

Family - as a Strong Union in the Formation and Manifestation of the Individual

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ABSTRACT

In this article Family is studied as a strong union in the formation and manifestation of the individual.

KEYWORDS: *Family relationships, environment, problem, personality, social representations of the family, ethnicity, couple, conflict, disaster, education.*

Introduction. An analysis of scientific literature on the problem under study showed that problems associated with family life exist and remain relevant in all periods, attracting the attention of various researchers. Today this concept is interpreted differently. There are many studies logically devoted to the study of this phenomenon of family, marriage, the development of family relationships from different points of view [3], and, considering them, the essence of the concept that interests us (family life) is revealed; we consider it appropriate to reveal it by applying it to the dissertation work.

According to many researchers, the modern family, as a micro-society of the entire society, manifests all its needs and interests, and also reflects all its changes. On the other hand, family life is dynamic, since it has characteristics associated with the entire stage of development of society, among which the leading ones are socio-psychological characteristics.

According to E.G. Eidemiller, V. Yustitsky, the family is a small social group, like any element of society, it is distinguished by the nature of cohesion. An important social necessity of the family is that its disappearance can lead to the disappearance of all humanity [4].

Analysis of literature on the topic. Today, the problems of family and human relationships are ancient and relevant. Ancient scholars, philosophers, scholars and writers, as well as modern researchers, paid attention to this area of life. It has been studied in a broad sense from the point of view of the process of personality formation in the family. G.B. Shumarov, V.M. Karimova, I.Yu. Yagubov, E.G. Goziev, B.R., who conducted many studies in this direction of mature psychologists of our republic on the psychology of family and interpersonal relationships, social and generational factors in human growth. Kadyrov, O.M. Musurmonova, R.S. Samarov, B.M. Umarov, O'B. Shamsiev, N.A. Soginov, F.A. Akramova, N.N. Salaeva, N.H. Lutfullaeva, O.A. H.R. Abdusattorova, It has been studied and is being studied in the studies of Khaidarova and others.

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According to G. B. Shoumarov, I. O. Khaidarov, N. A. Soginov and others, the family is based on marriage or consanguinity, family members are connected by marriage, common residence, common interests, feelings, aspirations, a system of connections, cooperation and relationships and it satisfies the needs of the individual and society. The concept of marriage, as a rule, is explained as a separate relationship between a man and a woman for the purpose of common benefit, the birth and upbringing of future children, procreation, running a common household, and living together. etc. [5].

Research conducted by V.M. Karimova shows that the family is a more complex and multifaceted system of relationships than marriage, since in most cases it includes not only partners, that is, husband and wife, but also their children, as well as brings other relatives together as well. In addition, the family, according to the authors, is very close to the general model of the entire society in which it functions. Through the family, generations of people are exchanged, a person is born in it, and the family continues through it. Marriage and family relationships, as an important sphere of a person's life, determine the quality of his life, constitute his life sphere, and become a space for the manifestation of his identity as a person. At the same time, the features of the emergence and functioning of the family institution depend on the features of modern life.

The doctoral dissertation of Professor V.M. Karimova is devoted to the family and all the socio-psychological concepts surrounding it, that is, sexual socialization, gender differences, the qualities of femininity and masculinity, as well as the formation of ideas about child-parent interactions. The analysis of socio-psychological characteristics has been supplemented by science with the introduction of the concepts of family social imagination (FSI) into Uzbek psychology.

In particular, V.M. Karimova shows several stages in the formation of ideas about the family and its values:

1. General social sphere of formation of family ideas.
2. Ethical and normative aspect of family imagination.
3. Legal sphere of family roles.
4. Economic aspects of family roles.
5. The reproductive aspect of family roles.

Family social imagination is a complex psychological system of a complex nature, including family relationships and all the knowledge and ideas formed about them.

Within the framework of special psychology and family psychology, research by G.B. Showmarov and his followers have practical significance due to their originality.

Research by G.B. Shoumarov shows a number of features of the problems of young families. Including:

- the significance of the period of formation of sexual-role relationships of a young couple for the specific determination of the functions of a young family;
- the socio-psychological characteristics of a young family are observed and formed more widely and individually;
- the importance of the educational role and function of the family in the formation of the child's personality;
- the role and importance of parents in shaping the child's personality;
- Some features of the parental family (one child, uneducated parents, poor communication, unhappiness, etc.)

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the focus is on economic poverty and housing shortages.

Results and discussion. Thus, today the family is acquiring independent significance as an important institution for organizing personal and family well-being. Instead of traditional roles, a fluid, harmonious collaboration emerged based on common goals, needs, views and feelings about relationships and activities. Such activity is becoming not only an ideal, but also a reality for an increasing number of families and an important characteristic of a new type of family [7].

O. G. Prokhorova emphasizes that today the family is a unique social institution, an intermediary between a person and society. Through it, basic values are passed on from generation to generation; it is in the family environment that the powerful force of influence on the process of social development, production and the emergence of relations in society is concentrated.

According to L.B. Schneider, the family can be considered as a social institution only when it is characterized by three main forms of family relationships: marriage, paternity and kinship ties. If at least one of these indicators is missing, then it is appropriate to use the concept of a family group. In addition, according to the scientist, the family arises as a spiritual and moral association consisting of partners and relatives who are connected not only by a common place of residence and economic dependence, but also by emotional experiences and special relationships [8].

M. Worden, A. Varga consider the family as a single psychological, biological system of the body with separate but interconnected subsystems, including:

Polygamy, that is, the partner behavior of spouses, manifests itself as a model of mutual sexual relations, which is very important for the formation of a couple;

Parenting, i.e., a model for mastering the roles of the future father and mother, associated with the tasks of caring for and raising children;

Each of the subsystems is considered very important in the formation and emergence of partners and serves as a learning model. Parents – negative relationships in the children's system (poor relationships with one or both parents, lack of parental support for children, conviction of their own inferiority) towards other people, their own parents and relatives, in the future this becomes the main reason for aggression towards the child by the spouse.

Yu. A. Kulakova proposes to understand a small social group based on the organization and management of joint life and household, consisting of emotionally significant relationships between its members, each of whom has the power to promote the personal development of each of them [9].

According to S. A. Vekilova, V. Kalliakmanis, a family is an open, self-organizing system, an integral organization that constantly interacts with the outside world and has a set of interconnected elements. Considering the family, the authors highlight its size, laws of functioning and stages of the life cycle. Family life is subject to the following laws:

homeostasis, according to which each system strives to maintain its position, strives for stability of its main indicators;

development, according to which any family strives to go through a full life cycle, at each stage of which special tasks are solved aimed at maintaining the life of the system.

Each person is a free creator of his life and social environment. In this regard, the concept of family manifests itself in the process of family life, which creates long-term and strong connections between a person and his environment against the backdrop of various life difficulties. Taking into account the three criteria identified by the authors (solidity, care, closeness), family life necessarily manifests itself in being in a long-term patronage relationship with a common living space, but not in spending a certain amount of time together as such.

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That is, in contrast to the traditional study of family, the author emphasizes that joint family life is a process, active participation of partners in each other's lives, mutual attention and family relationships develop, special attention is paid to the specific area where family life is carried out. Done, he gives.

Summary. Thus, based on the above, an analysis of the scientific literature on the problem under study shows the high relevance of studying issues related to family life, in which relationships in a couple, the process of family relationships, and socio-psychological adaptation are one of the main problems. modern social psychology. At the same time, certain aspects of family life were studied by scientists from different positions, which made it possible to reveal the essence of this phenomenon and formulate appropriate definitions.

For example, today family life, moving in its content, along with the development of society, is undergoing serious changes directly related to these changes. Family life acts as an important sphere of a person's life, determines the quality of his life as a whole, and acts as a force that activates his development as an individual. For the purposes of this study, family life is defined as individual relationships between family members (spouses, children, relatives), characterized by a common place of residence, marriage, interests, feelings, general well-being and wealth. involves understanding a complex, multifaceted system of relationships and connections.

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