



SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FAMILY

Abira Amanovna Khuseynova

Professor of the Bukhara State University, Senator

Annotation: *The article analyzes the socio-psychological aspects of the family. Particular attention is paid to the most important and specific functions of the family.*

Key words: *Family, value, psychological aspect, relevance, marriage.*

The problem of stabilization of marital relations and the family as a whole, as never before, is of particular relevance and significance due to the general instability in society around the world. Only by relying on a psychologically prosperous and stable family can such serious problems as the upbringing of the future generation, the transfer of cultural and spiritual heritage to them, the fight against crime, alcoholism and drug addiction, and mental illness be solved. In this regard, one of the main tasks of the Strategy for Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan is “strengthening the institution of the family and family and marriage relations, increasing the prestige of the family, promoting the values of marriage and family, achieving gender equality in family relations, ensuring social and cultural continuity of generations and being a factor stability and sustainable development of civil society.

Considering the family from the point of view of a systematic approach makes it possible to analyze the processes taking place in it and with it, taking into account at the same time its features both as a small group and as a social institution. This is precisely the advantage of systems analysis in relation to such a phenomenon as "family".

Philosophers of antiquity, the Middle Ages, and partly even modern times derive social relations from family relations, focusing on the relationship of the family to the state, and not on characterizing it as a special social institution. The family is a more complex system of relations than marriage, since, as a rule, it unites not only spouses, but also their children, as well as other relatives or just those close to spouses and the people they need. Recently, attention to the problems of family and marriage has increased significantly among domestic specialists from various fields of scientific knowledge –, sociologists, demographers, psychologists, doctors, teachers, economists, lawyers and many others. And this is not accidental, since the social, demographic and economic processes taking place in society have had a decisive influence on marriage and family relations.

Psychological and socio-psychological research is aimed at studying various aspects of family life: the compatibility of spouses, marital conflicts, issues of marital satisfaction and much more. In Kazakhstani psychological science, there are also few works devoted to various aspects of family interaction, education in the family.

The family as a small group performs specific functions that are directly related to the functions of the family as a social institution, being their "mechanism". At the same time, the functions of the family are understood as a way of manifesting the activity, life of the family and its members. Thus, the most important and specific functions of the family as a small group are:

- 1) the function of forming a family community, i.e. “the formation of an aggregate”, group, collective subject of activity and the achievement of the necessary organization and unity of



- actions of individuals included in the group and solving its tasks. Sub-functions are: the formation of family values, norms, goals; achievement of cohesion as “value-oriented unity.
- 2) the function of organizing and implementing joint activities, which consists in the development of precisely joint actions, control, organization and coordination of these actions. And this is possible not only with the exchange of information (opinions, ideas, interests) between family members, which contributes to an adequate understanding of each other, but also with their separation and acceptance by each of the participants in family interaction.

The analysis of theoretical concepts and approaches in the study of the family showed the effectiveness of considering the problem of stabilization of marital relations from the point of view of activity and system approaches.

This made it possible to propose a conceptual scheme for analyzing the family as a system considered as an aggregate subject of joint life activity, and to identify the main factors influencing the process of stabilizing marital relations through the mechanism of coordinating family values, attitudes, ideas of spouses, which underlies the formation of a common fund of semantic formations.

Family psychology in the analysis of marriage and family includes the study of factors affecting the quality of relationships, the development cycle of marriage, the role structure of the family, the distribution of power, attitudes of family members, various concepts of education, marital conflicts, and so on. At present, the family is defined as a historically established specific system of relationships between spouses, between parents and children, as a small social group whose members are connected by marriage or kinship, common life and mutual moral responsibility, and the social necessity of which is due to the need of society for physical and spiritual reproduction of the population.

Family structure is the composition of the family and the number of its members, as well as the totality of their relationships. An analysis of the family structure makes it possible to answer the question of how the functions are implemented - who in the family is in charge and who is the executor, how rights and obligations are distributed among family members.

The psychological structure of the family has a multilevel, multifunctional organization. These are invisible functional psychological connections that reflect the nature of marital interaction. Each married couple has its own dynamics of its own psychological structure of relations with its own internal determinants.

According to Article 63 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, “The family is the basic unit of society and has the right to be protected by society and the state.

Marriage is based on free consent and equality of the parties. Marriage requires that the future spouses have the ability to freely express their consent.

Forced marriage is prohibited. A marriage concluded according to a religious rite has no legal significance.

Family development in Uzbekistan is considered at the global level within the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. In our republic, the traditional way of life in the family has largely been preserved. It still has:

- the role of the older generation with clear subordination is great, including the moral right to approve (choose) spouses for their children, to give them and their spouses instructions on how to act;
- marriages are concluded not just between spouses, but actually represent a deal between the families of spouses, which entails specific property obligations;



- family property is not limited only to the property of spouses due to the coexistence of different generations, and at the household level, the understanding of the property of parents and the property of children is blurred;
- large families are common, which is why the female gender takes care of a large household, does not have independent sources of income;
- the material support of the family lies with the husband and his older male relatives, as a result of which the male dominance in the family is practically not disputed;
- wide public participation in family life (for example, mahalla), etc.

In Uzbekistan, the issues of all-round support for the family, which is the main unit of society, strengthening its practical significance in educating a harmoniously developed generation, are in the center of constant attention of the state. In this work, along with state bodies, civil society institutions are actively involved.

Mahalla, as a unique institution of civil society, has been the closest structure to the people since ancient times. Over the past years, it has become the center of timely and targeted solutions to the pressing issues of the population. Today, the self-government bodies operating in the country occupy a special place in establishing feedback between the state and society, further improving the socio-spiritual atmosphere in families, educating the younger generation, ensuring employment of citizens, etc.

Literature:

1. Хусейнова, А. А., &Сентилрубан, О. В. (2020). ОЦЕНИВАНИЕ УЧЕБНЫХ ДОСТИЖЕНИЙ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ ВЗГЛЯД. *Современные проблемы науки и образования*, (4), 58-58.
2. Хусейнова, А. А. (2021). Независимый контроль как элемент стимулирования учебной деятельности в рамках компетентностного подхода в образовании. *Проблемы современного образования*, (2), 249-256.
3. Хусейнова, А. А. (2021). ВЛИЯНИЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ НЕЗАВИСИМОГО ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ НА УЧЕБНУЮ МОТИВАЦИЮ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ. *Молодой исследователь Дона*, (4 (31)), 147-150.
4. Хусейнова, А. А. (2020). ВАЖНОСТЬ НЕЗАВИСИМОГО ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ В РАЗВИТИИ УЧЕБНОЙ МОТИВАЦИИ. In *РАЗВИТИЕ ИННОВАЦИЙ И ИННОВАЦИОННОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ НАУКИ И ОБЩЕСТВА* (pp. 211-214).
5. Kovalev SV *Psychology of modern family*. - М.: Enlightenment, 1988.
6. Levitsky V. M. *Psychology of family relations*. - К.: Phoenix, 1991.