, together with fatherhood, most fully satisfies the cognitive, emotional and social needs of the child, ensures his gradual inclusion in the system of social relations, facilitates the assimilation of social roles. The importance of motherhood as an institution of education varies depending on the socio-economic, ideological and historical conditions of the development of society [4].

In the process of interaction between mother and child, maternal functions consistently change, thereby achieving their compliance with the tasks of the child's development as a representative of his species and culture. The fulfillment of maternal functions and their change is ensured by the mother's presence of her needs and ways of satisfying them, the emergence and development of which has evolutionary, socio-cultural and ontogenetic roots. Each of us has our own ideas about what a "happy child" is. The best thing adults can do for a child is to help him form a harmonious Self. The idea of social and moral guidelines that he receives in the family will help him live in society; emotional stimuli – affection and tenderness, a taste for satisfaction, for play – will influence the development of his sensitivity. A recognition that he is a person and he has his own views will help to understand who he is, what he really wants and what he is capable of.

## **Conclusion**

There are several important things to keep in mind if we want to help our child build his own Self.

1. If a child from childhood does not have clear ideas about what "what is good and what is bad", then his life will become like a traffic-clogged intersection without traffic lights and stop signs. The child will find it easier to navigate in different life situations if he has the concept of a framework.
2. A child from childhood tries to appropriate the love of a parent of the opposite sex. It is necessary to explain to him that mom also belongs to dad (and dad, respectively, mom), brother, grandmother, etc. If this rule is not learned, then it will be difficult for the child to find his place in the family.



3. It is not necessary to share with children the details of all our experiences. They will be helped by accessible and objective information about what is happening, and not our adult fears at all.

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