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THEORETICAL AND SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP ISSUES IN THE RESEARCH OF UZBEK PSYCHOLOGISTS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, research by Uzbek psychologists emphasizes that parents should systematically organize education, taking into account the age and individual psychological characteristics of the child, and a sense of responsibility. In every family, parents should be well aware of the socio-psychological characteristics of their children, pay attention to who their children interact with, correct the negative aspects of their children's behavior so that the positive traits of their children appear, and parents should treat their children in the same way. , do not spoil the child too much, do not discriminate, take into account the factors that cause conflicts between parents and children, maintain friendly relations with them and follow strict rules when working with children, it is recommended to take, take into account the changes that are taking place, accept him as a person, do not blame him, do not criticize his actions and behavior. The purpose of this article is to highlight the main philosophical and psychological-pedagogical approaches to the problem of relationships between children and parents in the family.

KEYWORDS

Uzbek psychologists, couple, family relationships, conflicts, problems of family life, parents, children.

INTRODUCTION

Parent-child relationships are considered the foundation of society. They play a crucial role in shaping an individual's personality. However, the changes and challenges in the modern world do not leave these sacred relationships unaffected. Studying the problems arising between parents and children and finding solutions to them is an important task for contemporary society.

For centuries, the relationships between parents and children, their roles in the family, and the rights and responsibilities of parents in raising children have been constant and pressing issues. As society has developed, views on child upbringing and provision have also evolved and improved. For instance, in the Hadiths, one of the foundations of Islamic law, giving a child a good name, providing them with proper upbringing, and teaching them knowledge are described as among the father's duties toward the child.

Sources also emphasize that parents are responsible for ensuring the future well-being of their children, both materially and spiritually, and that this responsibility should be prepared for not only after marriage but even before it.

It is well known to all of us that the family plays a crucial role in raising a morally upright and physically healthy generation. A person is primarily raised in the family, where rich and meaningful national traditions, which

are passed down from generation to generation, are instilled. While each family has its own values, harmonizing them with universal values in our society, strengthening the sanctity of marriage and family in the minds of the younger generation, ensuring family stability, improving the legal literacy of family members, and coordinating efforts to provide practical assistance to citizens in these matters are widely established.

For a child, the family is the entire world in which they live, move, make discoveries, learn to love, hate, rejoice, and sympathize. As a member, the child enters into specific relationships with their parents, which can have both positive and negative effects. A parent's position in the family is characterized by a particular style of behavior in their interactions with the child. The attitude of parents toward their child within the family largely depends on how well they understand the child's role and position, the level of development of their communication with peers, and their self-esteem. Parents who know how to spend a lot of time with their children, respect their individuality, approve of their interests, and support their development play an important role in their growth. Encouraging a child's independence and initiative and meeting their reasonable needs is essential. Otherwise, it becomes difficult for the child to adapt to life circumstances.

Parenthood is the ultimate happiness and, at the same time, a great responsibility. Accepting a child as a

precious gift and giving them proper upbringing requires knowledge and diligence. Today, issues of family relationships on a global scale, particularly the relationships during adolescence, conflicts between parents and children, and the study of the causes of these conflicts, are among the most pressing problems. This is because the environment in the family and the relationships between parents and children play a crucial role in shaping an individual's personality. The conflicts occurring within families, the breakdown of families, and the disagreements between nations and states also have a negative impact on the upbringing of young people.

Literature review

Within the framework of this topic, Uzbek psychologists such as G'. Shoumarov, V. Karimova, B. Umarov, O'. Shamsiyev, D. Abdullayeva, N. Sog'inov, Z. Rasulova, M. Salayeva, G. Yadgarova, X. Abdusamatov, O. Abdusattarova, U. Ibaydullayeva, M.G. Davletshin, M. Fayziyeva, and others, have focused in their research on family problems, interpersonal relationships within the family, the psychological atmosphere in the family, the impact of parent-child relationships on adolescent development, upbringing, and other aspects. Finding solutions to this issue constitutes the relevance of the topic we are addressing. Therefore, our chosen topic is significant for these very reasons.

M. Salayeva's research on "The Socio-Psychological Characteristics of Parent-Child Relationships" and U. Ibaydullayeva's work on "The Psychological Characteristics of Conflicts Between Parents and Children" examine various aspects of these relationships. Their research focuses on the psychological factors contributing to conflicts between parents and children in Uzbek families.

E. G'oziyev, in his research on family life issues, emphasizes that family relationships are built on different foundations: economic, ideological, emotional-volitional, moral-intellectual, kinship, intimacy, and friendship-brotherhood. These foundations ensure the harmony of the spouses, the stability of the family, and the happiness and well-being of the family.

M.G. Davletshin's research extensively studies the ethno-psychological issues of Uzbek families. He also analyzes the importance of considering ethno-psychological factors when organizing educational and upbringing activities in the education system, as well as the degree to which ethno-psychological characteristics have been studied in the field of psychology in Uzbekistan, from a theoretical perspective.

M. Fayziyeva's research highlights the socio-psychological characteristics of the influence of interpersonal relationships on family stability. Mutual

respect and trust between spouses, understanding among family members, manners of communication, the intellectual and moral-spiritual status of family members, financial well-being, the appropriateness of role distribution, sexual compatibility, and the availability of housing are recognized as important factors in ensuring relationship stability.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The family plays a decisive role in a person's life. It is precisely in family relationships and communication that human needs are realized, such as: the need for human connections that provide a sense of belonging to a particular group; the need for self-affirmation, offering real evidence of one's feelings and significance to others; the need for affection, which allows one to experience mutual warmth; the need for self-awareness, which forms a sense of personal identity and individuality; and the need for a guiding orientation.

The purpose of this article is to highlight the main philosophical and psycho-pedagogical approaches to the issue of relationships between parents and children within the family. In philosophical and psychological literature, several theoretical approaches have been developed to understand the content and essence of parent-child relationships.

D.U. Abdullayeva's scientific research emphasizes that parents should organize their child's upbringing

systematically, with a sense of responsibility, considering the child's age and individual psychological characteristics. For this, parents themselves must be prepared and able to serve as role models for their children.

The author notes that some mistakes made in the relationship with the child during the upbringing process can lead to serious problems in the child's future life as they grow older. Problems, difficulties, and misunderstandings can also arise due to the superficial understanding of child-rearing by parents. The issue is that, in many cases, parents do not sufficiently consider their child's unique characteristics, abilities, inclinations, and desires in the upbringing process. Often, they raise their child based on a direction they think is right, fitting them into a "mold" with a specific result in mind. In our opinion, the parents' task is to accept both the positive and negative aspects of the child and to encourage their strengths. The only way to successfully carry out upbringing is not just by educating the child, but by raising them with sincere love and care. Good upbringing means establishing a good relationship. This, in turn, requires understanding what is going on in the child's heart, correctly interpreting their behavior and actions, and assessing them adequately.

The author acknowledges that certain mistakes in the relationship with the child during the upbringing

process can turn into serious problems in the child's future life as they grow up. [2.229b]

In U. Ibaydullayeva's scientific research, it is recommended that every parent should be aware of the socio-psychological characteristics of their children, pay attention to whom their children interact with, support the development of positive traits in their character, correct their negative behaviors, treat all their children equally, avoid overindulging or humiliating them, and take into account the factors that can lead to conflicts between parents and children. It is also recommended that parents maintain a friendly relationship with their children, follow strict rules when interacting with them, consider the changes occurring during adolescence, accept them as individuals, refrain from blaming them, and avoid criticizing their actions and behaviors. [4.50]

In V.M. Karimova's research, it is revealed that the family and the nature of relationships within it are crucial in shaping a child's social perceptions, particularly concerning the size of the family, whether it is complete or incomplete, the roles within the family, gender relationships, and reproductive perceptions, which all reflect personal social attitudes. The perceptions and differentiation of family roles, which form the basis of family relationships, are influenced by age, region, and gender characteristics, as well as the psychological and spiritual atmosphere of the family and the degree to which national values,

traditions, and customs are preserved. The author analyzed the key psychological differences in family social perceptions between young people before marriage and married couples, pointing out the causes of these differences. Divorce not only negatively affects the divorced spouses but also has a harmful impact on the children living without a father. In particular, the emotional experiences of a girl growing up without a father, her attachment to her father, the image of the father she forms, and the psychological impact on her development are profound. These effects can manifest not only in childhood but also later, when she establishes her own independent family. [3.44-45b]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is important to note that the family is a crucial part of society, having long been regarded as a sacred institution that ensures human development, societal progress, and stability. The scientific research conducted by our country's psychologists has extensively examined various family and marriage issues, including the rules and regulations of family life, relationships between spouses, their roles and responsibilities, the qualities and virtues they should possess, preparing young people for family life, the national uniqueness of Uzbek families, the causes of conflicts within families, divorce, and its negative consequences. These issues have been thoroughly studied and analyzed.

The results of psychological research on parent-child relationship problems can be effectively used to prepare young people for family life and in practical family life.

If difficulties in the family are approached with patience, positive attitudes, and good relationships, it is possible to prevent the emergence of conflicts between parents and children. Parents should develop their children comprehensively—mentally, physically, spiritually, and morally—while taking into account their developmental stages. This, in turn, will help prevent potential disagreements between parents and children.

Studying and addressing parent-child relationship issues is crucial for the development and prosperity of society. Open communication, joint activities, and the help of specialists play an important role in solving these issues. In the modern world, efforts are needed to understand the dynamics of parent-child relationships and to strengthen these relationships.

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