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APPEARANCE OF ETHNOPSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER AND CHILD IN THE UZBEK FAMILY

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the expression of ethnic identity in the relationship between mother and child, the differences in approaches that reflect the priority strategy of mothers belonging to two ethnic groups in their relationship with their children. Also, in the article, the research methods, comparative approaches, and empirical data are presented.

KEYWORDS

Mother, child, attitude, approach, value, cooperation, emotional closeness, symbiosis, infantilization, authoritarianism, cooperation, ethnopsychology feature.

INTRODUCTION

Due to the deepening of the processes of global integration and information in the world, the perception of the family institution is changing in people's social life. In particular, in the system of interpersonal relations, which is the socio-psychological basis of family life, a sharp change in traditionality, a weakening of psychological balance,

especially in parent-child relations, "alienation syndrome" is manifested. According to the data published by WHO (World Health Organization) at the end of 2022, 1 billion children between the ages of 2 and 17 in the world become victims of some form of neglect in one year, 300 million of them are parents or they the cruel treatment and pressure of substitute persons

makes the problem of establishing a healthy relationship between adults and children even more urgent and shows the need for scientific and practical research.

Literature review (Literature review). Among all institutions of socialization, the family is distinguished by its special status. Although its socializing function is especially strong in the early stages of life, it actually accompanies a person throughout his life. The socialization process in the family is a factor that determines the successful adaptation of the child to different social groups [6], its socialization function is particularly evident in certain age periods [4], and at the same time, this function of the family is declining in the life of modern youth. [5].

So, as the family appears as a transmitter of ethno-cultural characteristics, it is reasonable to expect that ethno-psychological identity is manifested in every aspect of its life. In particular, it is natural that ethnopsychological characteristics are clearly expressed in parent-child relationships. Because on the one hand, the relationship between parents and children is a significant part of family life, and on the other hand, the family always appears as the main space that conservatively preserves the elements of the national way of life. Therefore, it is not difficult to predict the expression of ethnic identity in parent-child relations. This process is especially evident in the relationship with the mother

Research Methodology (Research methodology). Based on the tasks set out in the study, A between Uzbek and Russian mothers. Y.Varga V.V.Stolin's "parental attitude survey" was conducted and the results were comparative analyzed and processed through computational methods according to the method t-criterion[3].

Here, first of all, it should be emphasized that for the comparative study, the Uzbek nation, which is the titular ethnos, was selected as the self-identified test subjects and mothers from the ranks of the Russian nation, in the ethnic composition of our country, its national-cultural It is explained by the fact that the largest number of ethnic groups, which differ according to their characteristics, are Russians. In particular, according to the latest data of the State Statistics Committee (as of January 1, 2021), after Tajiks, Kazakhs, and Karakalpaks, Russians are the largest ethnic group in terms of numbers. The main goal of the research is to study the characteristics of mother-child relations in Uzbek families, including the role of national-cultural factors in this. , according to customs and traditions, in other words, representatives of the Russian nation were chosen as an ethnic group that differs from the Uzbeks more than the Tajiks, Kazakhs and Karakalpaks with their signs that reflect the unique aspects of the ethnic group.

Analysis and Results (Analysis and results). One of the tasks set in the study, that is, when studying the aspects of Mother-Child relations related to ethnicity, it is Uzbek and Russian testers that we should not overlook an important aspect here. The fact is that the study was conducted between mothers and children living in our country. Since the psychological characteristics of each person are a reality formed under the influence of many factors, it can be expected that, naturally, representatives of nationalities who have long been living separately from their homeland, who have become neighbors to other ethnic groups, differ to some extent in their large Ethnos. In other words, both life observations and logical reasoning confirm that certain differences can arise between them after the fact that representatives of one nationality live in two fundamentally different historical and cultural spaces. Therefore, when it comes to a comparative study of the relationship of

Uzbek and Russian mothers with a child, first of all, we will also be right to note that these results should be extrapolated precisely in the mica of our country.

At the same time, of course, a search was organized in our study to verify the importance of the specific ethnopsychological factor, taking into account the fact that the ethnic group, which, despite living in two different environments, maintains unity with a large Ethnos in terms of common language, customs, traditions and rituals (including traditional religious rituals), maintains its indigenous ethnopsychological characteristics even in a

Examination of the level of statistical significance of the difference in approaches that reflect the priority strategy of respondent mothers of two ethnic groups in relation to the child has shown that there are also differences in addition to a number of general aspects.

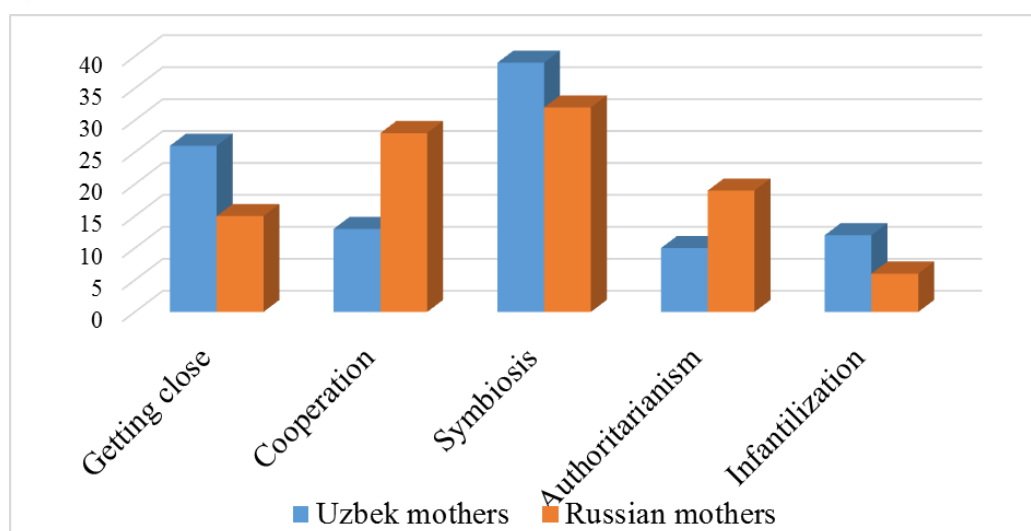


Figure 1. Indicators of priority approaches of Uzbek and Russian mothers to their children (in %)

An aspect that initially attracted our attention in the comparative study of the methods of cooperative Uzbek and Russian mothers who are more willing in a relationship with a child is the fact that for Uzbek mothers the indicators of emotional closeness of the child, symbiosis and infantization are higher. Of course, there are many proverbs, life examples in Uzbek national history about the fact that mothers sacrifice their lives for the child, are ready for anything for the child. However, in our modern life, an increasing number of negative phenomena (child trafficking, physical torture of a child at the level of serious injury, his suicide, etc.) when it comes to explaining, We think that it is precisely because of the loss of its creative power against the background of a symbiotic and

infantile relationship of the intimate acquisition strategy. In other words, the result may also not be positive if the intimate taking attitude is reconciled with the child being fully attached to himself (symbiosis) or understanding him as helpless, unable to handle anything.

It was noted that Russian mothers, on the other hand, give a higher place in the relationship with the child than Uzbek mothers in the styles of cooperation and authoritarianism. This situation will most likely be due to the fact that in a relatively small Russian family, a mother is more willing to personally devote more time to one or two children, offer him cooperation, cooperation based only on her own conditions.

Table 1.

Indicators of discrepancies in the views of Uzbek and Russian mothers regarding the leading approach in the attitude towards the child

Comparative analysis scales	Test groups		Student's t-test
	Uzbek mothers	Russian mothers	
	M ₁	M ₂	
Getting close	22,4	20,6	1,05
Cooperation	4,3	7,8	2,72**
Symbiosis	5,6	3,2	2,64**
Authoritarianism	3,1	3,4	0,73

Infantilization	5,1	3,7	2,04*
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Note: *- $p \leq 0.05$, ** - $p \leq 0.01$.

Based on the results of the two-member statistical processing, it was found that the indicators of mothers of two ethnic groups in terms of discretion to the methods of attitude towards the child do not differ significantly on the scale of close acquisition ($t=1.05$; $p \geq 0.05$). At the same time, a significant statistical discrepancy has been identified on the cooperation ($t=2.72$; $p \leq 0.01$), symbiosis ($t=2.64$; $p \leq 0.01$), and infantilization ($t=2.04$; $p \leq 0.05$) scales. In particular, it was observed that more Russian mothers, symbiotic and infantilized attitudes towards cooperation and authoritarianism are at the discretion of Uzbek mothers. From this, it is understood that Uzbek mothers seek to protect the child from everything, to keep him as dependent on himself as possible, and to beware of various grievances, Russian mothers move to ensure a partnership based on a certain severity.

It is possible that here, following the dominance of values of a free approach in Europeanized family relations, mothers may choose a collaborative strategy in which they themselves turn out to be the initiators as a way to ensure that children do not get out of the overreaching majors.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the following conclusions can be drawn on the results of a comparative study of the views of mothers

of two ethnic groups on the approach and tactics that should prevail in a relationship with a child:

1. To consider the role of a national-cultural factor in the life of a family, the level of objective discrepancy is relatively high, that is, according to language, way of living, religious imagination, Customs and traditions, in other words, it is precisely with the signs that reflect the unique aspects of Ethnos that it is advisable to choose representatives of an ethnic group that are
2. The differences between Uzbek and Russian mothers in the approaches that are manifested in the attitude towards the child are mainly concentrated in the field of opportunities for organizing activities in cooperation with the child.

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