

SOCIAL- PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EMOTIONAL RELATIONS IN CHILD EDUCATION IN THE FAMILY

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Abstract:

This article talks about the socio-psychological characteristics of emotional relationships in the upbringing of children in the family. Relying on scientific data, the author studied and analyzed the specific aspects of emotional relations in the upbringing of children in the family based on the socio-psychological features of the existing literature.

Keywords: Family, child upbringing, emotional relations, social-psychological characteristics.

Introduction

It is very difficult to achieve harmony and harmony in family relationships. The most important period in the family life of partners is rightfully considered the initial period, when young people for the first-time face not love problems, but family and everyday problems. The stage of smoothing characters, harmonizing life views, establishing a family structure is a very difficult and important stage in a relationship, which can cause both ups and downs in the mood of the newlyweds. This period is full of the most uncertain experiences. This stage of family life is remembered by young people for a lifetime, and later it is reflected in the fate of family and spouses. In fact, in a relationship, each spouse not only discovers the world of his life partner, but also discovers new things in himself.

Main Part

The basis of a healthy family relationship should be a feeling of love, i.e. the highest level of emotional positive attitude of a person towards a person. Phenomenal selectivity in choosing a partner in a relationship built on love is also known.

The psychology of marital relationships is much richer, more varied and more complex than people imagine before entering into a marital relationship in the real life of the subjects.

The problem of relationships between married subjects is topical and one of the main topics of family psychotherapeutic practice. In particular, this applies to recently created young families where spouses are learning to live together. This stage of family life is a kind of grinding and an indicator of how their life together will develop in the future. Grinding period is characterized by a lot of problems interpersonal relationships partners.

Basically, protracted disputes, complaints and quarrels arise primarily from joint household chores. At this stage, you should learn how to build a life together and be understanding and patient with other people's habits. Many problems are associated with the ability to find a common language in the process of building a common life. After all, before, even before marriage, partners spent everything together and enjoyed it. They forgave each other's small faults, such as impracticality, some forgetfulness, carelessness, etc. Previously, these qualities were perceived as somewhat funny, harmless and pleasant character traits. Now it causes irritation and begins to be compared with insecurity.

Difficulties in mutual understanding and interpersonal relationships between spouses are often inextricably linked to differences in temperament. Often, problems in interpersonal relationships are caused by the influence of biological rhythms of spouses. Also, the intimate life of a young family and its spiritual comfort depends on the changes in the biological rhythms of partners.

Emotional relationships in the family represent the most important integration mechanism, as a result of which the participants of family relationships feel like a single whole and feel warmth and support from each other. Relationships based on love and mutual empathy help reduce frustration.

As a rule, emotional relationships in the family go through five consecutive stages:

The first stage is characterized by a deep and passionate feeling of love for the person, when the spouse draws all attention to himself and paints the perception of the reality of the partner in rainbow colors.

In the second stage, a slight cooling occurs, which is manifested in the fact that the image of the spouse appears less in the mind in his absence, but when meeting with him, there is a strong increase in positive emotions, gentleness and feelings arise. love will appear. The third stage is characterized by a continuous cooling in emotional relationships. When the spouse is absent, the partner experiences some psychological discomfort, but when he meets him, the feelings of tenderness and love no longer burn. For tenderness and a flash of love, some kind of incentive is now needed - the partner must do something pleasant to prove his love. Addiction occurs at this stage. If mutual understanding is not found at this stage and the intensity of interpersonal communication does not decrease, it goes to the fourth stage, which is characterized by unconscious irritation caused by the presence of the spouse.

At the fourth stage, habits or character traits, appearance are not perceived as small flaws, but as causes of conflicts. At the fifth stage, the person has a completely negative attitude. It is characterized by the fact that spouses have already forgotten all pleasant deeds and words, and all bad things come to the fore. Partners have a misunderstanding about why they live together. This period is the most difficult period in interpersonal relationships.

Results and Discussions

As a rule, the nature of family relations, the union of its members or the breakdown of the family depends on the personal qualities of the partners, their recognized moral principles, ideological beliefs and life relationships. If the ideological beliefs or worldviews of the spouses do not match, the family breaks down. The difference in ideologies determines the dissimilarity of needs, goals, objectives, ideals, dreams, and therefore leads to differences in behavior and behavior, the result of which, of course, is the spiritual incompatibility of the spouses and even hostility. . Real rapprochement between a man and a woman with different worldviews is possible only if both partners or one of them abandons their original positions.

Moral qualities of spouses are important for family relationships, for example, tolerance, understanding, attentiveness, kindness, courtesy, compassion, etc. On the contrary, qualities such as unreasonable anger, excessive touchiness, capriciousness, arrogance and selfishness make people incapable of long-term relationships and unsuitable for family life.

Also, the persons entering into marriage should have the same view, the position of man and woman in marriage, equality between the sexes, mutual respect, justice, and moral standards and values should be the same. responsibility and duty to family and society. Because any conflict with each other in this regard will only help to destroy the foundation of the relationship.

The ability to make decisions and implement them is a very important leadership quality of personality. If a person does not have this feature, the worldview, life goals and relationships will be purely declarative and rather shaky, and the personality of the subject will remain insecure and infantile. The behavior of such a person is characterized by impulsiveness and unpredictability, as a result of which long-term cooperation with him becomes impossible.

It is also important for a person to master the legal norms and moral guidelines that regulate relationships in family life, the roles of husband and wife, father and mother. The result of mastering such norms, together with the will and feeling of love, will be the formation of a sense of duty that encourages partners, their parents and other participants in family relationships to perform their duties correctly and strictly.

When talking about how to improve family relations, strengthen its internal ties and improve relations between partners, the intimate relationship of spouses cannot be ignored. The main thing in a physical relationship between spouses is that intimacy should satisfy both spouses.

Also, it is very important to ensure the harmony of the participants of family relations, their ability to improve their economic activity. Partners should not be afraid and avoid everyday life. Joint housework only brings couples together, if you do not avoid it.

Love, family, relationships between individuals in the family are the main factors that concern everyone, because the level of success and life satisfaction largely depends on it.

Conclusion

In order to create a psychological environment in families, it is necessary to properly organize the psychological environment between parents and children. For this, first of all, it is necessary for parents to improve their relationship in the family. To be able to understand their child properly, it is necessary to identify the psychological processes of their teenage children and have a close relationship with them. Parents should always monitor their child's free time and talk to them about their inner experiences.

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