



Purpose and Socio-Psychological Problems of Family in Uzbekistan

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Abstract

This article describes the purpose of the family and its socio-psychological problems. The problems of the influence of the family on the formation and socialization of the individual are analyzed. In order to effectively solve the problems of families, relevant recommendations are proposed.

Keywords: family, mission, socio-psychological problems, factors of family destabilization, psychological assistance to the family.

The famous psychologist and psychotherapist Virginia Satir says this about the family: «The family is a microcosm of the whole world. To understand him, it is enough to know the family. Manifestations of power, intimacy, independence, trust, communication skills that exist in it are the key to unraveling many phenomena of life. If we want to change the world, we need to change the family». The family is designed to create an atmosphere of love and closeness for each member, thereby protecting them from anxiety and stress. The person makes the family responsible for gaining self-confidence, feeling loved and appreciated. [5].

The problem of the family is an urgent problem for all countries and at all times, regardless of ethnic culture, socio-economic development and historical period.

This statement is due to the following:

- family (parents) serve as the most important source of inheritance of a certain genetic program, which largely determines the psychophysical development, formation and realization of the personality;
- the family is the most important factor in the socialization of the individual, the source of the moral and spiritual development of a person;
- the features of the family institution are subject to the impact of the socio-economic development of society, urbanization, the educational and cultural level of its members, ideology, religion and the historical stage of development;
- the results of family research in one ethnic culture cannot be applied in another ethnic culture, etc.

Instead, there are a number of socio-psychological problems of the family. They consist of the following: a significant decrease in the level of fulfillment of the main function of a «provider-provider» in men contributes to a decrease in their status in the family. A factor reinforcing this phenomenon is the relative economic emancipation of women and individual videos, where men are often presented as the object of pronounced criticism from their wives. It should be remembered that a decrease in the status of men in the family can lead to such consequences as an increase in problem families, divorces, single-parent families, deviant and delinquent behavior among young people, including crimes among minors, suicide in men and children, problems in



shaping the personality of a man in boys and corresponding respect for boys in girls. In addition, if they created a family with the help of matchmakers, then this marriage, if the criteria for the husband and wife do not match on this issue, is doomed.

In our opinion, it is necessary to study in a timely manner, identify socio-psychological causes and factors, and develop measures to prevent undesirable consequences.

1. Among young people, there is a weakening of the value of the institution of the family, a decrease in responsibility for the stability of marriage. On the one hand, this can be regarded as the freedom of the individual, freedom of choice, rights and actions in relation to both men and women. On the other hand, the consequences of such «freedom» can be a sharp increase in divorces, an increase in single-parent families, parental, mainly paternal deprivation, which negatively affects the formation of the personality of children in general and semenin in particular. Often, children from single-parent families in matters of marriage and family relations repeat the fate of their parents. [7].
2. Despite the great explanatory work, education of the population, the problem of related marriages remains relevant. Apparently, it is necessary to include legal aspects of influence in the prevention of marriages among relatives.
3. In recent years, in assessing the future spouse (s), a happy family life, parental family, in raising children and shaping their personality.

Parents in the upbringing of children are more focused on material support than on the spiritual enrichment of the individual. Obligatorily evaluating the significance of the spiritual and material, one should prevent the devaluation of spiritual values in the ideas of the individual [8].

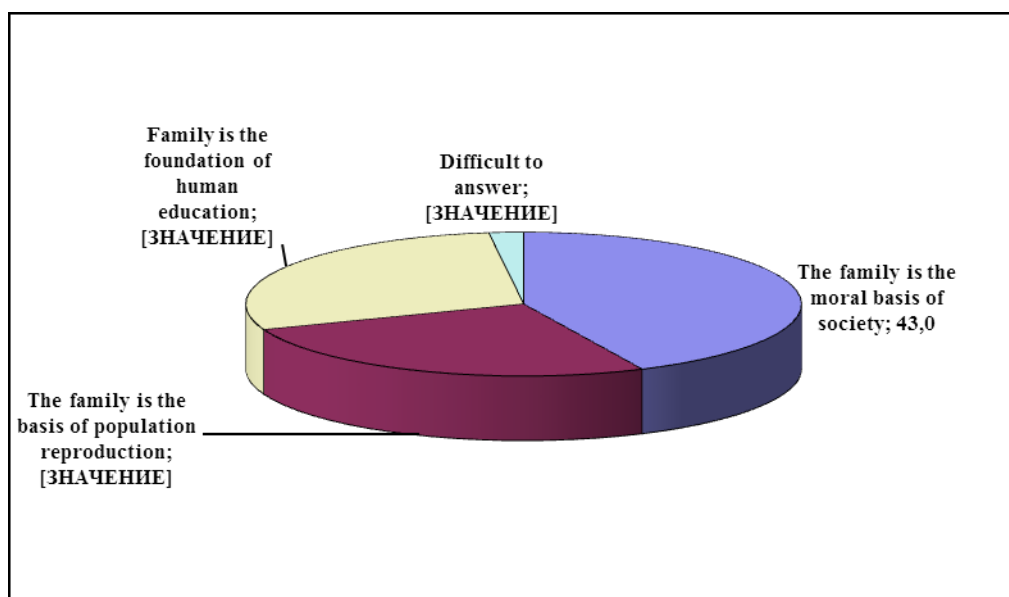
A study was conducted, answering the question: «What do you think, what is the purpose of the family in society?», Most of the young Uzbeks emphasized the dominant role of the family in the field of morality (43.0%) and education (28.8%). The moral basis of society almost doubles the fundamental foundations of human education. This can be seen in all age categories of young people in approximately the same way. [9].

The opinions of young respondents about the family as the basis for the reproduction of the population amount to 26.2% and indicate that young people also pay attention and attach importance to the issue of procreation

This study is aimed at identifying the main factors in creating a family and raising children.

Almost every fifth respondent (17.3%) emphasizes the important role of the cultural factor in creating a family. A fairly significant group of young respondents of all ages indicate the level of upbringing (23.9%) and education (12.1%) of future spouses.

According to 55.3% of Uzbeks, the state of health of future spouses plays an important role in the strength and well-being of the family. These data are direct evidence of the role of the family in maintaining health, in creating conditions for a healthy lifestyle.



Picture. 1. Distribution of answers to the question:

«What do you think is the purpose of the family in society », %

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As follows from the results of the survey, the youngest respondents (aged 16–24 years) give priority to love in the sphere of family relations, while older respondents (21–29 years old) also share this value, but to a lesser extent. On the other hand, older respondents have the highest values of indicators of health, material wealth and parental authority. Based on the results of the survey analysis, it can be concluded that the older the respondent, the more often he is an adherent of a pragmatic, rational approach to family and marriage issues.

According to the results of the survey, there is a direct relationship between the level of education of the respondent and his statement that the basis of the family is moral and spiritual closeness.

The degree of significance of certain foundations of creating a family is quite strongly differentiated depending on the age of the respondent, and the answers follow an almost linear dependence.

The results of a survey of young people regarding the reasons for marriage were distributed in the following sequence: 73.5% of respondents believe that people get married and get married out of a desire to create a family and have children, in second place are the opinion that people marry for procreation (53.3 % of respondents). Thus, there is a steady trend of marriage for the creation of a family, the birth and upbringing of children. The answers of respondents related to the problem of loneliness deserve special attention, 32.6% of respondents believe that people get married in order not to be lonely.

In order to effectively solve the problems of families, it is proposed:

1. To form among young people a positive idea of the family, family traditions.



2. In cases where problems are identified (which is inevitable), to form a sense of responsibility for the preservation of the family and family values.
3. In order to prevent divorce, practice providing psychological and practical assistance to families.
4. Organize ongoing psychological counseling in the prevention of stressful situations and the prevention of adverse situations in the family.

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