

STUDY OF THE PHENOMENON OF THE LARGE FAMILIES IN THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES

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Annotation: One of the main tasks solved in modern science is to determine the influence of various socio-cultural and economic factors on the number of children in the family. As a result of building a mathematical model, it was found that various factors affect the birth of the first and each subsequent child. The birth of the third and subsequent children is related to such factors as the level of poverty in the region, the availability of housing, the rate of marriage, the share of the rural population, and the number of abortions.

Key words: large family, relationship, types of family, children, family dynamics, traditional model, childbirth.

Introduction. At the same time, it can be said that the level of real income of the population and the development of the region itself have less influence on having many children [1]. Studies have shown that the transition of the family to large families can be carried out in different modes. First of all, we can talk about the difference in the initial attitude of parents (mothers) with many children to this issue - most of them did not expect the emergence of large families at first. Second, it is an attitude toward birth planning that can be conscious and intentional (parents carefully plan and construct birth spacing throughout their reproductive years), or it can often occur spontaneously in response to reproductive events. Thirdly, the decision to have another child is often situational in response to life events and is influenced by a number of motives (economic, social, psychological) [2]. Based on these factors, researchers have proposed four models of motivation for having many children: the «traditional» model of having many children is characterized by a high level of initial reproductive relationships and the unplanned nature of births; the «modern» model of large families characterized by low reproductive rates and the planned nature of childbirth; the «modern-traditional» model of large families has low reproductive rates and unplanned births; «Traditional-modern» model of large families characterized by high reproductive rates and planned nature of birth [3]. Families in developed countries invest in their children's human capital mainly for future personal satisfaction. Caring for a young child is more time-consuming than caring for a young child, which in turn is more costly in terms of devoting other family resources to other activities that further develop the child's education and abilities.

Methods. Local and foreign researchers have long been interested in the phenomenon of large families and its impact on the quality of life of families. In the conditions of traditional society, the economic motives for the birth of children prevailed, because children were economically useful to the family as workers and were a guarantee of the well-being of the parents in their old age. Children are a special economic asset because they are not only the source of family needs, but also its long-term investment. By making this investment process, the family hopes to cover future expenses by increasing the income stream for the family as a whole or for the child himself. It should also be taken into account that the quality of the child's human capital formation depends on the number of children in the family, and the contribution

of parents in this process is perceived differently. The 1970s saw the emergence of several popular publications that examined the individual factors influencing these determinants, demonstrating the important relationship between the number and quality of children in the family. G. Becker singled out the level of financial well-being of parents as the main factor affecting the level of education of children in the family. Based on this interpretation, the family acts as the main channel for the distribution of financial resources with the possibility of investing in human capital. Income received by family members fully forms the conditions for the production, development and reproduction of human capital [4].

Results. A separate research problem is related to the influence of parents' reproductive relations on the number of children in the family. For example, in the research of the Nigerian scientist U. Isuigo-Abani, it is concluded that the decision about the number of children and the size of the family in Nigerian families is made only by men [5]. According to Y. Z. Garipov and I. S. Mavlyautdinov, both spouses should be ready to create a big family. At the same time, they note that in large families, the initiative to have a child belongs to both the father and the mother in almost equal shares.

Based on the correlations between the direction of the meaning of life and the institution of couples in families with many children, attitude and purpose of divorce ($r=-0,237$, $p<0,05$), attitude and result of divorce ($r=-0,248$, $p<0,05$), attitude to sexual life and ban locus of control ($r=-0,247$, $p<0,05$), attitude and goal to egalitarian family ($r=-0,256$, $p<0,05$), process ($r=-0,273$, $p<0,05$), inverse, negative correlations were noted in the result ($r=-0,281$, $p<0,05$) scales. From the obtained empirical results, the reaction to divorce is lower in families with many children, and if such an idea is born in couples, it is known that this decision can have a negative impact on the effectiveness of their life goals and lifestyle results. Therefore, the phenomenon of divorce can be observed less often in families with many children. Also, the fact that the relationship to sex life takes precedence in the hierarchy of needs of husbands and wives in a family with many children creates the ground for their self-control and serious impact on their reproductive health.

It was found that the observation of installation in families with many children can have an adverse effect on the quality of family goals, plans, and the quality of the processes that take place during their lifestyle, compared to being an egalitarian type of family, characterized as families with equal rights, where there are no clearly defined family heads and the distribution of power between father and mother prevails depending on the situation. In this case, family roles change according to the requirements of the situation, and household chores also take place depending on the dynamic state of the situation. It is clearly stated that an equal family is a blessing and a miracle in improving family relations. Spouses rarely achieve full equality. In such a marriage, nothing «restricts the breath» of the second half, but it is one of the characteristic aspects that such a comfortable home world should be created only on the basis of mutual agreement, without breaking the partner or forcing him to dance under «revolutionary» ideas.

According to the analysis obtained by the methodology of the couple's establishment, it can be seen that the minimum indicators in the scales of attitude to the child, sense of duty and pleasure, and attitude to sexual life are less than other value indicators ($\text{min}=2$; $\text{min}=3$). It can be concluded that as a result of the large number of children, parents have a low level of attitude towards time and space speed in terms of individual approach to children. This is also

important because it can increase the possibility of dysfunctional relations with father and mother in children. Also, due to the minimum scores, lower results were recorded in the indicators of the sense of duty and pleasure and attitude to sexual life, in terms of responsibility and diversity of views in families with many children, family duty and enjoyment of family life and family traditions are not stable. can be explained by, the attitude to sexual life, the level of evaluation of it indicates that it serves less in the way of spiritual and psychological satisfaction of couples in terms of intimate relationships.

Discussion. Through marriage or family relationships, common life and mutual moral responsibility and social need arise from society's need for physical and spiritual reproduction of the population. V. N. Arkhangelsky's works reveal the issues of changes in reproductive behavior at different historical stages of the transition from a large lifestyle to a medium and small lifestyle. An alternative approach is related to the current consideration of certain priority life strategies and the choice of the structure of value orientations for spouses in the system of ethno-demographic and socio-economic determination of personality, a simple understanding of macro-regional and «family planning» tasks, and historical forms of demographic transition [6]. A.V. Noskova said that if earlier parenthood was considered a vital (self-preservation) human need and the birth of children was considered a «civil duty», now for some Europeans such an understanding of reproduction and parenthood is losing its validity. The universal norm is replaced by choice, need by desire. But unlike the a priori human need for children, the desire to have children may not arise [7].

M.S. Matskovsky, P. Sorokin and A.G. Kharchev, whose works can be classified as fundamental, revealed that the position of the family institution directly depends on the socio-economic factor. However, today, perhaps, things have changed - the socio-economic factors of having many children have ceased to operate. This trend, according to European sociologists, is connected with the new role of children for the couple. Modern children have lost their economic utility for the family and have become of great emotional and psychological importance for their parents.

Parenting studies are a major focus of local research. O.N. Bezrukova classified the models of parents depending on how the daily life of the family is organized, the nature of the parents' responsibility for the parental role, and the level of identification with the parental role. According to these criteria, the following models of parents were identified: traditional (with differentiation of parental roles), solidarity (joint responsibility for raising children), delegation (responsibility for raising children is transferred to other persons - the older generation, household staff).

Conclusion. When studying families with many children, most authors include them in the risk group. Some families do not have the opportunity to improve their lives in the current conditions. The difficulties of this group are so complex that they mainly determine the specific characteristics of raising children in the family. Families with many children create a real opportunity for constant communication between people of different genders and ages and reduce the possibility of forming qualities such as selfishness and laziness. The variety of interests, characters, and relationships that appear in families with many children is a good basis for the development of children and the improvement of the personality of parents. Respect for elders is especially important in relationships between members of large families. Large families are an indispensable school of collectivism that prepares each child for future

independent family life. According to the researchers, every second family with many children needs financial support, every fifth needs preventive social support, which should help to improve the psychological and pedagogical skills of parents and socialization of children. Parents in large families usually have strong psychological stability. They are more resistant to stress, easily overcome life's difficulties, because they have already put values in the first place and made a choice in favor of the most valuable thing - their children. Also, their independent decision-making is a little slower, and any problem related to the family is taken together based on common views.

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