

## **THE FUNCTION OF PARENTS IN THE FORMATION OF WORK MOTIVATION IN ADOLESCENTS**

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**Abstract.** The function of parents in the formation of motivation for work in adolescence. The study examined the socio-psychological influence of family and parents on the formation of motivation for the work of adolescents, psychological problems associated with work.

**Keywords.** Work activity, work motivation, family, parental function.

Labor education in the family. The task and content of labor activity in the family

The constant employment of the child, his enthusiasm for work is a reliable guarantee that he will not become an empty, worthless person. Working together with adults allows children to learn the skills of proper organization of their workplace,

Collective labor days of the family play an important educational role in work practices, safety rules.

You can involve children in the improvement of the apartment, creating conditions for the most complete rest.

Finally, there is always a need to improve your street, your quarter, where you can organize collective affairs together with neighbors.

The words of the great Russian teacher K.D. Ushinsky: "The very upbringing, if it wants a person to be happy, it must educate him not for happiness, but sentence him to the labor of life.

Labor education in the family lays the foundation for their future righteous life in children.

A person who is not accustomed to work has only one way - the search for an "easy" life.

It usually ends badly. If parents want to see their child along the way, they can afford the luxury of abstaining from labor education.

What parent would not be flattered by the words: "Your children are very neat", "Your children are so well-mannered", "Your children are an amazing combination of loyalty and self-respect."

But for this you need to work long and hard in the field of education.

The most important place in family education is occupied by labor education.

The task of the labor activity of the child in the family is the development in him of moral, physical and mental qualities, the development of his personality, familiarization with work.

The importance of labor in the moral education of the individual is exceptionally great.

Many teachers associated labor activity with the development of civic consciousness, patriotic feelings, and understanding of their public duty.

One of the important qualities that should be developed and formed in a child is diligence.

Diligence is a moral quality that expresses a positive attitude towards work, manifested in labor activity, diligence and diligence of the employee.

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Labor, practical production activities have a beneficial effect on the physical development of a person.

Physiological studies show that physical labor, associated with movements and muscular exercises, with exposure to fresh air, strengthens the strength of a person and his health, increases his vitality.

Labor develops the mental abilities of a person, his ingenuity and creativity.

Work in modern production requires extensive educational and technical training, ability to quickly master new technology, abilities in the field of rationalization and improvement of labor methods.

When we talk about the system of labor education in the experience and views of A.S. Makarenko, we mean not some isolated system of ideas, and grown out of the direct practice of a teacher - an innovator.

It is also impossible to represent this system as something once and for all established and unchanged throughout all sixteen years of Makarenko's work in the colony named after M. Gorky and the commune named after F.E. Dzerzhinsky

From the experience of working in the colony, he deeply realized the harm of individual attempts, that took place in educational institutions of those years, to substitute labor for all the diverse content of the pedagogical process. A.S. Makarenko steadily strove for a scientific organization of labor.

While working in the colony, he came to the firm conviction that "the economy should be considered as a pedagogical factor. Its success is necessary, but no more than any other phenomenon that is useful in an educational sense.

Simply put, pedagogical tasks should prevail in the economy, and not narrowly economic ones.

A.S. Makarenko established that the participation of colonists in productive labor, even on a primitive craft basis, gives an educational effect immeasurably greater effect than self-service.

"The negligible motivational value of self-service work, significant fatigue, the weak intellectual content of the work, already in the very first months destroyed our faith in self-service"

A.S. Makarenko in his experience came to the organic inclusion of self-service in the system of labor education.

In the experience of the colony named after M. Gorky, such important components of the system of labor education have been developed, as the participation of pupils in productive work, organization of collective self-service, aimed at meeting the diverse needs of the entire team.

Makarenko about the labor education of children in the family believed that, what should be given to children, even of a younger age, not one-time assignments,

and permanent tasks, designed for months and even years, so that children are responsible for the work entrusted to them for a long time.

Children can water the flowers in the room or in the whole apartment, set the table before dinner, look after the father's desk, clean the room, cultivate a certain area of the family garden or flower garden and take care of it, etc.

#### Modern family

Labor is a conscious, purposeful, creative activity of man, aimed at satisfying his material and spiritual needs, developing his physical and spiritual essential forces, as well as moral qualities.

The content of labor consciousness is production experience: professional knowledge, skills and abilities. It also includes personal interest and enterprise, understanding of the social significance of personal duty and the responsibility of each for the results of work, active and creative attitude to it; the desire of the worker to affirm the principle of social justice; emotional, moral and aesthetic attitude to work.

A developed labor consciousness contributes to the formation of industriousness in a person, his moral traits, the ability to correlate their needs and the forms of their satisfaction with the volume and quality of personal labor.

The child must always face some labor task, which he is able to solve.

This task can be both short-term and long-term.

For example: you can instruct the child to keep clean in a certain room for a long time, and how he will do it - leave it to him to decide and be responsible for the decision.

By doing this, you will set an organizational task for him. Hard work is the result of labor education, training and vocational guidance and acts as a personal quality, which is characterized by a strong need-motivational sphere, a deep understanding of the great educational power of the labor of knowledge and conviction, the ability and desire to conscientiously perform any necessary work and show strong-willed efforts in overcoming those obstacles, that are encountered in the course of work.

According to Kharlamov.I.F. diligence includes the following structural moral components:

- a) the need for creative labor activity and its healthy social and personal motives;
- b) understanding of the benefits of labor for oneself and conviction in its moral charity;
- c) availability of labor skills and skills and their continuous improvement;
- d) a sufficiently strong will of the individual.

Socially useful labor forms moral traits.

Labor education is one of the main ways of personality formation. A.S. Makarenko expressed this idea in a clear and precise form.

“Proper education cannot be imagined as education without labor. In educational work, labor should be one of the most basic elements”.

Labor education in the family is the process of involving children in various pedagogically organized types of socially useful labor in order to transfer them a minimum of production experience, labor skills and abilities, the development of their creative practical thinking, hard work and consciousness of a working person.

Makarenko believed that industriousness and the ability to work are not given to a child by nature, and are brought up in it.

He said: "The idea of a carefree childhood is alien to our society and can bring great harm to the future.

Only a worker can be a citizen, this is his honor, his joy and human dignity".

Parents should understand that every work must be creative, to teach creative work is a special task of education in the family.

Parents need to educate in their labor effort not only the work preparation of children, but also the correct attitude of the child towards other people.

Parents need to be aware, that in the process of labor education the main benefit of labor is reflected in the mental, spiritual development of the child.

In labor education in the family, a certain task must be set before the child, which he can solve by using this or that labor means.

The child must be given some freedom in the choice of means and he must bear some responsibility for the performance of the work and for its quality.

The child must take part in the labor affairs of the family, not considering it as coercion, but must understand this as a conscious necessity.

Labor education is the process of involving children in a variety of pedagogically organized types of socially useful labor in order to transfer them a minimum of production experience, labor skills and abilities, development of their creative practical thinking, industriousness.

All material and spiritual goods are created by human labor; in the process of labor, the person himself is improved, his personality is formed.

Therefore, the goal of school labor education is aimed at educating the psychological and practical readiness of schoolchildren for work.

Readiness for work is achieved by a system of educational affairs, in each of which the following tasks are solved:

- 1) awareness of the goals and objectives of labor;
- 2) education of motives for labor activity;
- 3) the formation of labor skills and abilities

The labor education of students in general education schools in general sets itself a number of tasks,

caused, first of all, by the preparation of a comprehensively developed, creative personality with a pronounced individuality, with important features such as:

- responsibility;
- industriousness;
- working capacity;
- communication skills;
- tolerance
- stress resistance;
- a person who easily adapts to the environment, able to rationally organize and use its potential.

Changes in the economic, environmental and social situation in the country, the introduction of various forms of ownership, the adoption of many important laws,

radically changes the meaning and direction of the labor education of schoolchildren, and brings to life new approaches and forms.

As a result of work on the research topic, the issues of labor education in the family and school were studied.

Literature on the problem analyzed research.

The concept of labor education is revealed.

The value of labor education in the process of personality formation is determined. The goals and objectives of labor education at school and in the family are disclosed.

The solution of many issues of labor education of the younger generation essentially depends on a correct understanding of the functions, goals and psychological content of child labour.

The work of a student has its own specifics.

First of all, the work of students differs from the work of adults in that for the sake of which it is organized.

Child labor is organized primarily for educational purposes.

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Labor education covers those aspects of the educational process where labor actions are formed,

relations of production are formed, tools and methods of their use are studied.

Labor in the process of education also acts as a leading factor in the development of personality, and a way of creative exploration of the world, gaining experience of feasible labor activity in various fields of labor,

and as an integral component of general education,

largely centering general education educational material, as an equally integral part of physical and aesthetic education.

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