

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS WITH PERCEPTIONS ABOUT FAMILY LIFE

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**ABSTRACT:** The article describes perceptions of family life and their characteristics, factors affecting the formation of perceptions of family life in young people, and social and psychological conditions.

**KEYWORDS:** Family, person, family life, imagination, family value, attitude, identification, distribution of roles, life situation, social environment, socio-psychological characteristic.

### INTRODUCTION

Family life and its full positive development are largely determined by family members' perceptions of family life. The compatibility of these ideas or, on the contrary, the existence of conflicts between them affects the socio-psychological climate of family life and determines the level of its economic and social-spiritual well-being. It is important to form the right ideas about family life. A person's ideas about family life are a part of his general social ideas. This means that its formation is not a separate independent process, but is formed together with other aspects of social imagination.

Concepts of family life are imagining the realities and processes related to the family as a part of the social imagination of the individual. V.M. Karimova recognizes the imaginations of family life as "highly formed social imaginations" and gives them the following definition: "Family social imaginations are a system of such imaginations of a person, through which a person perceives all events and objects surrounding the concept of "family" understands people and has formed a certain attitude towards them (social institution). Because they are social, they include almost all areas of family life - interactions, family roles, reproductive behavior, perceptions of personal qualities of family members" [2]. Agreeing with this definition, we emphasize that perceptions of family life are not only a means of understanding the essence and content of family life, but also a link in the formation of these concepts. Usually, the distortion of these imaginations can lead to the distortion of the correct understanding of the events taking place in the family life. Concepts of family life serve as an important psychological basis for understanding the essence of family life and accepting or rejecting them. Ethnopsychological features of family life come from the same fact. Perceptions of family life formed within this or that social life and environment lead to a correct or incorrect understanding of a person's place in the family and the "behavior" of other

family members. This situation creates socio-psychological and ethno-psychological features of family life.

A person's ideas about family life do not arise in a vacuum, but are formed and developed in accordance with his spiritual and spiritual capabilities. This state means that they are always inextricably linked with the internal psychological characteristics of a person. In other words, perceptions of family life are always subjective and change as they change. In particular, a person's needs and interests, psychological processes (perception, thinking, imagination, etc.), motives of behavior change according to his social status and roles. These changes, in turn, affect the essence and nature of ideas about family life, changing them dynamically and functionally. For example, young and old people, women and men, always have different ideas about family life, and this reflects their place in the social environment and their internal psychological capabilities. Therefore, it is necessary to study not in a general way, but based on the relevance of the person in a specific case. In this, firstly, the principle of continuity of ideas about family life and secondly, the principle of personality, which is considered an important principle of psychology, will be followed. Thus, perceptions of family life have their own socio-psychological characteristics, depending on age and gender.

The first ideas about family life arise in the individual's own family and are perfected in accordance with the place he occupies in it. The main purpose of scientific research conducted in this regard is to determine where a person gets knowledge and ideas about family life. According to the research conducted by A.T.Suvorova, students first get information about family life from their families, secondly from the mass media, thirdly from their peers, and finally from other people and on the basis of analysis of various situations. It became known. For us, one of the important indicators of this research is that they get knowledge about the family based on the analysis of life situations. Although this indicator is presented at the very end, in our opinion, a person gets the ideas and experiences of family life based on the analysis of these situations, and in this case it is shown that they are the subjects of ideas about family life. In other words, family life is always dynamic, and one or another situations arise that are important to solve for its members. Only by solving these situations, the family will exist as a family. A person directly participates in solving these situations and has an idea about family life according to his contribution to it based on his capabilities.

How social psychological and demographic factors such as family, its structure, number, moral appearance of parents, their level of education, the climate in it affect young people I.V.Dubrovina, L. Ye.Kovalev, O.K.Loseva, A.X.Narusk, E.Y.Pavlović, V.M.Karimova, E.G.Goziyev, M.It has been researched in scientific research by the likes of Rasulov. These studies show that the spiritual and spiritual orientation of the parents in the family determines the orientation of the youth in this family in relation to family values.

Emotional and interpersonal relationships in the family play an important role in the formation of ideas about family life. These relationships determine the positive or negative, broad and narrow perceptions of the family. According to a number of studies related to emotional-emotional interpersonal relationships in the family, personal qualities related to the emotional sphere of a

person and relationships with other people are formed. These qualities, formed on the basis of the relations of parents in the family, remain in the person for a long time and are manifested in the relations of the person, especially with other members of his family. It is known that the characteristics of the parents' relationship are repeated by the children after they start a family. According to E.K. Vasilyeva, the families of young men and women who have grown up in an incomplete family or in a family with negative relations between their parents are often broken. Interpersonal emotional relationships in the family also play an important role in the formation of perceptions of family life. Their importance lies in the fact that emotional interpersonal relationships determine the perception of family life by a person as motives of behavior and perception in one way or another. In this sense, it is psychologically important to accept or reject ideas about family life as motivations for young men and women. A number of studies have shown that young people have a certain idea of what qualities their future spouse should have, but what qualities they should have as a husband (or wife) or lack of perceptions of what they do not have. They are more likely to have an idea of who will do what in the family when the husband (or wife) does housework.

Thus, a person's ideas about family life are characterized by the individuality of a person with certain mental and spiritual capabilities and characteristics, as well as being private and general. This situation determines their concreteness and individual-typological nature. Their continuity and individuality come from this concreteness and individuality in their time. In their continuity, the continuity of ideas about family life, that is, it develops and becomes perfect throughout the entire ontogenetic development of a person. In this development and improvement, first of all, it is formed as a real subject of a person's social life activity. That is why it is appropriate to study perceptions of family life. In this case, a person's entry into family social life and his contribution to it will be one of the important measures.

Perceptions of family life have the characteristic of "designing" the behavior, relations and distribution of roles in the family, which create certain types of differentiation according to gender and age. In accordance with such a "projecting" feature of family life, perceptions are divided into cognitive, emotional-emotional and behavioral components. An important psychological situation in this is that, depending on the possibility of "projecting" the ideas about family life, they may or may not be accepted by the individual. Therefore, the transformation of ideas about family life into real motives of behavior or family life activities is mediated by their "projecting" feature. This situation shows that the ideas about family life embody emotional-emotional, volitional and characterological features. According to the Russian scientist S.V. Kovalev, young people are often dissatisfied with their family relationships after starting a family due to the lack of adequate ideas about family life.

Therefore, preparing young people for family life and forming the right concepts about family life in them ensures the strength and well-being of future families.

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