



## Psychological Characteristics Of Family Values In Small School-Aged Children Raised In Dysfunctional Families

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**Abstract:** An incomplete family is a nuclear family consisting of one parent and children. In Russia, an incomplete family most often consists of a mother and children. Families become incomplete for two reasons: the separation of parents, the death of one of the spouses. Sociologists and psychologists identify the third factor - the birth of a child out of wedlock. In fact, there was no family before birth, so this can hardly be called a reason, rather a condition. But experts put him in second place in terms of exposure (the first is divorce). Among births out of wedlock, births of underage mothers occupy a special place.

**Keywords:** gender equality, children's education, health problems.

## Noto'liq Oilalarda Tarbiyalanayotgan Kichik Maktab Yoshidagi Bolalardagi Oilaviy Qadryatlarning Psixologik Xususiyatlari

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**Annotatsiya.** To'liq bo'lmagan oila - bu bitta ota-ona va bolalardan iborat yadroli oila. Rossiyada to'liq bo'lmagan oila ko'pincha ona va bolalardan iborat. Oilalar ikki sababga ko'ra to'liq bo'lmaydi: ota-onaning ajralishi; turmush o'rtoqlardan birining o'limi. Sotsiologlar va psixologlar uchinchi omil - nikohsiz bolaning tug'ilishini aniqlaydilar. Aslida, tug'ilishdan oldin oila yo'q edi, shuning uchun buni sabab deb atash qiyin, aksincha shart. Ammo mutaxassislar ta'sir qilish bo'yicha ikkinchi o'ringa qo'yishadi (birinchi - ajralish). Nikohdan tashqari tug'ilishlar orasida voyaga etmagan onalarning tug'ilishi alohida o'rin tutadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** gender tenglik, bola tarbiyasi, salomatlik muammolari.



## Психологические Особенности Семейных Ценностей У Детей Раннего Школьного Возраста, Воспитывающихся В Неблагополучных Семьях

**Аннотация.** Неполная семья – это нуклеарная семья, состоящая из одного родителя и детей. В России неполная семья чаще всего состоит из матери и детей. Семьи становятся неполными по двум причинам: расставание родителей, смерть одного из супругов. Социологи и психологи выделяют третий фактор - рождение ребенка вне брака. На самом деле семьи не было до рождения, так что это сложно назвать причиной, скорее условием. Но эксперты ставят его на второе место по разоблачению (первое — развод). Среди рождений вне брака особое место занимают рождения несовершеннолетних матерей.

**Ключевые слова:** гендерное равенство, детское образование, проблемы со здоровьем.

### Introduction

Another important condition for the emergence of single-parent families is the birth of children "for herself", which occurs due to the emancipation of women. Single-parent families differ according to the type of relationship, there are four of them:

1. The mother does not talk about the father, it seems as if he never existed.
2. The mother tries to lower the value of the father, to make him look bad in the eyes of the children.
3. The mother talks about the father as a normal person with his strengths and weaknesses.
4. If the father did not leave, but died, then idealization of his image is more common. The best option is to tell the children everything as it is. There is no need to impose on them your attitude towards your ex-spouse, your view of the situation and your understanding. Children grow up and draw their own conclusions.

Single-parent families face the following problems:



- Low income. A single source of income or child care allowance and other government payments (depending on the situation) cannot always meet the basic needs of all family members.
- Employment issues. This largely depends on the age of the child, but as a general rule, the parent does not need a job close to home, a high salary, flexible working hours, night shifts, and business travel.
- Child neglect. It is not easy to find a job that fits this description, which leads to the third problem of single-parent families - child neglect.
- Feeling of inferiority and oppression in children and parents.
- Violence by peers at school, kindergarten, street
- Parental guilt that becomes overprotective. And it is the children's fault if they consider themselves to be the cause of the breakdown of the family. Thus, single-parent families face socio-economic, psychological and pedagogical problems. If one of the family members has health or disability, the situation becomes more difficult. The problems of single-parent families can be considered not only in general, but also separately from the point of view of children's development and the position of parents. Every fifth Russian family with minor children is not single-parent. Children experience the consequences of being raised in an incomplete family:
  - problems with gender identity;
  - deviations;
  - difficulties in relations with stepmother or stepfather;
  - health problems.

The main problem of children in single-parent families is the difficulty in determining gender and sexual orientation. The relationship between parents is an example of a relationship between a man and a woman. In the future, in their relationships, children will be guided by this example. Children from single-parent families have little ideas about the behavior of a man and a woman in a certain situation. Because of this, conflicts, misunderstandings, disputes, disagreements, divorces arise in their families. The first five years of a child's life affect the development of femininity in girls and courage in boys. If there is no role model (not necessarily the presence of a father or mother) during this period, the consequences will be so bad. Most single-parent families consist of a mother and children. Let's look at the consequences of parenting without a male example. Girls from insecurity in relationships with men.



Unity of demands placed on children by family members, harmony in mutual responsibility and influence is an important source of all-round development of the child's personality. The family in which a preschool child lives and is raised is a natural resource for him, and it leaves a special mark on the character and behavior of the child. A child's personality is formed in many ways and mainly in the family. He learns the basic rule of living. The educational influence of the family is so strong that, in our eyes, it seems that the character traits of the parents are passed on to the child in a biological way. That is why it is not for nothing that the family is called the "school of emotions". Family living conditions, family savings, values, mutual relations of family members, their behavior, moral qualities, needs and interests begin to influence the child from early youth.

In particular, the spiritual image and social qualities of the father and mother predetermine what kind of character traits will be formed in the child in the future. Because the child first of all imitates the people close to him, begins to express their behavior in himself. In pre-school education organizations, it is possible to evaluate the family and the characteristics of family education based on the behavior of children. If there are negative behaviors in the child's behavior, it can be concluded that the family and its upbringing are not exemplary or effective. Along with exemplary families in children's upbringing, you can also meet wrong families that limit themselves to creating material conditions for children, do not think about the child's education and his future, and do not pay attention to it. As a result of the separation of family members or the death of one of the father and mother, irregular families appear. The non-participation of one of the family members in the upbringing of the child causes a number of objective difficulties. As a result, a mother engaged in raising a child has two difficult tasks: to financially support the children under her care and to be responsible for their upbringing. In addition, a single mother begins to feel a great mental difficulty and a great responsibility for raising children. A characteristic feature of an irregular family is its uniqueness (closedness).

It will be somewhat more difficult to influence him from the surroundings. Because family members, mother and children, are distinguished by their lack of speech, shyness and shyness compared to the members of the whole family. The presence of a unique mental environment in a dysfunctional family and its periodic changes have a special effect on the mental, moral and spiritual maturity of a child raised in this family. For example, a child's peaceful and free



relationship with his parents has a positive effect on his social consciousness, behavior, and self-confidence. It is known from the tests that a child brought up in a complete family is usually less worried about the family and family members, there is a feeling of peace about his family. Non-stop family disputes and countless conflicts caused by the separation of the family, frequent discussion of family problems destroys the child's peace, tranquility, peace, well-being, and causes an increase in self-confidence. As a result of the observations, it became clear that the concept that the child cannot imagine the family and its consequences, separation, is wrong. Children, regardless of their age, suffer greatly from family conflict and separation, become depressed and dehumanized. Unreasonable family conflicts leave an unpleasant mark on the child's imagination and memory, which negatively affects his normal mental development. As a result, the children of such a family develop a feeling of fear, stuttering, and even the children's speech defects begin to appear, they stutter and speak with insecurity.

Although preschool children initially express a very weak, imperceptible relationship to family separation, gradually in the older preschool years they begin to feel fatherlessness or motherlessness more deeply. Children's feelings of fatherlessness can be observed in their various behaviors, including changes in their relationship with their mother. Children's strong interest in the surrounding reality begins to wane, their attitude towards peers and adults changes dramatically, they become capricious, quarrelsome, talkative and do not listen to adults. The most dangerous thing is that the place of sincerity and care in the child is gradually replaced by tolerance and indifference, because the child sees with his own eyes the process of family separation, the coldness and cruelty of his closest people to each other. He saw it, got angry and finally got used to it. In addition, the occurrence of mental changes in the child-rearing activities of the mother, the fact that she pretends to be kinder and more caring towards the child, and tries to fully satisfy all his needs, can cause anger in the child towards the father. his attempt, aspiration causes the formation of new negative attitudes in the child: inattention, carelessness, and in some cases, stubbornness and stubbornness, lying and unwillingness.

#### Summary

Support for single-parent families should be comprehensive:

- help from the employment service in finding parents;



- assisting medical institutions in conducting preventive examinations, patronage;
- to help educational organizations in providing food, educational benefits;
- assisting social service and lawyers in drawing up documents, receiving pensions, allowances, alimony;
- communication with other single-parent families, exchange of experience, support, joint recreation, mutual assistance. A great role is given to the activity of the family itself. You should know your rights, familiarize yourself with the legal framework, contact the social service. Basic support for single-parent families is available in every city, for which you do not need to attend paid consultations with a psychologist or other specialist. At the same time, accepting and confirming the status of an incomplete family and protecting rights can solve a number of problems. It is enough to contact social workers, describe problems and difficulties, ask for help - they will guide and coordinate. As for psychological help, it is very important to find similar people, people with similar situations. It is necessary not only for communication and joint recreation, but also for sharing experiences, as well as for mutual support: sitting with a child, taking children to school, picking them up from school. If the children go to the same educational institution, then you can agree with other parents and meet the children in turn (depending on the work schedule of each parent).

What else should be considered for parents in single-parent families:

- If possible, maintain full communication between the child and both parents.
- Get along with your spouse as best you can. Scientists have proven that conflicts between parents have a negative impact on the child's condition, even if he sees the other parent. Quarrels of former spouses neutralize the positive effect of communication between the child and the parents.
- Encourage children's independence and initiative, do not bind children to themselves.
- Do not "cover" children, make them an ideal man or woman. Don't show them your relationship with your spouse. If you see the reason for the divorce in the child or if it bothers you because he is very similar to the departed spouse, then consult a psychologist. This is a serious problem.
- Avoid hyper- and hypo-guardianship, parenting like a family idol.

A girl growing up in a dysfunctional family may have a wrong approach to the relationship between a man and a woman. It is observed that his personal sexual identification is variable, that is, he is submissive in life, agrees to everything,



does not demand anything, or, on the contrary, does everything independently and demands freedom. An example of this is the emancipation process that is developing today. That is, a single woman who has shown dexterity, determination, and entrepreneurship in child rearing and has taken all the problems in the family on her shoulders, may not get used to the man's superiority or the man's solving the problems after the child gets married. . However, if a woman-mother has the right attitude towards men, she does not create a negative concept in children. A woman has the opportunity to form a positive attitude in her children towards the men she knows and respects. They can be a woman's father, brothers, acquaintances. In the above cases, it is necessary to raise the productivity of parents in raising children to the level of instinct, to create traditions that have an educational effect on family members. In the formation of young people's ideas about family life, it is important that they are biologically, socially, psychologically, economically, legally, spiritually and morally mature in family life, that they have learned the specific characteristics of the psychology of interpersonal relations, and that they know the characteristics of emotional and emotional relations. have Because the stability of the family largely depends on the readiness of the young people who are building a family for family life. Therefore, the effectiveness of the work carried out in order to prevent unconscious events that occur in family life, prevent the breakdown of families and reduce the number of dysfunctional families, and create a healthy psychological climate in them depends on the personality, individual psychological characteristics of the young people who create these families, it depends on how much they are ready to organize their family life accordingly. Today, this issue requires more urgency and has risen to the level of state policy. Because the development of our independent country is integrally dependent on the young people who are the owners of our future, their outlook, the health and stability of the family environment.

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