



## Modern Family Types

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes issues such as types of families, in particular single and large families, characteristics of family environment, influence on intellectual and personal development of children in these families, internal family relations of large families and families with only one child.

**Keywords:** family, family environment, family types, child, family with many children, family with one child, upbringing.

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**Annatatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada oilalarning turlari, xususan, yakka va ko'p farzandli oilalar, oilaviy muhit xususiyatlari, bu oilalarda bolalarning intellektual va shaxs rivojlanishiga ta'siri, ko'p farzandli oilalar hamda yakka farzandli oilalarning ichki oilaviy munosabatlari kabi masalalar tahlil qilingan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** oila, oilaviy muhit, oila tiplari, farzand, ko'p farzandli oila, yakka farzandli oila, tarbiya.

The family environment not only educates and matures the human personality, but also by means of this education connects his body with spiritual, mental and moral power, and forms the feelings of national spirit and religious faith. The harmony of national traditions is evident in family upbringing. Indeed, in both of them, qualities such as kindness and tolerance, harmony and



cooperation, humanity, thoughtfulness and manners, politeness, generosity and hospitality, honesty and piety, honesty and patience prevail.

In this small study, in order to determine the leading type of education in families with many children and single children, we used the methodology called "Parental education style" modified by RVOvcharova.<sup>1</sup> This methodology consists of 10 questions, and it has the ability to determine democratic (25-30 points), authoritarian (20-24 points) and liberal (10-19 points) education styles.

Parents following the democratic upbringing style support the child's initiative in choosing friends, profession, and hobbies. They respect their children's creativity and initiative and only criticize their inappropriate behavior and behavior. They justify their children's adequate and rational opinions and approaches. Individuals raised with this style of parenting achieve more in life, are considered independent and creative because they are treated as individuals from a very early age.

Authoritarian parents do not care about their child's opinion, because they know that what they do is best. Such parents look after their children's interests without regard for their own, and do not give them the opportunity for freedom and independence. Everything: education and career choice, life partner and even clothing and behavior need to be controlled by parents. It is forbidden for children not to deviate from the lines drawn by their parents, to think independently, to express initiative. Use of non-pedagogical methods against children (verbal and physical aggression and pressure) is observed. As a result, in such a family, people are formed who do not believe in themselves, who expect everyone's approval, who are indecisive, careless, irresponsible, who blame others for all their failures.

According to the parents who favor the liberal education style, special institutions should be involved in the education of their children. That is, educators and pedagogues are responsible for the education of children. It is enough for parents to satisfy only some of their material needs, and educational institutions must inculcate spiritual and moral values and concepts. Parents who follow this method of education are indifferent towards their children. They consider them incapable of making decisions and irresponsible. Therefore, parents do not count on their children, they are not interested in their opinions. Because parents are always busy, their children tend to commit suicide.

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<sup>1</sup>Ovcharova R. V. Psychological counseling of parents. M.: Psychotherapy, 2003. 319 p



85 students of two secondary schools of Chirchik, Tashkent region took part in our research. Of these, 45 students are children of families with many children, and the remaining 40 are single children. In our opinion, a large family includes families with more than three children. 52 girls and 33 boys participated in the study, of which 30 girls and 15 boys were from large families, 22 girls and 18 boys The children come from single-child families.

As a result of our research, it was found that 44.5% of families with many children (20 families) have an authoritarian upbringing, 44.5% (20 families) have a democratic upbringing, and only 11% (5 families) have a liberal upbringing. In single-child families, the authoritarian parenting style (52.5% or 21 families) leads, followed by the democratic style (45% or 18 families) and the last place by the liberal style (2.5% or one family). it became known.

Based on the results obtained above, we can emphasize that the authoritarian upbringing style is leading for both types of families, we can explain this fact with our national-ethnic characteristics and traditional upbringing style. However, we can see that the democratic upbringing style also has high percentages: in families with many children, authoritarian and democratic styles have the same percentages, only in families with only one child, the percentage of this indicator is slightly higher, but not critical. Since liberal parenting style has the smallest percentage for both family types, this means that for most parents, their children are not indifferent.

In our research, we can emphasize that there is no obvious difference between the types of families with many children and families with only one child. We believe that it is necessary to use a sample that includes more participants for accurate results.

We also used A. Ya. Varga and VVStolin's "Parental Attitudes" questionnaire<sup>2</sup>. The methodology consists of 61 questions and consists of five scales: "Acceptance-rejection", "Cooperation", "Symbiosis", "Authoritarian hypersocialization" and "Little unlucky".

High results (24-33 points) on the "acceptance-rejection" scale indicate that the parents accept their child and respect him. Parents support their child's interests and desires, spend a lot of time with him, accept his independence and individuality. Lower results on this scale (0-8 points) mean that parents feel anger, bitterness, resentment, regret, regret, hatred towards their child. They

<sup>2</sup>Methodology of defining the type of parental relationship (A.Ya.Varga, V.V.Stolin) // <https://dip-psi.ru/psikhologicheskoye-testy/post/metodika-opredeleniya-tipa-roditelskogo-otnosheniya-a-ya-varga-vv-stolin>



consider their children unlucky, underestimate their abilities and opportunities, do not believe in their future.

High scores on the "Cooperation" scale (7-8 points) indicate a parent's interest in their child, a high assessment of their abilities and capabilities, support for their independence and initiative, and an equal relationship with their child. indicates that. Lower scores (1-2 points) mean the opposite of the above, the parent does not approach his child as a pedagogue.

High scores on the "symbiosis" scale (6-7 points) indicate that parents do not keep boundaries and distance in their relationship with their child, and always try to be together. Lower scores (1-2 points) mean that parents maintain a certain distance with their child. It is observed that he cares little about it and spends little time on it.

A high index (6-7 points) on the "authoritarian hypersocialization" scale means that parents have an authoritarian attitude towards their children, they demand unconditional obedience to their will, they are not interested in their thoughts and worldviews, they do not respect them, everything is only the father. - they demand that it be as the mother wants. Lower scores (1-2 points) indicate that the parent has absolutely nothing to do with his child. 3-5 points mean that parents have pedagogical skills.

High scores on the "little unlucky" scale (7-8 points) mean that parents think their child is unlucky and can't do anything. Lower scores (1-2 points) on the contrary indicate that the child's failures are accidental.

Below we present the results of this methodology in Table 1.

Table 1

**A.Ya.Varga and VVStolin's "Parental attitude" questionnaire<sup>3</sup> results of single and large families (arithmetic average value)**

Name of scales	Single-child family	A family with many children
"Accept - Reject"	23 points	20 points
"Cooperation"	5 points	6 points
"Symbiosis"	4 points	3 points
"Authoritarian hypersocialization"	7 points	6 points
"Little Unlucky"	3 points	4 points

<sup>3</sup>Methodology of defining the type of parental relationship (A.Ya.Varga, V.V.Stolin) // <https://dip-psi.ru/psikhologicheskoye-testy/post/metodika-opredeleniya-tipa-roditelskogo-otnosheniya-a-ya-varga-vv-stolin>



Table 1 shows that the results of parents of families with many children and single children on all five scales did not deviate from the norm, that is, there were no extremely high or very low results. Therefore, parents of both families are moderately accepting of their children, moderately cooperative, do not push their children too far away or too close, show moderate authoritarianism, and have the ability to objectively assess their children's opportunities and abilities. we can conclude that

We used the t-Student test to check whether there is a statistically significant difference in the attitude of parents of families with many children and families with only one child to their children, but no significant difference was found, which means that the attitude of parents to their children in families with only one child and many children is the same. different, almost indistinguishable from each other.

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