

**SOCIAL - PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PARENT-
CHILD RELATIONSHIPS IN THE FAMILY**

Umidullayeva daughter of Marjona Ulugbek
Karshi State University

Abstract:

It is known that the more peaceful and harmonious the families, which are an important part of society, the more peaceful and stable the state can be. In this regard, the strength of the family fortress and the formation and implementation of spiritual aspects in it are important. Therefore, children mature and grow up in the sacred space called family. This article describes the socio-psychological features of parent-child relationships.

Keywords: Family, parents, child, types of relationships in the family, relationship to parents.

"The greatest happiness, I don't get tired of repeating it a thousand times, may our family rest in peace!" A family is a small country, if the family is peaceful and happy, the country will be peaceful. May all of us be lucky to see those happy days, the perfection of our country and our youth as we are now intending!", the President of Uzbekistan said.

A person is born in a family. A young child receives not only genetic characteristics from parents, but also acquires and matures all the behavior, skills, qualifications and rules of etiquette characteristic of a human being in life. Both physical and spiritual development of a person definitely starts with the family. The family is a part of society, it is the cradle of the development of all mankind and every nation.

It is known that a small social group connected by moral responsibility, mutual respect, understanding and love based on marriage and close kinship is called a family.

One of the factors that lead to the emergence of family and marriage, especially in our conditions, is the birth of a child. It is difficult to imagine a couple's relationship without children, and family relationships in general. Historically, scientific sources testify that the relationship between parents and children has experienced specific stages and laws of development. The history of Bashar shows that over the years, the parent's view of the child as a private property and domination over him has gradually turned into a relationship that includes taking care of the child's needs, fulfilling all his wishes, and showing him unlimited care.

Studies have shown that the child's perception of his family often partially matches the parent's perception and reality. Usually parents expect the child to understand and always be grateful for doing everything they can for their child, but children have different ideas about this. Some children still feel alone, weak, and humiliated in the embrace of loving parents. G.T. Khomentauskas analyzed 5 main manifestations of parental behavior in the family and the child's perception of these behaviors and attitude towards parents:

In a family where parent-child relations are implemented according to democratic principles, the child has the following idea about himself and his parents: "I am loved and needed, so I love them too." Adequate self-esteem and trust in people, enjoyment of all good things, including close and sincere relationships with parents, self-confidence, not being afraid of mistakes, making mistakes are the main qualities in the psychology and character of such a child. It is possible to count such things as not worrying too much even when eating, making requests depending on the need and hoping to get real help in this, taking into account the role and trust of parents in life, their hopes and wishes.

In a family with excessive kindness (hyperprotection) and attention to the child, the child will have the idea that "I am loved and I am needed, they live for me." In such a family, children are proud of their existence and birth, and therefore believe that any wishes and desires will come true. Usually, the parents have waited a long time for the birth of such a child, and they remind the child of this, so the child grows up to be very egoistic, and the idea of the helplessness of the parents is reflected in his own eyes. It is compatible with being able to do things. The opinion that he is supposedly very talented is a priority for a gifted child, because parents exalt some of his insignificant achievements to the sky.

The opposite of the above situation, that is, in a family where there is neglect and unkindness towards the child, the child's perception is as follows: "They don't like me, but I have to try and get closer to them." The idea that "I am not a good child" usually leads to the appearance of a number of serious negative qualities in a child. For example, low self-esteem, high sense of guilt, hesitation about many things, fear of guilt, instability of mood and so on. In such a family, due to the poor moral environment, the child cries a lot, as they say, "he raises his fist before he is afraid", and the psychology of trying to justify himself by doing every good or bad deed appears. In fact, the child knows very well that he is unexpected, that his parents brought him into the world due to the necessity of the situation, by chance. Because parents talk about it in front of him.

A child who is not satisfied with parental love and does not receive it, goes to the next stage of negative emotional experiences: "You hurt me, I will respond accordingly." In such conditions, the child deliberately does things that his parents don't like, does the opposite of what he says, and communication with him becomes more and more difficult for the parents. A vengeful child often does the opposite of parents' demands, gets on their nerves, becomes uncontrollable, stubborn, and often turns into a criminal.

Sometimes a child suffering from parental indifference gets tired of fighting: "They don't love me, I'm not needed, leave me alone", the child begins to express his helplessness. The situation in such a family is very difficult, the child condemns himself to loneliness, avoids everyone, most of the cases of suicide among teenagers are caused by this psychological situation.

As we conclude our opinion, let's first of all stabilize peace, harmony, and a clean psychological environment in the family so that the young people who are growing up in our country can start an independent life, become mature individuals, and find their place in the society. Because this should serve as the main factor for awakening our children's confidence in themselves and the future.

REFERENCES

1. Shoumarov G'. B va bosh. Oila psixologiyasi T.:2008.-254 b.
2. Hasanov S. Olam ko'zgusi. – Xorazm ma'rifati "O'qituvchi", 1996. –304 b
3. V.M. Karimova. Oila psixologiyasi. T.:2007.-151 b.
4. Столин В.В., Бодалев А.А. и др. Семья в психологической консультации: Опыт и проблемы психологического консультирования. Педагогика, 1989. - 208 с.
5. D. Arapbayeva va bosh. Oilaviy munosabatlar psixologiyasining nazariy va amaliy masalalari. Metodik qo'llanma. T.:2019.-120 b.
6. Salayeva M.S. O'zbek oilalarida ota-ona va farzandlar o'zaro munosabatlarining ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari. Psixologiya fanlari nomzodi ilmiy darajasini olish uchun yozilgan dissertatsiya. – Toshkent: 2005. 198 b.