



Socio-Psychological Representations of Youth on Parental Role in the Family

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Abstract: *The article analyzes the socio-psychological ideas of young people about the parental role in the family, who are on the verge of marriage. The results of a socio-psychological survey conducted among young people living in nuclear and single-parent families are presented.*

Keywords: *family, family strength, nuclear family, incomplete family, parental roles, factors influencing the family.*

Family and marriage topics within the humanities are explained not only by the expansion of the problems and objects of these sciences, but also by the need to strengthen the family as the basis of society. Numerous studies have established such facts as the decline in the educational function of the family, the prestige of family values, an increase in the number of divorces, a decrease in the birth rate, an increase in the number of dysfunctional, problem families, single-parent families, etc.

It is known that the family is the first social link in any society, it occupies an important place in the formation of personality. A healthy family climate and the level of the family environment can have a positive or negative impact on the development of society. Therefore, the issues of strengthening the family and improving its psychological climate is one of the important problems of society.

Premarital factors in family relations include many social, economic, biological, physiological, spiritual, moral and psychological factors that are the basis for the emergence of a particular marriage and determine the level of family life. The premarital factors in creating a traditional family include: the maturity of young people brought up in the family; their motives for starting a family; age of entry into marriage, psychological attitudes and ideas of boys and girls about future family life.

One of the premarital factors that have a decisive influence on the stability of the family, how close to reality young people's ideas about their family life, is the main guarantee of family stability. Unfortunately, young people's ideas about family life do not always correspond to reality, and in most cases they completely diverge from reality.

As a result of the study and statistical analysis, it was found that there is a difference in other important aspects of the study - in how boys and girls imagine parental roles depending on the type of family in which they grow up.

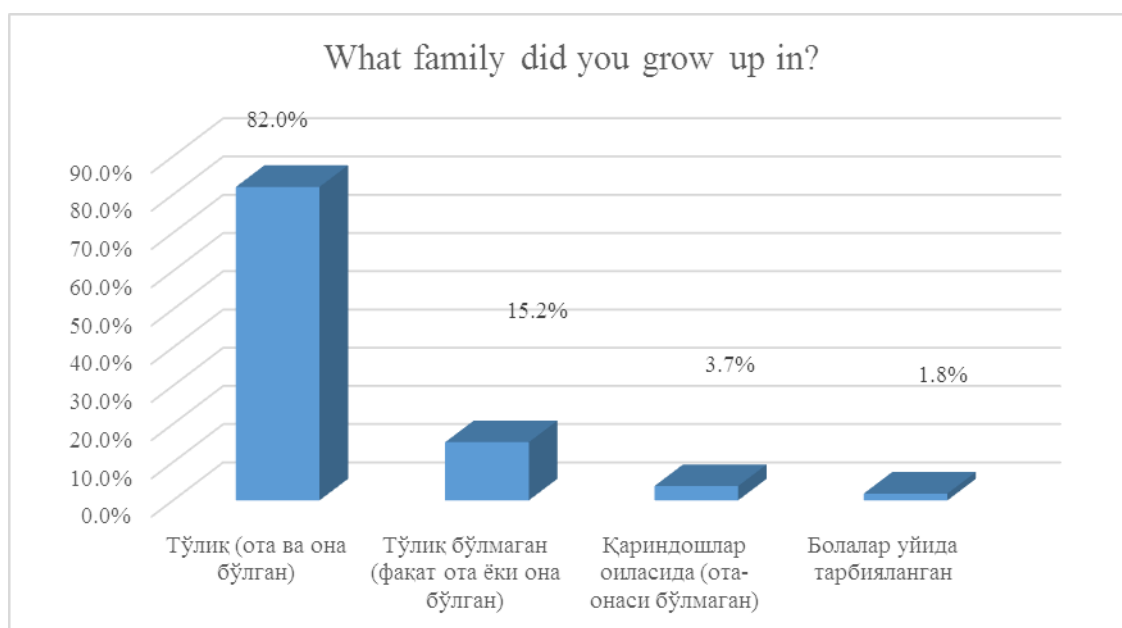


Figure 1. Types of families in which respondents are brought up.

82.0 % of young people included in the study were from complete families, 15.2% from single-parent families, i.e. young people live either with their father or mother, 3.7% grew up in a family of relatives, 1, 8% - young people who were brought up in orphanages (orphanages). Table 1 presents the results of a comparison of the opinions of girls from a complete and incomplete family.

Table 1. Results of the question: “Are you ready for the responsibility of motherhood after starting a family?” in %

№	Answers	unmarried girls, n-350	
		complete family	incomplete family
1.	Yes I'm ready	12,0	9,0
2.	I'm a little ready	21,0	10,0
3.	I don't think I'm ready	24,0	25,0
4.	I have little knowledge	43,0	56,0
	Total	100,0	100,0

Based on the results of this question, “Do you consider yourself ready for the responsibilities of motherhood (paternity) after the creation of a family?” it became known that 56.0% (girls) and 43.0% (boys) said that boys and girls brought up in an incomplete family do not have knowledge of parental responsibility.

Table 2. Results of the question: “Are you ready for the responsibility of fatherhood after starting a family?”, %

№	Answers	unmarried boys, n-350	
		complete family	incomplete family
1.	Yes, I'm ready	31,0	17,0
2.	I think a little ready	17,0	15,0
3.	I don't think I'm ready	20	23,0
4.	I have little knowledge	32,0	45,0
	Total	100,0	100,0

These results show that boys and girls brought up in an incomplete family have higher anxiety about the role of parents, less knowledge and self-confidence in the possibility of a healthy upbringing of

the younger generation. Unmarried boys and girls, mostly in their families where they were born, learn for life from their parents, directly in the family environment in which they live. But children growing up in dysfunctional families lose their role models, and when they are presented with roles, they develop anxiety and distrust.

Table 3. Results of the question “The development of adolescent children is more influenced by the external environment than the family environment”

№	Answers	youth, n-700	
		complete family	incomplete family
1.	Yes, I'm ready	31,0	17,0
2.	I think a little ready	17,0	15,0
3.	I don't think I'm ready	20	23,0
4.	I have little knowledge	32,0	45,0
	Total	100,0	100,0

Also, the understanding of the role of the family in education manifested itself in different ways. In the opinion of 60.0% of respondents who are brought up in an incomplete family, it was noticed that the influence of the external environment can be great, the results are shown in the table 4.

Table 4. The results of the opinion in the question “Do you think that only women are responsible for the upbringing in the family?”

№	Answers	youth , n-700	
		complete family	incomplete family
1.	Disagree	56,0	29,0
2.	It seems to be close to the truth	21,0	23,0
3.	I agree	23,0	48,0
	Total	100,0	100,0

It is known that the husband and wife are jointly responsible for maintaining healthy relationships in the family and the child remembers the actions of the parents in all their activities, and when he grows up, introduces them into his life. Therefore, when studying the social representations of young people of marriageable age, the level of the rank of the necessary components in preparation for family life was studied, the results are shown in the table 5.

Table 5. The results of the opinions of young men on determining the level of rank of the necessary components in preparing them for family life, n-700

№	Necessary components in preparing for a family	complete family	incomplete family
1	Sense of responsibility, ability to lead	2	1
2	Psychological preparedness, ability to communicate effectively	1	3
3	Mutual understanding between the two parties	5	2
4	Spiritual and physical maturity	4	5
5	Material independence	3	2
6	Knowledge of national values	7	7
7	Know how to raise a child	5	2
8	Spouses respect each other and family members	3	3
9	Saving love	5	6
10	Have religious knowledge	6	5
11	Good household knowledge	4	4
12	Be patient, get lessons in life	1	1

According to the results presented in Table 5, young people growing up in single-parent families put a sense of responsibility, the ability to manage, patience, and the assimilation of knowledge of life's difficult lessons in the first place. In this regard, the study determined the inadequacy of the parenting model in the behavior of children growing up without a father or mother under the influence of family rebirth, and also proved the importance of cooperation and participation of social institutions. in its elimination. The continuation of this trend leads to a weakening of the educational function of the family and a further increase in negative phenomena in society.

In this regard, it is necessary to increase the role of social institutions - kindergartens, schools, universities and mahalla (neighborhood), as well as to strengthen the networks for providing psychological, pedagogical and social services to the family, especially in the education of young people, especially children growing up in single-parent families.

Accordingly, we recommend the following:

- preventing young girls and women from entering into informal, illegal marriages;
- strengthen the education of young people on family issues and responsibility for children;
- carrying out spiritual and educational work in the areas of raising and educating children, creating a healthy psychological environment in the family;
- popularization of the national-traditional history of the formation of a healthy family and the necessary resources to increase the level of knowledge about the family;
- to revise the legal norms governing relations between spouses, aimed at regulating the moral and legal obligations of spouses, parents and children;
- on the implementation of the economic task of the family to ensure the employment of young people, especially young mothers with children and single mothers, to teach them not to depend financially on another person, but to conduct paid home work at least in their household;
- further strengthening of educational work and scientific research aimed at increasing the role of fathers in the family and the formation of paternal responsibility.

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