



**SOCIAL- PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF  
INTERRELATION OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS TO THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD INTELLECT**

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**ABSTRACT**

In fact, the education of young people, which is the foundation of our future, is formed first of all in the family. Character traits characteristic of a person, as well as ethnic characteristics characteristic of our nation, feelings such as respect for elders, respect for children, love for the Motherland, and duty are all formed in the family.

Deviant behavior among children, such as crime, drug addiction, aggression, and suicide, which are foreign to our society, are caused by improper organization of interpersonal relationships in the family. In our young families, communication between children, teenagers, adults and other persons is not satisfactory, it is currently carried out through communication with mass media, as well as the concept of "we" and the attitude towards it are not sufficiently developed.

**KEYWORDS**

Personality, tradition, custom, attitude, parents, character, environment, upbringing, nuclear family.

**Introduction**

The main factors that strongly influence the formation of a child as a person in the family are the direct environment and microenvironment. First of all, it is the team that develops the child's abilities and shapes his character, his parents, relatives, peers, preschool teachers, school pedagogues, etc.

The microenvironment has a two-sided effect on a person:

- stereotypes established by society, that is, through traditions, rules, norms and usual conditions in everyday life;

- also, as a result of the unique characteristics of the immediate environment, the family environment has the greatest influence as the most important factor in the formation of character traits in children.

As the first President noted, "It is recognized that the eternity of family life is the center of education that ensures the continuity of generations, preserves our sacred traditions, and at the same time has a direct impact on how future generations will become human beings. we need to get From birth, a child lives and grows up in a family environment, family traditions, values, and customs form a teenager's personality. The most important thing is that children understand and feel the demands of society through the school of family life.

In fact, the education of young people, which is the foundation of our future, is formed first of all in the family. Character traits characteristic of a person, as well as ethnic characteristics characteristic of our nation, feelings such as respect for elders, respect for children, love for the Motherland, and duty are all formed in the family.

As we mentioned above, a number of components that influence the formation of character traits in children, together with the formation in the family, cause the formation of unique negative individual psychological characteristics in the behavior of children who are brought up in unhealthy family conditions. .

According to a group of psychologists, the emergence of new qualities of character and their strengthening requires a real situation. That is why there is an opinion that behavior creates habit, habit creates character and character creates destiny. Character is not some stable and unchanging feature. For example, in childhood, character traits usually appear in the form of "getting serious", "becoming more different", which begins to manifest as a result of social factors, i.e., the complexity of the attitude towards others, hormonal maturation. Inadequate consideration of personality changes leads to conflict and conflictual relationships. At the same time, accentuation features in the child's character, including the emancipation reaction to be "free" from the care of adults, the reaction of grouping with equals, the reaction of passion, the reaction of hobbies, etc. take precedence.

Deviant behavior among children, including crime, drug addiction, aggression, and suicide, which are alien to our society, are caused by improper organization of interpersonal relationships in the family.

. In this case, parents are indifferent and indifferent to the education of their children, they do not establish a healthy lifestyle in the family, parents are taught the psychology of their children, their interpersonal skills. Due to the lack of knowledge about relationships, conflicting behavior is occurring in our society, as a result, it is necessary to reveal the psychological aspects of the relationship between parents and children based on science.

**First**, various events in the social environment directly affect the human mind and leave a deep mark on it.

**Secondly**, the person himself helps the influence of the external social environment to be deeper and stronger. It is known that children, according to their nature, are imitative from a young age. By directly imitating all the actions of adults, children imbibe these actions, good and bad qualities. Children closely monitor every action and interaction of adults in the family, on the streets.

True, due to the current globalization and integration processes, the national stability of the ethno-psychological characteristics of the family is weakening, and the trend of modernization is clearly visible. V. V. Boyko also agrees with this opinion and distinguishes the specific characteristics of modern families that influence character formation in children as follows:

- Firstly, as a result of the nuclearization of the family, that is, the fact that the family consists of a couple and children, unlike modern nuclear families with few children, creates a unique socio-psychological environment for the formation of a child's character. In such families, a short chain of interpersonal relationships often prevails, the means of mutual influence of family members are limited, and they are distinguished by the fact that models and situations for imitation are not well formed.

-Secondly, due to highly dependent and uniform relationships in the family, it increases the probability that children will firmly acquire the patterns of parental behavior. Due to the limited selection of

parents' behavior, children acquire socio-typical characteristics, which are not without the possibility of reflection of both microenvironment and individual characteristics.

Based on the cited scientific data, it can be noted that the characteristic feature of the modern family is the limited humanitarian experience for the young generation.

In some of our young families, the qualities of communicative tolerance (tolerance) towards children, teenagers, adults and other persons are not sufficiently reflected, sufficient information exchange between family members is limited, right or It is distinguished by the lack of development of the concept of "we" and the attitude towards it. As a consequence of many cases, children's "personification" at a high level, i.e., children's showing of their "I" in the family circle, asserting their right, setting themselves against parents It is manifested by acting against them, denying their value and reputation, and not fully using the advice they give.

This causes the emergence of some forms of alienation that are not characteristic of the child's character.

At the same time, the alienation of family members formed in the family causes children to be busy in other circles, that is, in different groups and for hours with the media. As a result of limited communication between family members and unsatisfied interpersonal relationships, we can observe that children are now meeting their needs, joining informal groups, and engaging in non-traditional activities.

V. V. Boyko interprets the occurrence of some negative situations in the process of interaction between such children and parents as follows.

The relations of the members of the family, which are strictly limited in the family, in this case, the extremely demanding nature of the fathers and mothers, cause defective character traits in the children. This, in turn, leads to the creation of more strict situations in the attitude of parents towards the child. As a result of the aggressive state of relations, indifference to each other, rudeness and neglect of parents arouse aggressive reactions in children and increase the cause of conflicts in the process of relations.

Consensus state of relations. In this case, the parent complex directs the child complex to life. For example, a parent's constant displeasure with a child, criticizing, fighting, insulting, and humiliating the child, in turn, creates a sense of guilt in the child, leading him to lack protective reactions at school and in extra-curricular communities, withdrawing himself from communication, leading to inability to defend oneself, inability to react quickly to an impact and loss of oneself quickly. This kind of behavior of children causes their parents and others to control them, to become dependent on others, to become attached, and to be unable to be independent. Non-consecutive relationships. In this case, the carelessness and indifference of parents in raising children is distinguished by the fact that they are not demanding in relation to the plague. Improper demands placed on children are either unjustified or overly lenient, and are the result of punishing one behavior and then ignoring it the next. In such cases, children do not think about norms of behavior, duty, sense of responsibility, and do not have certain ideas.

The above-mentioned methods and forms of education cause the following characteristics in child education:

*"Difficult to educate"* children are the result of pedagogical neglect. According to L.S. Vygotsky, "difficult" child's life is the result of wrong relationships. First of all, these are stubborn, whimsical children, attracting them to interesting activities is one of the main methods of educating them. A

certain part of them are undisciplined and rude children. It is possible to change their activity in accordance with the purpose, to influence them by giving them some rights. In psychology, there are several classifications of "difficult to educate" children.

*The first group is children with socially negative, strong views;*

*The second group is children who imitate lawbreakers;*

*The third group is children who hesitate between positive and negative stereotypes of behavior and understand their mistakes.*

*The fourth group is the children who obey the willful children.*

*The fifth group is those who accidentally entered the path of lawlessness.*

It should be said that the role of the environment in which they live, the family, the community where they study, and the class are very important for children with difficult upbringing.

So, in conclusion, it can be said that the use of different district education methods in the family should match the characteristics of the student, that is, it is appropriate for parents and educators to use the methods and forms of education, taking into account the individual psychological characteristics of children. Otherwise, the upbringing of the child in the character traits will cause undesirable manifestations such as change.

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