

PERCEPTIONS OF FAMILY LIFE AS SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS

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Abstract

This article describes the socio-psychological nature of perceptions of family life and its psychological interpretation as the main part of social perceptions of an individual. Also, issues related to the impact of perceptions of family life on family stability were analyzed.

Keywords Family, family life, imagination, social imagination, maturity to family life, psychological maturity, family conflict, psychological problem, ethnopsychology characteristic.

INTRODUCTION

Family and family life form the center of individual and community life. The family and its spiritual and economic well-being simultaneously lead to the moral and spiritual perfection of the individual and the socio-economic development of the society. Therefore, the study of various aspects of the family and its life is of great importance both from a scientific and practical point of view.

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 presence of conflicts between them affects the socio-psychological climate of family life and determines the level of its economic and social-spiritual well-being. From this point of view, it is important to form adequate 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.

Perceptions of family life are perceptions of family-related realities and processes as part of a person's social perceptions. V.M.Karimova recognizes the imaginations of family life as "highly formed social imaginations" and gives the following definition: "Social imaginations of family life are a system of such imaginations of a person, by means of which a person understands all events and objects surrounding the concept of "family" and will have formed a certain attitude towards them. 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 the main 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 course of family life.

Perceptions of family life serve as an important psychological basis for understanding the nature of family life and accepting or rejecting them. Ethnopsychological features of family life come from the same fact. Concepts about 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 ethnopsychological features of family life.

Thus, perceptions of family life are an important psychological basis that creates socio-psychological and ethno-psychological features of family life. Analyzing the state of research in the scientific literature of perceptions of family life, we can recognize that this problem has been studied within the framework of the problem of readiness of young people for independent family life. Usually, preparation for family life is analyzed in terms of physical, psychological and spiritual maturity of young people. In particular, the issue of physical and especially sexual maturity of young people and their readiness for reproductive activities in the family has been the subject of numerous studies.

We can see from the results of a number of studies that perceptions of family life affect the strength of the family [1, 4, 5]. They found out that young people are not ready for family life, which causes social and psychological problems in young families. In our opinion, the basis of this unpreparedness lies in the fact that the conceptions of the family are private and that integrity, that is, "internal" dialectical connections between them, did not arise. In other words, perceptions of family life are not generalized and, therefore, they do not allow a proper understanding of the processes taking place in the family. The non-generalization of ideas leads to a one-sided interpretation of family processes and, as a result, a one-sided approach to family situations. This causes a number of problems in family life, such as the inability of husband and wife to adapt to each other, family disputes. It is known that the issue of family conflicts has primarily psychological reasons. Usually, issues such as family conflicts, their causes and

directions, and measures to prevent them are widely studied in psychology [3, 4]. These studies cover the effects of conflict on spouses, children's health, crime-related aspects of conflict, and measures to prevent them. In our opinion, the main cause of family conflict and couple's incompatibility is a mismatch of ideas about family life. It usually takes years for a couple's visions of family life to merge, for both parties to have common visions. We believe that the formation of ideas about family life is continuous and develops throughout life.

The analysis of the literature on the study of the psychological nature of perceptions of family life shows that they are of a fragmentary nature, that is, studies of different aspects of family life. In particular, in the researches of N.N. Tolstykh, the "genesis" of these ideas is studied and it is emphasized that they are closely related to the socio-economic and psychological conditions of the families where they live. E.A. Borskaya's research shows that as a result of young people starting a family earlier than they planned, it leads to a lack of rational approach to solving life problems.

Boys' and girls' imaginations about the future family life are spontaneously formed in the parents' family and are formed on the basis of their desire to repeat their life or, on the contrary, to build a family completely different from the family life of their parents. In many cases, these imaginations make up for exactly what is missing in the parental home. The influence of living conditions is also significant in the formation of ideas about future family life. In the scientific studies devoted to these issues, perceptions of family life were mainly studied within the framework of the problem of preparation for family life, and their psychological nature was left out of scientific analysis. In our opinion, perceptions of family life are a complex psychological phenomenon, and their "internal" psychological nature plays a decisive role in the positive experience of real family life.

The analysis of the scientific literature about the family and its way of life shows that, despite the large number of studies devoted to this field, social perceptions of family life are not singled out

as a separate problem. Recognizing this fact, we emphasize that perceptions of family life are a psychological factor that directly affects the socio-psychological state of the family. In most cases, young people's ideas about family life are one-sided, reflect a certain aspect of family life and can be the cause of its deterioration.

The conclusion. Concepts of family life are continuous. Throughout life, a person's ideas about family life pass from a specific to a generalized character, and they are thus perfected. In this respect, in our opinion, perceptions of family life should be researched as an important and integral component of family life, not within the framework of the problem of preparation for family life. From this point of view, it is appropriate to research the socio-psychological nature of the perceptions of family life in young people.

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