

**PSYCHOLOGICAL VIEWS OF THINKERS ON FAMILY MANAGEMENT AND  
CHILD REARING**

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**Abstract:** The article examines the impact of family management on the formation of a child's intellectual abilities. family management methods by applying psychological characteristics correct formation , Psychological views of thinkers on family management and child rearing illuminated.

**Keywords:** Family, management, child rearing , psychocorrection, healthy lifestyle, authoritarian style, democratic style, oppression, violence, intellectual ability, liberal style.

The development of society is directly dependent on the level of formation of the socio-economic and spiritual image of the families within it. The demands that any society places on families are their If it does not conflict with the interests of the family, on the contrary, it should ensure the well-being and peace of the family. If it helps, support for social needs from families, the higher the rate of ensuring their actual implementation. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 “ On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for includes the following issues: “From the Strategy of Actions to the Strategy of Development, ensuring the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of young people, based on the principles of goodness and humanity; Preservation of the life and health of young people, improvement of the conditions for their access to qualified medical services, increasing medical literacy among young people and strengthening a healthy lifestyle.”

Family relationship system – According to Satir, it is not the manifestation or performance of family members in certain roles in one or another situation, but rather a “map” of relationships that is specific to each family. For example, a therapist who wants to help a family needs this map, because it is difficult for him to imagine the real relationships of real members in another way. In addition to these family members, this map also includes the influence of their relatives.

For example, if a man is somehow separated from his family and lives with his wife and children, his real relationship with his wife is influenced by his mother living in another house, then the influence of the mother-in - law must also be taken into account in the map of family relationships. Or a woman who has divorced her first marriage may constantly remember her ex-husband because he lives with her child , see him at the request of the child, and even be financially dependent on him . This, of course, does not fail to affect real family relationships. In some intact families, even after a son gets married or a daughter has a child, parents continue to grieve for them and try to ensure that they do not stumble in life.

In fact, in almost all regions of our country, there are customs according to which a mother considers herself fully responsible for the food and nutrition of her newborn daughter . There are two reasons for this: firstly, such a renewal occurs in the body of a newly born woman that the very food and drink she has eaten and drunk in her family over the years accelerates the adaptation processes; secondly, the kindness of her mother helps the young mother forget about the misfortunes she has recently experienced and feel like a real mother. This psychological state is extremely important, and among Uzbeks it is considered one of the factors of family strength.

The mother-in-law is also a mother, she also feels sorry for her daughter-in-law, she does everything she can to forget the pain of childbirth, but in many observations, receiving news from her own birth mother and being there plays a major role in helping the young mother enter the

role of motherhood more quickly and breastfeed her child. The following four main styles of management are distinguished in the family: democratic, authoritarian, liberal, and mixed. As it is easy to guess from the name, the attitude of adults to the child is based on the idea that the child is independent, not passive, that various manipulations can be carried out with him that effectively affect the child's development and lead to the desired result. The result, it should be noted, is clearly known to adults: "obedient, compliant, convenient child". The interests and opinions of the child

are perceived as a non-decisive object of influence. Authoritarian style - tyranny, pedagogy of violence and coercion. Those who implement this method of education The example of the teacher is very clear from the children's writer Atsrid Lindgren. This is a familiar Miss Bok, whose experience has shown that children are "silk" Love is not used to be.

The child's teacher Let's remember our first meeting: the unfamiliar woman's unstable tone, her The harshness makes the child blush and hide behind his mother.

The style of upbringing (communication) in the family is a set of personal relationships, concepts, principles, value orientations that provide conditions for the development of the child and his preparation for social life. Basically, the dominant type of parental influence on the child is considered, but it is necessary to take into account: which of the family members dominates and how he dominates, as well as

the significance of the influence of any family member on the child. However, it is often possible to observe disagreements between spouses regarding the same actions of the child, which are formed depending on the style of relations between the parents. In some areas, it has become customary to distinguish 6 main types of family management styles : authoritarian, aggressive, democratic, chaotic, distant and overprotective. Each of these styles has its own characteristics and

affects the psyche and personal development of the child in different ways. Relationships with different styles of family upbringing imply a deep attention or indifference of parents to the child's personality. Parents "pay attention to everything", "notice nothing", are not interested in the child's development and inner spiritual world. Actively avoid contact with him , keep him at a distance. Children are left to themselves.

In some families, parents either "do not see" their child, or avoid active communication with him, preferring to keep him at a distance (psychological distance).

The indifference of parents to the development and inner life of the child makes him lonely, unhappy. Later, he develops an alienating attitude towards people or aggression. At school, a child from such a family is insecure, neurotic, has difficulties in relationships with peers. No one in the family is interested in the development or spiritual world of the child, he prefers to keep a distance and not communicate at all. In his youth, he suffers terribly because of such an attitude.

Alienating parents are more common in dysfunctional families where one or both parents abuse alcohol or drugs. Such a careless attitude of parents

makes the child lonely and deeply unhappy, insecure. He loses the desire to communicate, and aggression towards people may develop. In the family, the relationship between parents and children is their, physical, mental and spiritual development and the development of various psychological characteristics The direct impact on the formation of... has been studied in many studies. The methodology of A.Ya. Varga, VVStolin is used for precisely these purposes.

This test-questionnaire assesses the relationship of parents to their children. It is a psychodiagnostic tool used to determine the relationship between parents and their children.

The relationship between parents and their children is understood as a system of various emotions and behaviors of adults towards children. From a psychological point of view, the attitude of parents to their children is a pedagogical social institution established in relation to these children, which includes rational, emotional and behavioral components. These components are assessed to one degree or another using a questionnaire that forms the basis of this methodology. Some changes were made to the processing and description of the results obtained by RSNemov, using some terms belong to despotic parents who demand unconditional obedience from the child, do not consider it necessary to explain the reasons for their prohibitions and orders, do not give them the opportunity to speak, and strive to control their children .

Such upbringing leads to negative consequences. The child may become inactive, insecure, dependent. Children from authoritarian families do not want and do not know how to share their experiences, because no one takes them into account, and they often fall under the bad influence of their peers.

Democratic style. You are a caring and attentive parent. The child always feels your emotional support. At the same time, you show sufficient firmness and consistency in your requirements. You discuss their lives with children, and do not give them orders. Influencing the child, you give reasonable arguments, try to explain to him the reasons for restrictions and prohibitions. The advantages of this upbringing style are that parents encourage independence in their children, allow them to make their own decisions and take responsibility for their actions.

Parents caring and patient, relationships with children, as a rule, warm. Liberal style. The main principle of education: "What the child is interested in, he will not cry." Undemanding attitude towards the child and inconsistency in upbringing lead to the fact that children do not see (do not feel) the boundaries of acceptable behavior, they grow up infantile. Liberal parents cannot teach the child to control himself, so he is less likely to develop a sense of self-esteem. Children usually do poorly at school and grow up very unhappy.

In the future, such a small person will deprive his children of their childhood. Wonderful loving parents who try to give everything they have and their own uncontrolled, dreaming of revenge on the whole world for their grievances, can grow as an aggressive type. Therefore, in the family, parents' special attention to the mental growth and intellectual development of their children , along with their morals , helps children grow up with a broad outlook .

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