



THE ATTITUDE OF THE FATHER TOWARDS THE CHILD IN THE FAMILY PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS

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Annotation

This article presents the scientific views of foreign psychologists on the psychological relationship in the family and the psychological characteristics of the father's attitude to the child and the problem of the role of the father in the family.

Keywords: Grief, adolescence, socioeconomic inclusion, individual health, addiction, temperament, aggression, psychophysical development, responsibility

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada oiladagi psixologik munosabatlar hamda otaning farzandga nisbatan munosabatining psixologik xususiyatlar va oilada otaning roli muammosi haqidagi xorij psixologlarning ilmiy qarashlari keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zi: Qayg'urish, o'smirlik, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy inklyuziya, individual salomatlik, giyohvandlik, temperament, tajavuskorlik, psixofizik rivojlanish, ma'suliyat

Relevance of the Topic

The family is a sacred place, and with both fathers and mothers in it, both families know the truth about the responsibilities of raising children, but there are realities of life that torment us, and we and you will be helpless. That is, fathers who do not fulfill the specific responsibilities of fatherhood. According to psychological data, fathers play an important role in the development of the child. Concerns about the fate of the child and the control of the child at every step are suggested in the field of humanistic psychology, in particular by K. Rodgers. In particular, the absence of a father hinders development from early childhood to adulthood. The psychological harm of not having a father in childhood persists throughout life. Fathers can be equally connected as mothers



and babies. When both parents are in contact with the child, babies are connected to both parents from the beginning of life. weight gain and breastfeeding rates improve in premature infants.

High levels of parental involvement are associated with higher levels of politeness, confidence, and self-control in children. Children with fathers during adolescence are less likely to do well in school or engage in risky behaviors. Dealing with fathers reduces the frequency of behavioral problems in boys, as well as reducing delinquency and economic inconvenience in low-income families.

Most studies conducted by foreign scholars have studied the specifics of paternal psychology and classified the factors influencing paternal responsibility on a child's mental development. Of these, Ball (2009) presented a conceptual model that identifies six key environmental and psychological factors of fathers' involvement in child care in a qualitative study involving 80 Canadian fathers. The six factors found were: (a) individual health, (b) paternity study (direct parent-child interaction, pattern, and direct dosing) settings), (c) socio-economic inclusion, (d) social support for positive participation, (e) support for legislation and policies for participation, and (f) cultural continuity Same direction, Bradley and Corwyn (2000) study the impact of context (e.g., income), child characteristics (e.g., temperament), quality of marriage, and factors related to the mother and father's profession on the father's socio-emotional investment in his children 'learned. The results showed that parent investment was a well-defined structure in many respects: it was not possible to identify the single factor that played a major role.

By the way, many people can attest to the fact that the constant influence of the father on the life of the child is undeniable. Many admit that in their lives they have struggled with a sense of abandonment and low self-esteem because of the lack of fatherly love. Some have resorted to drugs, alcohol, unsafe sexual activity, unhealthy relationships, or anything else

The role of the father in child development is unquestionable, as the father of children is able to learn to better regulate his behavior during more play and stimulating activities. Their learning outcomes are often better than children whose fathers are less involved, and they are also more likely to have good communication skills and good intellectual activity. Research over the last decade has shown that men are in a natural biological evolution when caring for



children, a hormonal and neurobiological process that occurs when fathers care for newborns. changes.

The areas and periods of the brain activated in the care of the newborn are the same in men and women, emphasizing that they affect the emotional-empathic and socio-cognitive functions of the brain, and the mother, like the mother, is a biologically early gardener. prone to cognitive relationships, which play a role in a child's psychophysical development. Over time, as the child grows older, the impact of parent-child kindness is not only on the father talking to him and thinking about him, but also on telling stories, engaging him in physical and fun activities, competitions, and o. These experiences are crucial for the proper regulation of emotions and impulses in children, in particular aggression, and in turn for the development of mental (reflective) abilities. They also encourage them to explore the family and extracurricular environment The role of the father in the family in relation to the child is a leading factor. Especially in the process of relationships, the formation of respect for the mother, the correct formation of discipline, the emergence of a sense of responsibility serve to increase the positive attitude of the child.

Understanding the role of the father in a person's mental development depends in many ways on the socio-cultural context. For example, S.T. Posokhova and S.V. In Lippo's research, men and women have similar ideas about the ideal father, showing that they depend on social stereotypes at this stage of historical development, rather than on the actual experience of the relationship with the father. Throughout human history, the role of the father in the upbringing of children has been constantly changing.

O.G. Kalina and A.B. In their work, the Kholmogorovs analyzed ideas about the role of the father in different cultures. In his conception, Runer uses concepts such as parental acceptance and rejection. According to him, the model of "fatherly love" is based on these concepts. The father's acceptance is expressed in the expression of care, warmth, and love for the child, and his rejection means that there are no such appearances or actions against them. A number of authors describe "positive" and "negative" fatherhood and its impact on the development of the child's psyche. As much as a person needs water and air, both the father and the mother have the same status in the child. Through this article, we will try to shed light on how much the child needs the image of the father, the psychological power that the child receives from the father. It is the father's duty to provide his children with food, clothing, and shelter. It is the father's



responsibility to feed and clothe his children and family members in an honest and clean manner. This will be the basis for their future development as harmonious human beings. The human race is always in need of love.

Young children in particular need this. The image of the father has a special place in meeting these needs. K.G. Jung states that "there is no consciousness without contradictions". There are always contradictions and struggles in the mind. It is a paternal function that instills in the child such qualities as "striving for warmth from the earliest days in the mother's womb and an eternal desire to free himself from darkness," and to struggle with life. This is shaped by the parent archetype. After the birth of a child, the role of the father in the family is crucial when this trait is manifested in the form of character, that is, perseverance, resilience to problems, and resilience to the shocks of life. Archetypes are dynamic, and the father's archetype is the carrier of the images associated with the child's creative ideas. Being a creative child is a process that depends on the nature of the father. Ancient myths and legends can be traced to the role of men in the liberation of the soul from matter in sources about the roots of human culture. This is an upward movement. In order for the child to successfully overcome the initial symbiotic relationship with the mother, the father must have the following qualities: to be of special importance to the mother and the child; greater distance from the mother to the child, sensitivity to the needs of the child. There are a number of studies that make assumptions about when a child will know about the first "father". Some psychoanalysts talk about the child's unconscious knowledge of his father. In Yung's psychology, this phenomenon is explained by the innate existence of paternal and maternal archetypes. This intuitive knowledge forms the initial image of the father, which then forms the main image by expanding the parent-child interaction. The mother helps the child to form the primary symbolic image of the father, which in addition has a positive effect on his cognitive development.

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