



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajsshr>

Copyright: Original
content from this work
may be used under the
terms of the creative
commons attributes
4.0 licence.

THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS ON THE FORMATION OF INDEPENDENCE CHARACTERISTICS IN A PERSON

Submission Date: May 04, 2024, Accepted Date: May 09, 2024,

Published Date: May 14, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajsshr/Volume04Issue05-07>

Mavlyanova Surayo Sultanaliyevna

Tashkent University Of Applied Sciences, Teacher Of The "Psychology" Department, Uzbekistan

Maksudova Surayyo

Student Of Tashkent University Of Applied Sciences, Uzbekistan

Asatullayeva Khalida

Student Of Tashkent University Of Applied Sciences, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Independence as a characteristic of a person is one of the important factors that ensure a high rate of individual or collective achievements in any type of activity.

KEYWORDS

Independence, personality, personality qualities, individuality, independent thinking, parent-child relations, child education.

INTRODUCTION

Preface. The current stage of social and political life and the development of human society on a global scale has such a unique feature that now it is not a military power, but intellectual potential, intelligence, thinking, new techniques and technologies that are of

decisive importance. By teaching young people to be independent, it is possible to contribute to the development of our nation and to take a worthy place among the world's advanced technological countries

by independently solving the problems that are expected to arise in front of them in the future.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

A theoretical analysis of the views of Eastern scholars on the rich spiritual heritage of teaching young people to think independently in the family and society, and the factors that educate their thoughts and worldviews, on the example of many literatures, showed that the elements of independence in folk, thinking style as he has mothers. Also, in their scientific heritage, the problem of family, family relations and personality formation in them is mentioned as an urgent problem. Therefore, the implementation of the process of child education using these ideas is giving effective results. Thus, it remains a fact that no place of education can take the place of the family, i.e. parents, in the education of a child.

The occurrence of this problem in psychology and didactics makes the issue of increasing cognitive activity and independence of students more urgent than ever in the educational process itself, and special researches have been conducted in this regard. Among these studies Dj. Dewey, B.P. Yesipov, M.N.Skatkin, I.Ya. Lerner, A.M. Matyushkin, P.I. Pidkasistiy, N.A. Polovnikova, I.V. Kukharev, M.G. Davletshin, E.G'. Goziyev, V.M. Karimova, R.I. Sunnatova, R.N. Tojiboyeva, E.Z. Usmonova, Z.T. Nishonova. and the work of others can be shown.

A number of researchers (A.Freud, Sellivan, Allport, etc.) studied the features of the interaction between parents and children, the nature of interpersonal relationships in the family, and the influence of the character of the child's personality on the formation of the child's personality, and showed the lack of love in the relationship between parents and children based on clear differences in the family environment, their separation from their parents during their infancy, and the lack of love in the relationship between parents and children.

For example, American psychologists R. A. Shpis, G. F. Harlow, K. Tekeks and others studied in their research the characteristics of the influence of parent-child relationships on the formation of positive personal qualities in children. Children growing up in the family under parental upbringing are rich in emotional experiences, the formation of the child's ability to love the people around him in return for the love and care shown to him by family members is specified.

The above-mentioned cases show that the study of the influence of the parents' relationship with the child on the formation of the child's personality is one of the most urgent problems of today. Therefore, the study of the influence of parents on the understanding of their own life paths and the development of independent, free-thinking individuals is one of the most urgent issues today.

If we pay attention to the definitions of the concept of independence given above, we can see that independence is studied as an individual characteristic of thinking. Unlike these studies, we studied for the first time the influence of family relations in the formation of the phenomenon of independence in adolescents in the national environment. In our

opinion, the method of upbringing given by parents is also an important factor for our children to grow up independently. In our research, this assumption was investigated using the "Parental Attitude Questionnaire" developed by A.Ya.Varga, V.V.Stolin, and the following results were recorded.

Table 1. Characteristics of parents' attitude towards children

Acceptance-rejection	9.38%	68.75%	21.87%
Cooperation	90.62%	9.37%	0%
Symbiosis	56.25%	37.5%	6.25%
Authoritarian hypersocialization	65.62%	31.25%	3.12%
Little unlucky	3.12%	34.37%	62.5%

According to the analysis of the results obtained from this survey, the high level of affection of parents towards their children, their interest in their children's activities and future plans, their help from all sides, and their sympathy have a positive effect on the development of individual independence. The secret was expressed in the research. This shows that parents highly appreciate the creative and intellectual abilities of their children and are proud of it. Parents encourage the child's initiative and independence, try to be on an

equal footing with him. In problematic situations, they try to stand up to their children's point of view and believe in their children.

The average score on the "symbiosis" scale is 4.92. A little higher than the standard indicator, it was found that it represents the symbiotic relationship of parents with their children, in which the parent feels like a whole with the child, tries to meet all his needs, and protect him from life's difficulties and unpleasantness.

Parents are constantly worried about their child, especially when the child wants to show independence. Because some parents cannot imagine their children becoming independent.

The next scale is called "Authoritarian hypersocialization" and the test takers on this scale got an average value of 5.07. This is also a higher result than the norm and indicates authoritarianism in the parental relationship. According to him, parents expect children to obey and obey, and to maintain strict discipline. They try to inculcate their will in the child.

The results of the "Little Unlucky" scale are 2.42, which shows that parents understand their children and accept them.

CONCLUSION

The concept of parent-child relationship is comprehensive in terms of meaning and content. The concept of parental attachment has several general characteristics and is shown in the interaction and interdependence of parents and children.

Based on the results of the research, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. There is a proportional relationship between personality traits such as independence and self-control, initiative, coordination of actions, courage,

sincerity, and attention should be paid to developing these qualities in adolescents from a young age.

2. Paying attention to the young characteristics of the parents in their relationship with the child, that is, the high level of affection, interest in their children's activities and future plans, helping them in everything, objective respect for their point of view, empathy communication has a positive effect on the development of independence.

3. Parents, adults should learn to perceive and accept the child as he is, talented and capable.

4. It is necessary to implement a differential approach in educational institutions, if necessary, it is appropriate to develop requirements for the knowledge, skills and qualifications of the learner, taking into account the ability, ability, and direction of the learner. It is appropriate to introduce the technology of children, in which it is necessary to pay attention to children's opinion and growth.

5. Practical psychologists, teachers should organize meaningful group activities, i.e. wide and appropriate use of discussion, dialogue, game, training methods to create conditions for the child to express more ideas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for parents and practicing psychologists on the development of independence in students:

1. There is a proportional relationship between personality traits such as independence, endurance, initiative, harmony of behavior, courage, and sincerity, and attention should be paid to developing these qualities in adolescents from a young age.

2. It is necessary for parents and adults to perceive and accept the child as he is, talented and capable.

3. Practical psychologists, teachers should organize meaningful group activities, i.e. wide and appropriate use of discussion, dialogue, game, training methods, create conditions for the child to express more independent thoughts.

4. A child should be free in the family, but we adults often try to take away this sense of freedom and the right to freedom from him, we disturb him regardless of his wishes. If we approach the issue of education in the family based on the dogma of human rights, we should first of all teach our children about freedom. Only a free and independent thinking person can find his place in any life situation.

REFERENCES

1. Андреева Т.В. Семейная психология. – СПб.: 2004

2. Варга А.Я. Типы неправильного родительского отношения // Автореф. дисс. канд. психол. наук. – М.1997.

3. Дюи Д. Психология и педагогика мышления. – М.: Совершенство. 1998. – 208 с.

4. Каримова В.М., Суннатова Р.И., Тожибоева Р.Н. Мустақил фикрлаш. – Т.: Шарқ. 2000. – 111б

5. Митаренко В.Я. Семья и формирование личности. М.1987.

6. Нишанова З.Т. Мустақил ижодий фикрлаш. Т.: Фан 2003.

7. Салаева М. Ота-она ва фарзандлар ўзаро муносабатларини ўрганиш услубини қўллаш. - Т. Янги аср авлоди. 2001.

8. Ғозиев Э.Ғ., Икромов Ж. Мустақил фикрлашнинг комиллик таъсири // Халқ таълими. 2001. № 4. 31-37 б.

9. Mavlyanova Surayyo. (2023). IJTIMOY MOSLASHUVNING PSIXOLOGIK KATEGORIYA SIFATIDA TALQINI.

10. Mavlyanova Surayyo. (2023). TALABALARNING OTM MUHITIGA FAOL IJTIMOY MOSLASHUVNING PSIXOLOGIK OMILLARI. EURASIAN JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH, 3(Special Issue 4), 256–265.

11. Abdivalieva, A. N. (2023). Psychological Interpretation of the Concept of Happiness. Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 16, 3-6.

12. Abdivalievna, A. N. (2022). Psychological Characteristics Of Doctor And Patient Communication. Eurasian Scientific Herald, 8, 106-109.
13. Abdivalievna, A. N. (2022). PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ACHIEVING PROFESSIONALISM IN THE WORK OF DOCTORS. British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development, 10, 138-142.
14. Abdivalievna, A. N. (2023). PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ANXIETY IN MEDICAL STUDENTS. British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development, 13, 71-75.
15. Abdivalievna, A. N. (2023). PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES OF EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS IN SCHOOLCHILDREN. International Journal of Advance Scientific Research, 3(09), 85-89.
16. Abdivalievna, A. N. (2022). PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FORMATION OF ANOREXIA NERVOUS. British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development, 10, 152-155.



OSCAR
PUBLISHING SERVICES