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РЕЗЮМЕ

Ушбу мақолада ўсмир ёшларда девиант хулқ-атворга ҳос хатти-ҳаракатларнинг бузилиши ва уларни келтириб чиқарувчи омиллар ҳақида маълумотлар изоҳлаб ўтилган.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье представлена информация о девиантных поведенческих расстройствах подростков и их факторы, которые приводят к ним.

SUMMARY

This article provides information on deviant behavioral disorders of teenager, adolescents, and the factors that lead to them.

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MAIN PROBLEMS OF PROVIDING PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE TO THE FAMILY

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Таянч сўзлар: оила, оилавий психологик хизмат, оила вазифалари, оила типлари, оилавий низолар, оилавий низо омиллари, оилага психологик маслаҳат.

Ключевые слова: семья, психологическая служба семье, функции семьи, типология семьи, семейные конфликты, факторы семейных конфликтов, психологическая консультация семье.

Key words: family, psychological service to the family, functions of the family, family typology, family conflicts, factors of family conflicts, psychological counseling to the family.

The role of the family in a person's life is so important that it is rightly regarded as the foundation of any society. After all, the family is a special sphere of social life, where the birth, formation and formation of a person takes place, who will live in society and become a citizen of the state.

The regulation of family relations is carried out on the basis of the principle of voluntariness of the marriage of a man and a woman [1], the legal basis of which is enshrined in the Constitution and in the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan [2].

The family is a small unit of society, a hotbed of early education, the main wealth and support of the power of the Motherland. The family is a kind of public institution, where interests are inextricably linked with the interests of society [3]. Also, the family can be represented as a single organism in which all life processes are interconnected and interdependent.

The family is also called «a social institution, that is, a stable form of relationships between people» [3].

The family provides its members with psychological, social, economic and physical security; caring for minors, the elderly and the sick; conditions for the socialization of children and youth. The main functions of the family include: reproductive - maintaining biological continuity through the birth of children; the creation of cultural continuity, the transfer of their heritage to a new generation, sexual relations, psychological functions, communicative (communication), economic, a sense of joy, happiness, etc. [4].

In different periods of a family's life, the hierarchy of family functions changes: one or the other takes priority. So, for a young family, the most important is the biological function, while for the elderly, the emotional one is more important.

In their unity, the listed functions represent a system of family relations, the emergence of dysfunction in this system, that is, a mismatch in their interaction as a whole, leads the family into a conflict situation. Ignoring, and sometimes a complete refusal of the family for one reason or another, from performing any function destabilizes the family way of life, there is a threat of its disintegration. Families whose social functioning is difficult for subjective or objective reasons are characterized as families of social risk.

There is also a typology of social risk, i.e. the identification of families where, due to objective or subjective conditions, social functioning is difficult, and they are practically inevitably in a state of difficulty in life.

At present, the social protection of the family, in contrast to the previously existing social security system, is a multifaceted activity, differentiated in relation to various groups of the population and structured across different ministries and departments, public organizations and institutions.

Unfortunately, in the context of globalization, problems arise in the family. This was initially reflected in family education: the sources of cultural and cognitive information, influencing the formation of people's worldview, expanded; the participation of parents in the educational process decreased, especially the influence of external factors negatively reflected in the life of families.

It should be noted that the nature and style of upbringing in the family changes dramatically in cases of parental divorce. Children are extremely sensitive to separation and breaking contacts with one of the parents. Divorce breaks the old habitual relationship with the parents, puts before the child the task of choosing a new relationship with divorced parents, which is unbearable for his age, which is especially difficult in case of remarriage of one of them. In cases of parental divorce, the children develop feelings of loneliness, restlessness, and feelings of inferiority. Based on this, it is necessary to conduct psychological services for the family. One of the types of psychological services is psychological counseling. When conducting psychological counseling, it is necessary to have knowledge and skills of working with families, first of all, their classification. Families are classified into the following types:

1. Complete, incomplete and reorganized (second marriage) families - on the basis of completeness.
2. Nuclear (parent and child) and multigenerational families (two or more generations live together) - by the number of generations living in the family.
3. Families without children, families with one or two children, families with more children - by the number of children in the family.
4. The family of workers, employees, entrepreneurs, farmers, etc. - by social origin.
5. By the degree of education of the spouses: secondary

education, specialized secondary education, a family with higher education, and more.

6. Young family (families with 3-5 years old and 6-10 years of life experience), middle-aged family, older generation family - according to the "age" of the family.

7. Urban, rural, mixed family - on a regional basis.

8. According to the level of satisfaction with marriage: with a low level of satisfaction with marriage, with a high level of satisfaction with marriage.

9. According to the style of management, the family is authoritarian, democratic, liberal and of a mixed type.

10. By nationality: international, families of the same nationality [3].

In modern conditions, all types of families above are in need of psychological assistance.

Family specialists explain the types of families to solve their problems:

1. Families that can solve problems. The spouses are aware of the problem and know how to find the most appropriate solution to eliminate it.

2. Families that can adapt to adverse conditions. Spouses are flexible in their relationships, as a rule, do not adhere to strict role regulation.

3. Families with latent disabilities. The conflicts that arise due to a violation of mutual understanding are quickly resolved, thanks to a moderate level of conflict and the ability to avoid pressure.

You can also give a number of possible reasons for the violation of communication in the family, which can lead to its disintegration [4]:

1. The dissimilarity of attitudes, which is expressed in the mismatch of tastes, the presence of diametrically opposed personal interests, the inability to spend free time, etc.

2. The use of reproaches, accusations, threats, scandals in communication between spouses, gradually destroying even the most friendly atmosphere. This behavior creates anxiety, insecurity, and misunderstanding.

3. Loss of the meaning of life at any stage due to extraordinary circumstances. You can also give a number of possible reasons for the violation of communication in the family, which can lead to its disintegration [4]: As part of our scientific research, we interviewed families who are already divorced or are on the verge of divorce and who need psychological assistance. The number of respondents to this study was 1200 families, the sample of which is representative.

According to the results of the study, the main factors influencing the dynamics of the growth of family conflicts, subsequently divorces, were identified:

1. Economic - difficult living conditions, material difficulties, loss of contact with the family of one of the spouses who left for work (labor migration);

2. Social - alcoholism, infertility, early age at marriage;

3. Psychological - unhealthy psychological climate of the family, lack of mutual understanding, regular conflicts, parental interference in the family life of young spouses, indifference to each other;

4. Spiritual and moral - a decrease in the importance of the institution of the family in society, the absence of condemnation of non-traditional forms of the family;

5. Institutional factors - ineffective work with families of ministries and departments, local authorities, specialized organizations.

In the presence of the above factors, families also need to organize psychological assistance in the form of psychological counseling [5].

Psychological counseling for a family imposes certain requirements on the counselor, without following which work cannot be successful. First of all, he is responsible by his family, to the client, who is in a system of diverse relationships, therefore, the consultant is responsible to the family members of the client, to the organization in which he works, and finally, to his profession. This responsibility makes it especially important to conduct psychological counseling and psychological assistance. It should be noted, taking into account this feature, at present in all countries attention is paid to the professional ethics of a consultant-psychologist, especially a family psychologist [9].

However, it is not so easy for a family psychologist to conduct psychological counseling, because there are some objective reasons:

1. It is difficult to adhere to the established standards of conduct in family counseling because each consultation object is individual.

2. Most counselors practice in specific institutions (clinics, centers, schools, private services, etc.). But in the case of psychological counseling to the family, the counselor psychologist faces a difficult choice.

3. A family counselor psychologist often finds himself in contradictory situations when, adhering to the requirements of one norm, he violates another [6].

For example, in dealing with suicidal clients, marital divorce and other negative situations, it is difficult to fully adhere to certain principles. If you try to ensure the safety of the client, then it is difficult not to violate his autonomy, the right to free self-determination, and, consequently, not to encroach on his personal dignity and values. On the other hand, if nothing is done and the client's autonomy is protected, his well-being and even his life will be threatened.

It is possible to formulate the following main problems in the conduct of family counseling by a psychologist: improper use of psychological knowledge, the impact of personal problems on professional activities, relationships with clients, the use of information received in the course of professional activities, consultation with clients recommended by another psychologist, the desire to give advice on a template, without taking into account the peculiarity of the relationship and the type of family.

The analysis of the study made it possible to formulate the following proposals and recommendations:

- to organize a psychological service for families in a conflict situation, psychological depression, stress, etc.

- introduction of family mediation as an alternative system for preventing conflict situations in the family.

- development of practical measures for family counseling.

- to develop practical recommendations for resolving family conflicts.

- strengthening the role of educational institutions in raising people's awareness of the socio-psychological, economic, medico-cultural, legal aspects of family life.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Оилавий психологик хизматни олиб боришда оила ҳақидаги билим ва малакалар зарурдир. Мақолада оилага психологик маслаҳатни олиб боришда оила типлари, оила вазифаларининг бажарилиши даражалари, оилаларнинг ижтимоий-психологик ва демографик характеристикаларини билиш зарурлиги асосланган, муҳим тавсиялар берилган.

РЕЗЮМЕ

При оказании психологической помощи семьям необходимы знания и навыки о семье. В статье обоснована необходимость проведения психологической консультации с учётом типологии семей, уровня выполнения функций в семье, социально-психологических и демографических характеристик семей, даны необходимые рекомендации.

SUMMARY

When providing psychological assistance to families, knowledge and skills about the family are necessary. The article substantiates the need for psychological counseling, taking into account the typology of families, the level of performance of functions in the family, socio-psychological and demographic characteristics of families, and presents the necessary recommendations.

МАКТАБГАЧА ЁШДАГИ БОЛАЛАР БИЛАН АЛОҚА ЎРНАТИШДА УЛАР КОММУНИКАТИВ ҚОБИЛИЯТЛАРИНИНГ ПСИХОЛОГИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИНИ АНИҚЛАШ

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Таянч сўзлар: таълим ташкилоти, мактабгача ёш, тарбияланувчи, коммуникатив қобилият, психологик хусусият, муносабат, бола, ота-она, позитив муносабат, ривожланиш, коммуникатив алоқа, имконият.

Ключевые слова: образовательная организация, дошкольный возраст, воспитатель, коммуникативная способность, психологическая черта, отношение, ребёнок, родитель, позитивный настрой, развитие, коммуникативное общение, возможность.

Key words: educational establishment, preschool child, foster, communicative skill, psychological character, attitude, child, parents, positive attitude, development, communicative rapport, opportunity.

Таълим тизимида шахснинг коммуникатив қобилиятлари масаласини ўрганиш муҳим психологик тадқиқотлардан бири ҳисобланади. Шу нуқтаи назардан қараганда мактабгача ёшдаги болаларда коммуникатив қобилиятлар ривожланишининг психологик хусусиятларини ўрганиш ва уни амалиётга жорий этишда педагогик-психологик жиҳатдан ёндашиш ушбу соҳа бўйича мамлакатимизда амалга оширилаётган тадқиқотларга ёрдамчи унсур вазифасини ўтайди. Биз ҳам илмий тадқиқот ишини олиб бориш жараёнида жамият маънавиятини барқарорлаштиришда мактабгача ёшдаги болаларнинг коммуникатив қобилиятларини, саводхонлик даражаларини шакллантириш қандай кечаётганлиги, уларнинг ўзаро муносабатга қай тарзда қиришаётганлиги, мулоқот давомида юзага келадиган қийинчиликлар ва улардан муҳофазаланиш каби бир қатор психологик

хусусиятларнинг ролини ўрганишга ҳаракат қилдик. Ушбу йўналишга ҳос муаммоларни таҳлил этиш учун жаҳон психологияси тажрибаларини методологик асос сифатида изланишларимизга татбиқ қилишга ҳаракат қилдик.

Илмий тадқиқот ишини амалга оширишда Қарши ва Самарқанд шаҳар ҳамда Қашқадарё вилоят Косон туманидан мактабгача ёшдаги 425 нафар 5-6 ёшли болалар танлаб олинди ва бу жараёнида болалар коммуникатив қобилиятларининг психологик жиҳати билан бир қаторда, уларнинг индивидуал ва ижтимоий-психологик хусусиятларига ҳам эътибор қаратилди. Шу асосда мактабгача ёшдаги болалар коммуникатив қобилиятларининг психологик хусусиятларини ўрганиш учун Н.Е. Веракснинг “Коммуникатив қобилиятларни аниқлаш” методикасидан фойдаланиб, қуйидаги кўрсаткичларга эришдик.

Болалардаги коммуникатив имкониятларни аниқлаш методикаси (Н.Е.Веракс) умумий ўртача кўрсаткичлари (Стъудентнинг t-мезони бўйича)

Шкалалар	Қарши шаҳри (N = 143)			Самарқанд шаҳри (N = 141)			Косон тумани (N = 137)		
	М	Стандарт оғиш	Т стати- стика	М	Стандарт оғиш	t- стати- стика	М	Стандарт оғиш	t- стати- стика
Ҳаракат вазиятларини билмайдиган	0,32	0,47	1,45*	0,26	0,44	1,39*	0,06	0,24	1,13*
Ҳаракат вазиятларига мос тушмайдиган	0,84	0,99	1,12*	1,00	1,01	1,29*	0,68	0,95	1,95**
Ҳаракат вазиятларини аниқ биладиган	0,72	1,29	1,09*	0,66	1,25	1,02*	1,80	1,48	2,22**
Катталарга бўлган муносабатни билмайдиган	0,02	0,14	1,06*	0,02	0,14	1,06*	0,02	0,14	1,06*
Катталарга бўлган муносабатни нисбатан биладиган	0,80	0,99	1,08*	0,60	0,92	1,86**	0,20	0,60	1,37*
Катталарга бўлган муносабатни аниқ биладиган	1,82	0,47	2,31**	2,20	1,64	2,67**	3,04	1,22	3,39**