

The Role of Family in Adolescence

Reymov Muxamedali Kengesbayevich

1st year of Master's degree, Nukus state pedagogical institute named after Ajiniyaz

(Nukus, Republic of Karakalpakstan)

p439614@gmail.com

Abstract: *This article examines the role of the family in adolescence.*

Keywords: *Family, family influence, child, emotional connection, social norms.*

Traditionally, the main institution of education is the family. According to V.N. Khudyakov, the family is "the primary link where the formation of a child as an individual begins. And what is laid down in a child from childhood must inevitably manifest itself in his future life." The Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "For the full and harmonious development of his personality, a child should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding."

What a child acquires in the family during his childhood, he retains throughout his subsequent life. The importance of the family as an institution of education is due to the fact that a child spends a significant part of his life in it, and in terms of the duration of its impact on the individual, no other institution of education can compare with the family. The foundations of the child's personality are laid in it, and by the time he enters school, he is already more than half formed as a person. The influence of the family on the personality of a teenager is very extensive, deep and multifaceted. Thus, the family influences the formation of the psychological sex of the child, since it is in the family that the process of sexual typing of the child occurs, and this is: the assignment of certain personality traits, behavior patterns. And throughout all subsequent stages, the family either helps or hinders the sexual self-identification of the teenager. This can radically change his life, so parents should be extremely careful with statements or actions touching on such an important topic. It should be noted once again that the family "lays" social and moral norms in the foundation of the developing personality. Let us repeat again and say that adults often adopt their parents' behavior patterns on a subconscious level, reproducing them in the context of their family. That is, if the parents, being teenagers themselves, did not receive due attention and care, then they, as a rule, cannot always establish a strong emotional connection with the child, establish contact.

The latter, in fact, again depends on the family. In the process of social development, the child must be supported, refusing to make value judgments, not expressing your dissatisfaction, and reacting vividly to his problems. Otherwise, it will be difficult for the teenager to make conscious decisions, adapt to changing conditions, and adequately and soberly assess the situation. The atmosphere of family well-being and the values of older family members are just as actively "absorbed" by the child, influencing his guidelines and desire for self-realization.

Conclusion: Thus, in any family, a teenager goes through spontaneous socialization, the nature and results of which are determined by its objective characteristics, value systems, lifestyle and relationships of family members.

References

1. V.Ya. Titarenko. Sem'ya i formirovanie lichnosti. - M.: Pedagogika, 1987. 30 p.
2. D'yachenko O.M. Lavrent'eva T.V. Psicheskoe razvitie doskol'nikov. – M: Prosveshenie, 1984. 82 p.
3. Kulikova T.A. Semeynaya pedagogika i domashnee vospitanie. – M.: Izdatel'skiy sentr Akademiya, 1999. 104 p.
4. Kengesbayevich, R. M. (2024, December). SOCIETAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE YOUNG FAMILY. In International Conference on Adaptive Learning Technologies (Vol. 12, pp. 63-64).