

## Socio-Psychological Features of the Relationship between Parents and Children in Adolescence

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**ABSTRACT:** The article analyzes the socio-psychological features of the relationship between adolescents and parents, reveals their content as part of the personality of a teenager, taking into account his attitude to the environment, social events, people, features of self-esteem, interests, values..

**KEYWORD:** adolescent children, parental relationships, socio-psychological characteristics, family, personality, communication, character traits, unconditionally emotional perception, conditional emotional perception, ambivalent emotional attitude, indifferent attitude-indifference, the process of socialization, social factors.

The education of the younger generation as a perfect person is one of the most important tasks of today. At present, the solution of such a problem all encourages me to act. Through this effort, we can achieve a good conduct of child education, deeper study of their psychological characteristics and develop cognitive processes. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan M. The education of the younger generation Sh. M. Mirziyoev "has become more important and relevant in all times. But in the XX1-th century in which we live, this issue is really becoming a matter of life-mammoth," he reiterates. [1.33].

Preparation of the youth of our Republic, which is on the path of independent development due to independence, to the new social environment, education in the spirit of the period is one of the urgent and priority tasks of this day. The fate of today's reforms depends on the spiritual image of young people, on their personal perfection. The implementation of these tasks requires a democratic principle in human interaction illarni full integration into consciousness.

The radical reforms carried out in our state are aimed at creating an independent foundation for our future generation, our children, educating them as comprehensive people. The child is born in the family and receives the very first upbringing in the family. Family-as the primary social institution that forms the basis of the country, it is considered as an educational institution that forms the worldview of children, their identity, feelings, virtues and abilities. Each family has its own unique characteristics, since childhood all human qualities, good intentions, values are formed in the minds of a person, ideological and spiritual, moral upbringing is carried out. If a positive psychological environment is formed in the family, then conditions are created for the comprehensive development and perfection of every young adult.

At the same time, the role of family and individual relations in the formation of personality is unequivocally high. In particular, the attitude of parents to their children, their manner of

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communication and upbringing, stereotypes of behavior are reflected in the formation of the child's personality, in the behavior of the child, in the characteristics of character, in behavior.

The basis, which ideologically United all Eastern thinkers, was that they placed high on the role of Family, Family Education in the upbringing and development of the individual, especially the role of the family in the intellectual and moral perfection of the individual, paying special attention to the guiding and educating tasks of parents and close people. They expressed in their philosophical — moral, sociological and psychological views such valuable thoughts and practical instructions in this regard as the transition from parent to child and their positive impact on the development of society, along with the fact that they put a number of qualities that can only develop in the family-honesty, purity, courage, kindness, truthfulness above all qualities.

In the composition of the personality of a teenager, it is necessary to take into account his attitude to the environment, social workers, people. From the research conducted by psychologists, it can be seen that most adolescents understand such spiritual, moral concepts as Catholicism, humility, pride, sincerity, sociability. It is known that in adolescence, the "I" of a teenager goes back to form. His surroundings change dramatically, especially his attitude to himself, his interests, the directions of his values.

The love of parents for a child has its own history, which until the XVIII century was not seen as a separate trait "Roditelskaya lyubov". Parental relations were in the form of socio-cultural requirements established by society, which were manifested in the form of upbringing, mental and physical health of the child, Control and punishment of the child.

Further research has shown that the emotional relationship of parents to the child is divided into the following options:

1. Unconditional emotional acceptance - to love a child despite nothing;
2. Conditional emotional reception - to see the child well, depending on his behavior, achievements;
3. Ambivalent emotional attitude is the attachment of positive and negative attitudes towards the child. For example: love and hate;
4. Independent attitude - indifference, coldness, distance retention, low empathy;
5. Emotional denial. [2. 68].

Of course, there are other social factors that directly and indirectly affect the socialization process of the child. For example, a number of processes, such as reforms carried out on the scale of society, the state's youth policy, educational institutions and standards of education and training there, religious institutions, market relations, determine the meaning and essence of this issue.

In addition to the above-mentioned process of resuscitation, the family environment itself can in some cases be attributed to socialization in a negative sense.

On the basis of a number of studies, scientists have divided into four groups of such factors::

- lack of compromise between parents, lack of moral principles, which are clearly defined in terms of strengthening family relations;  
(mental disorders and delinquency of parents;
- not good living conditions, full-fledged growth of the child, preparing a lesson, jismonan tempering conditions are sufficient  
not;

- the fact that school conditions are not at the required level;
- in the neighborhood area, the family reputation is not good, has the status of a troubled, disadvantaged family;
- in the context of global information, various sources of information, including various information that reaches the child's consciousness through the Internet, fictitious, rumored, samples of morality contrary to family values, etc., are among the social factors that have had a negative impact on child socialization in recent years.

The circumstances presented prove how significant the role of the Family Institute in child socialization and social development was, especially during the globalisation period.

What parents should know about a child of adolescent age is that the aspiration of the first-grader is an expression from convincing the surrounding that he is no longer a small child, but an adult. A teenager who has tried to do independent work is self – confident that he has the right to do so, because he thinks that I have now become "big." That is why psychologists interpret the "feeling of being older" as the most basic innovation in an individual's adolescent age [3.147].

Of particular importance is the appearance of the most important psychologically characteristic in adolescence – adult maturity or strictness. The sense of magnitude is expressed in the social sphere, in mental activity, in interest, in relationships, in External forms of behavior. In conclusion, having studied the psychological characteristics inherent in the adolescent age, it is possible to understand the ways in which adolescents are formed, developed and reached maturity of a person and the direct influence of the role and social factors of parents who influence him.

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