

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CONFLICTS IN FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES LIVING IN THE TERRITORY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation:

The article discusses the similarities and differences in the relationship between nations and in the aftermath, the relationship between families. There are also statistics on the demographic data of different families.

Keywords:

Family, conflict, communication, attitude, ethnopsychology, marriage, group, problem, socio-psychological.

The fact that the family, which is the main category of social psychology and ethnopsychology, and the name of its real, subgroup, is called by the name of the selected group, indicates the relevance of the chosen topic. The family as a small group is considered to be a sacred abode and habitat. The problems of family and family life have been the focus of progressive manifestations of any society since ancient socio-historical times. The importance of this problem increases even more in connection with the development of the personality of society. From the point of view of other social institutions and the system of relations the achievements reached by humanity in the intervals between periods are more assimilated in the family environment and they are transmitted from generation to generation in the form of traditions and spiritual heritage.

Therefore, the future of any nation largely depends on the current state of these relations. This requires the social necessity of achieving a solid internal psychological environment in the family in all respects, both ceremonial and normative, and spiritual. Nowadays, there are 83.8% of Uzbek out of the total population of the Uzbekistan in terms of families, also there are Karakalpak – 2.2%, Russian – 2.3%, Tadjik – 4.8%, Kazakh – 2.5%, Tatar – 0.6%, Ukrainian – 0.2%.

The way of life in all families, customs, traditions can resemble each other in form. But in terms of content, the idol is different. For example, rituals occur when important events occur in a person's life, and are considered to be the most important event in their life. The system of worship that serve the special spiritual “ladder” for the education of young families has developed in the Uzbek families, capturing life events from birth to adulthood and the formation of new families like the “childbirth”, “naming”, “baby’s chilla”, “the cradle”, “the first hair cutting”, “the first teeth”, “the first step”, “circumcision”, “tortured young”, “marriage”.

Based on the achievements of such studies, all the theoretical ideas and practical recommendations put forward cannot be applied to eliminate the problems of families living on the territory of the Republic. The reason is that their socio-philosophical and psychological way of life differ in content.

Taking it in the account, self-consciousness and national identity are formed on the basis of family relations. Despite the fact that a lot of researches are being done in this direction, there are many social and ethnopsychological problems of the modern families in Uzbekistan.

Historical data shows that the relations and culture of families of different nationalities indicate that the peoples of the East have a social reality which has developed much earlier. Valuable information about the rules of etiquette, the norms of expression of human qualities that manifest themselves in human relations with Eastern peoples, in particular the Uzbek people or families of other nationalities, can be found in the monuments left over from ancient peoples, sacred religious sources, masterpieces of oral creativity of the Uzbek people, in the works of great thinkers of the East. Sources describe in the form of proverbs and exhortations not to imagine a

person's life without a family, raising a harmonious child, the culture of a married couple and relationships in it, ways of a happy and comfortable life, with the help of life examples.

Thanks to the constant coexistence of family life in foster families and the development of society, even at all times of the development of society, family problems were at the center of attention of its leading representatives. Family life is so important in the development of society and for the fullness of children, so it can not be ignored for a second. In particular, the proclamation of 1994 by the world community and UNESCO as the "International Year of the Family", 1998 as the "year of the Family" in our Republic and the continuation of these events, the agenda of such events of international importance indicates that such issues as family life, strengthening personal relationships and their well-being are the main categories of family life.

In the East, since ancient times, families of different nationalities have considered each other sacred customs. Despite this, there were also many discrepancies and inconsistencies. If the family is healthy and strong, then peace and harmony will reign in the neighborhood. Therefore, if the neighborhood and the country are strong, peace and stability will prevail in the state. It can be seen that the issues of family life are now becoming one of the priority areas of the research direction. The establishment of the Republic scientific-practical center "Family" and the government's adoption of a "family code" (1998) is one of the important practical work carried out today to support the strength and stability of families of different nationalities. Unfortunately, the weakening of relations between different families is now evident in almost all countries of the world: the United States, England, France, Germany, the Baltic States, Russia and a number of other countries. Although the weakening of family-marriage relations and their disruption in the life of Uzbek families is much less than in the above-mentioned countries, unfortunately, there are complications of divorce, which are fraught with sad consequences, unpleasant situations and events between family members and relatives. Consequently, the divergence of families of different nationalities and the various complications resulting from this require a broad study of Social psychology and ethnopsychology as a subject of research.

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