

## SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF HUSBAND-WIFE RELATIONS IN THE MODERN FAMILY

Panoyeva Dilshoda Erkin qizi

Bukhara Region, Bukhara City Asian International University

Pedagogy and Psychology Direction 1st Stage Master

### Abstract:

This article presents information about the researches of Eastern and Western scientists on family relations, family types, socio-psychological characteristics of the relations of husband and wife in the family.

**Keywords:** family type, patriarchal, detocentric, psychoanalytic concept, specific function, reproductive function, protective function.

### Introduction

Starting a family is a big event. This is not only a national, but also a universal value. We see how serious attention is paid to the issue of choosing a bride or groom who is both physically and mentally perfect when our great scholars encourage to start a family and get married, and when our ancestors inquire about the ancestors of the bride and groom. There is great wisdom in the fact that girls, in particular, are "tested" more and more seriously in this regard. The creation of a new family couple requires its members to develop integrative qualities that they did not have before marriage. At the same time, starting a family is also the consent of the bride and groom to limit themselves in some ways. A young family as a system also forms self-management mechanisms that support its elements under certain conditions. These mechanisms are typical norms of behavior in various spheres of family life.

The family is the social and moral support of the society. A person is born in a family, learns customs, traditions, universal human values and develops a worldview. Marriage and family relations have always been the focus of attention of scientists as a social issue. The family is the first social institution that acquires social experience and social behavior skills as a primary social system that forms a child's personality as a special type of small group that has a number of unique characteristics (heterogeneity of content, the total inclusion of a person in the family, polyfunctionality, etc.) [2].

The family not only forms and determines individual behavior, but also accumulates the emotional plan and structure of behavior that is significantly preserved throughout life, while at the same time it has a changing effect on behavior at each specific period [3].

S.I. Golod distinguishes 3 historical types of family: patriarchal (traditional), detocentric (modern), conjugal (post-modern) [4].

The patriarchal type of family is based on 2 main principles: strict gender-age subordination and lack of personal choice at all stages of the family's life cycle.

The patriarchal family is based on the relations of dominance (subordination): the authoritarian rule of the husband, the dependence of the wife on her husband and the parents of her children, absolute parental rule and the authoritarian system of upbringing. According to V. K. Shabyelnikov, the modern type of family is a local family system based on new forms of state and professional activity and different from the traditional, first of all, breakdown of stable kinship relations between families. According to researchers, the traditional family is relatively smaller compared to the modern family. During the Middle Ages and especially during the Industrial Revolution, the evolution of the family went in the same direction from the large multinuclear patriarchal family to the small nuclear family. The most common type of family in our society today is a family consisting of adults (husband and wife, often parents of one of them) and children. At the same time, a family with one or two children is its most typical type [5]. There is not much research done on the effect of family size on personality, so it is more complicated to study intelligence and this type of influence. The research of this type of problems is mainly shown within the framework of the psychoanalytic concept of R. Callager, E. Conon, T. Berndt, S. Jiao and others. There are a number of differences between personality development in a traditional family and personality development of a child in a modern family. The study of personality development in traditional types of culture is mainly cited in numerous ethnopsychological studies of F. Boas, Dj. Bruner, I. S. Kon, M. Mead and others. It implies the type, structure, and specific function of the traditional family. In the research of social systems, including family tasks, Yu.E. Aleshina, Ya.I. Artsimovich, L.V. Mudrik, N.N. Obozov, A.G. Kharchev, V.K. Shabelnikov, E.G. Eidemiller, V. Yustitskis and many other authors put forward the idea that the family performs specific and non-specific tasks. The specific functions of the family include reproductive (caring for children; socializing (providing the education of children); determining its essence, social nature, protective (responsibility for the protection of family members) functions.

H. Uzakov, E.G. Ghaziyev, A. Tajiyev admit that there are a number of tasks in preparing young people for family life in physical, social-psychological, spiritual-spiritual terms. Also, while preparing young people for marriage, inculcating in their minds that such a terrible event as divorce is a tragedy for the family environment, and explaining the bad consequences of interpersonal conflicts between family members with the help of examples, it is important to eliminate false, narrow-minded ideas in this area. they emphasize.

We can come to the following conclusions in the process of researching the researches of the above-mentioned Eastern and Western scientists on family and family relations, as well as domestic and foreign scientists on family psychology.

Family is an important part of society. The formation and development of the family took place in direct connection with the political, economic, social, and spiritual relations in the life of society.

While studying the researches devoted to the family problem, the legal and moral foundations of family relations, the duty of parents to society and children have always been in the center of attention of scientists. Also, it is necessary for young people to realize that the family is a great spirituality, value, duty and responsibility, and young men and women should have a correct idea of our national traditions and values regarding the formation of a strong family from a young age. who pointed out. Because life in the family, the relationship of parents to each other is one of the main conditions for the formation of such concepts and ideas.

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