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THE PROBLEM OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN LARGE FAMILIES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF SOCIAL- PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Annotation. *By the end of the 20th century, the trends of modernization of society contributed to the destruction of the large family in the industrialized countries of the world, and the crisis of family civilization began. The family represents economic, social, psychological and physical security and a complex socio-cultural phenomenon for its members. The uniqueness of the family is that it covers almost all aspects of human life and reaches all levels of social practice. At the current stage of development, there are views that a large family is in a state of crisis caused by changes in socio-economic and social conditions, values and priorities in relation to the family as a social institution.*

Annotatsiya. *XX asrning oxiriga kelib jamiyatni modernizatsiya qilish tendensiyalari dunyoning sanoati rivojlangan mamlakatlarida ko‘p bolali oilalarning yo‘q qilinishiga yordam berdi va oilaviy sivilizatsiya inqirozi boshlandi. Oila iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, psixologik va jismoniy xavfsizlikni va uning a’zolari uchun murakkab ijtimoiy-madaniy hodisani ifodalaydi. Oilaning o‘ziga xosligi shundaki, u inson hayotining deyarli barcha jabhalarini qamrab oladi va ijtimoiy amaliyotning barcha darajalariga etadi. Taraqqiyotning hozirgi bosqichida ko‘p bolali oila ijtimoiy institut sifatida oilaga nisbatan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sharoit, qadriyatlar va ustuvorliklarning o‘zgarishi natijasida yuzaga kelgan inqiroz holatida ekanligi haqidagi qarashlar mavjud.*

Аннотация. *К концу XX века тенденции модернизации общества способствовали разрушению многодетной семьи в промышленно развитых странах мира, начался кризис семейной цивилизации. Семья представляет собой экономическую, социальную, психологическую и физическую безопасность и представляет собой сложное социокультурное явление для ее членов. Уникальность семьи состоит в том, что она охватывает практически все стороны жизни человека и достигает всех уровней социальной практики. На современном этапе развития существуют взгляды, что многодетная семья находится в состоянии кризиса, вызванного изменением социально-экономических и социальных условий, ценностей и приоритетов по отношению к семье как социальному институту.*

Keywords: *large family, interpersonal relations, parenting, modernization, systematic approach, structural analysis, methodological problems.*

Tayanch so‘zlar: *ko‘p bolali oila, shaxslararo munosabatlar, ota-onalik, modernizatsiya, tizimli yondashuv, strukturaviy tahlil, metodologik muammolar.*

Ключевые слова: *многодетная семья, межличностные отношения, воспитание детей, модернизация, системный подход, структурный анализ, методологические проблемы.*

Introduction. At the moment, the institution of the family is undergoing certain changes in the world, this aspect is related to the socio-political and socio-economic processes taking place in our country in recent decades. These changes are mainly related to changes in the psychology of the individual. The changes taking place in the family at the level of society are reflected in the dynamics of negative events, such as the increase in divorces, the spread of orphans, voluntary celibacy, and the creation of single-parent families, which represent a certain loss of the value of the family. At the family level, these changes are manifested in the nature of family functions and the characteristics of relationships within the family. At the level of the person, it can be noted, first of all, in the characteristics of the person’s attitude to the family. Among the most significant negative effects of these changes in the family are the decline in fertility and the limitation of the number of children in the family. In such conditions, the study of families with many children is especially relevant, certain forecasts are made in favor of changing the demographic situation in the country and increasing the birth rate [2].

Despite the fact that a large family is a rare and atypical phenomenon for modern society, a certain percentage of such families still exists. The emergence of large families, unrelated to traditional fertility rates, has also been noted. In this regard, families with many children need comprehensive socio-psychological study. As a characteristic of parents of many children, one can include the conscious feeling of having to intensively maintain their parental status under the pressure of modern society, which considers having many children as an excessive burden and sometimes an unacceptable mistake. Individuals with large families are stronger and more responsible in some respects than others [3].

Main part. The methodological basis of the psychology of family relations is the theory of freedom, equality and dignity. The ideology of the psychology of family relations consists of family well-being, strengthening and development of family lifestyle, equal opportunities for personal development, priority of the child’s interests. Theoretical and practical interest in the family problem has existed as long as human

society has existed, and this is not surprising. Family is a system of human social activity, one of the main institutions of society. It changes in motion, not only under the influence of socio-political conditions, but also due to the internal processes of its development. Family is the research object of many social sciences, such as philosophy, history, ethnography, sociology, demography, psychology of family relations. Each of these disciplines strives to give its own definition of the family, and therefore develops its own approach to studying this problem.

According to A.I.Antonov, the family is «an association of people based on personal property and family activities, an institution of child care and socialization, connected with parenthood-marriage-kinship relations, which harmonizes the fulfillment of personal needs and the fulfillment of social functions at birth».

According to A.I.Antonov, the family is «an association of people based on personal property and family activities, an institution of child care and socialization, connected with parenthood-marriage-kinship relations, which harmonizes the fulfillment of personal needs and the fulfillment of social functions at birth». As psychology studies the family as a socio-psychological group, it pays attention to the interpersonal relations of its members, their interaction in various social and family situations, the organization of family life, and the stability factors of the family as a small group. At the same time, the family is interpreted as a social group united by a set of interpersonal relationships that are formed in joint activities, consistent with the norms and values of a certain society [5].

The main methodological principles of psychology in researching interpersonal relations in modern large families today are reflection, determinism, unity of consciousness and activity, development. Such principles can be widely used (K.A.Abulkhanova, B.G.Ananев, A.V.Brushlinsky, A.L.Zhuravlev, B.F.Lomov, K.K.Platonov, S.L.Rubinshtein, E.V.Shorokhova) [6]. The concept of psychological relations (A.F.Lazursky, B.F.Lomov, V.N.Myasishchev, N.N.Obozov, V.P.Poznyakov, A.B.Kupreichenko, I.R. Sushkov, P.N.Shikhirev) [7].

In defining the concept of «attitude to the family», the main approaches to considering the most important aspects of family relations and research in the field of family psychology and fertility (Yu.E. Aleshina, V.V.Boyko, A.N.Volkova, L.A.Gozman, T.V.Neshcheret, N.N.Obozov) also serve [8]. It is also important to consider theoretical approaches from the sociology of family and birth (A.I.Antonov, M.S.Matskovsky, A.G.Kharchev) and sociological, demographic, economic, medical-genetic principles of large families [9].

Description and solution of a scientific problem. For psychology, it is of particular interest due to the uniqueness of relationships within a large family, as well as the existence of psychological characteristics

of its members. These characteristics largely determine the emergence of a large family, as well as its further existence and life characteristics. Currently, a family with three or more children under the age of eighteen (including adopted children, as well as stepchildren) is considered a large family. According to the classification of E.F.Achilidiyeva, the following types of families with many children are distinguished:

families where parents love their children and consciously want to have them. In such families, the child acts as one of the values in life, and parents do everything they can for their children to live a good life;

families where parents do not consciously try to have many children. Third and subsequent children can occur mainly due to lack of family planning. As a result of the birth of such seven twins or triplets, fear of termination of pregnancy, a doctor's prohibition of abortion due to the mother's health, religious beliefs, and rejection of abortion and contraception may arise;

families formed as a result of the union of two incomplete families, where each of them already has a child;

families where having a large number of children can be considered a manifestation of a problem. Here, children are often a means of obtaining various privileges and allowances. In addition, in most cases, children in such families are born as a result of promiscuous sex, alcohol or drug addiction, and the typical psychological attitude of parents is to believe that their main task is to raise a child [10].

Families with many children have become an object of psychological research since the beginning of the 90s of the last century. The study of the psychological characteristics of parents and the characteristics of relations within the family in large families was carried out only in a few foreign studies. This creates a contradiction between the important social role of a large family in modern society and the lack of psychological research on this phenomenon.

As noted by I.S.Demina, it works as a special model that allows studying the role of various factors (economic, biological, psychological) in the development of the child's individuality in families with many children. Among the factors described in psychological studies of large families, the following are distinguished:

configuration parameters (family size, birth order, intervals between births of children);

characteristics of environmental conditions of development (social and economic status of the family, intelligence, education of parents, cultural differences, interpersonal relations);

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individual characteristics of family members (age, gender of children and parents) [11].

The famous Russian psychologist N.N.Obozov identifies family orientation, striving for unity and family harmony as the main characteristics of a large family. According to the author, as the family grows, the relations between its members change, the composition of roles expands due to «child-child» relationships of different ages.

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Divorce is less common in families with many children, but even if it does happen, it is considered to be caused only by economic or moral-psychological incompetence of the husband. According to the research conducted by E.V.Foteeva, the motive to have many children is natural, and families of this type are distinguished from the beginning by the trust of the spouses in each other and in the future of the family, which allows them to have many children. All the children in the family had a forced influence on the family. A large family is rich in different relationships between children, adults and children, brothers and sisters. It is of great importance in forming the personality and preparing the young generation to participate in social activities, including marriage and parental roles [12].

I.F.Yudina emphasizes a number of problems typical of a large family:

material and everyday problems. Families with many children are the least prosperous, with the lowest average monthly income per family member. Children's allowances are distributed as a small part of income. The share of expenditure on food products is high, and the food composition is very little varied. Children of such families get less fruits, berries, meat, eggs, fish, etc., which causes vitamin deficiency, resulting in more frequent health problems. Due to the constant increase in prices, the possibilities of meeting needs are extremely limited, the most necessary things: shoes, clothes, school stationery are in short supply.

the problem of parental employment. If the mother does not work, if the father does not receive a salary for a long time, if child benefits are irregular and insufficient, the problem of finding a new job arises. This is often due to lack of knowledge of the law and lack of information about the benefits to which such families are entitled. Parents of many children experience awkwardness with work colleagues and often lack the camaraderie of a professional environment. Children of large families also experience the negative attitude of their peers - difficulties in communicating with children, differences in interests, etc.

now the problem of housing is becoming important for families with many children. Housing conditions are substandard and cannot be improved through public housing, and housing cannot be afforded by most families at their own expense. The increase in payments for housing and communal services complicates the financial problems of families with many children. Housing problems make it difficult for children to maintain a routine. In such families, there is no opportunity for autonomy for each child - a private corner, a territory that respects boundaries, personal favorite toys, which often leads to long-lasting conflicts between children.

psychological and pedagogical problems. In a prosperous family with many children, children are on equal terms: there is no shortage of communication with brothers and sisters, adults take care of the little ones, and positive moral qualities such as sensitivity, humanity, and respect for adults are formed. However, at the same time, parents' lack of time and lack of knowledge about raising children causes certain problems in such families. A lack of parental attention causes children to develop low self-esteem, anxiety, self-doubt, and a false sense of self. More children in large families leads to an increase in the social age of older children. They mature early and are less attached to their parents. This, in turn, leads to the breakdown of intergenerational relations within the family, and to the increase of psychological problems in the family.

medical problems. The difficult psychological climate of large families affects children's health. The social vulnerability of large families and the constant decline in the standard of living lead to pessimistic social well-being. Fathers get sick 2 times more often than other families. The reproductive health of mothers deteriorates, children have unsatisfactory sexual education, and adolescents have relatively early sexual activity [13].

As a result of the analysis of the literature, it is known that a family with three or more children, including adopted children under the age of eighteen, is considered a family with many children. Families with many children are divided into such types as families in which parents deliberately decided to have many children, families in which parents did not seek to have many children, families with many children as a result of the formation of two incomplete families, and families with many children in which the number of children is considered the result of disadvantage. Factors of children's development in families with many children are its parameters, environmental conditions and personal characteristics of

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its members. Large families are characterized by divorces and different personal relationships between children. Problems of families with many children are divided into financial and domestic problems, employment of parents, housing. Psychological problems of families with many children are characterized by lack of attention to children by parents, increase in social age, complexity of the psychological climate that leads to a decrease in living standards and health [1].

In many large dysfunctional families, children grow up without the attention and care they need from an early age. Children's needs are partially met. Children are often neglected and malnourished, and any disease is diagnosed and treated late. This leads to health problems in children later in life.

Conclusion. In many large dysfunctional families, children grow up without the attention and care they need from an early age. Children's needs are partially met. Children are often neglected and malnourished, and any disease is diagnosed and treated late. This leads to health problems in children later in life. Children in such families feel a lack of emotional warmth and attention. Education is carried out in the form of punishment, and in many cases the attack of adults is used, which causes anger and hatred in the child. The child feels unloved, weak and bad. These feelings will not leave him for a long time. A child who lacks self-confidence and tends to be offended grows up to be an aggressive and conflicted person. There are often large families where one or both parents are alcoholics. Children who grow up in such an environment often suffer from or witness physical and mental abuse. They tend to get offended easily, hurt others, and are unable to empathize with other people's sorrows and problems.

The development of the theory of structural functionalism took place in a period characterized by insignificant cultural dynamics. Stable structures in society were accepted as the object of study: their dynamic characteristics are reflected in their performance characteristics, and changes are considered as a controlled process. Active transformation social conditions have led to high mobility and constant changes in structures, connections and relations, as a result of which no algorithm of interactions could be integrated. This is evident in relation to the institution of the family. The modern family is characterized by instability and high flexibility of family roles, which, on the one hand, allows better adaptation to changing conditions, but on the other hand, strengthens crisis processes. Thus, in modern conditions, the established tradition of structural and functional analysis of the family does not correspond to the characteristics of the development of social processes.

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