

General Theoretical Issues and Essence of Young Family Problems

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Abstract:

It is stated in the article that, family, its structure, functions and etc. has always been the object of some sciences, as well as psychology, some ideas and assumptions have been worked out about it, but still there is no resolute position in this area.

It is based that attitude towards family had always been changed, depended on economic development of society, ideological and political system, economic situation of the people, its traditions and customs. It is noted that various sciences approach differently to the problem.

In psychological literature relationships between people have been analyzed in different aspects. There is a classification.

The investigations of psychological literature shows that, the preparation of the youngsters to the family life begin in early stage, it is a multipurpose and complex process, which is covering all the round of life. When preparation is not correct and complete the final results may be a divorce.

Key words: family, parents, children, psychologist, community, husband-wife.

Though family, its structures and functions etc. have historically been the research object of several scientific fields, as well as, psychology, and various ideas and theories have been developed, there is no decisive position accepted by all. On

the contrary, the ideas put forwards contradict with each other in many cases. And it is normal, because the attitude to family has changed time to time, and it has become depended on the development level of society, ideological and political system, economic situation, and national characteristics and traditions of people. The mentioned factors are closely related to one another, along with being dynamic and periodically changeable. At the same time, approaches of various scientific fields to the problem are different.

In psychological literature, family is characterised as “a small social group based on marriage, blood relationship, the household, material and spiritual unity”. According to Sociologists, family is a primary social group which people’s social life began. They consider that family is a primary social institute that carries out the appropriation, regulation and control of social standards and rules accepted in the social life. In this social system, each member of family has certain status and role.

According to the observations, facts, and their generalizations related to a family life with a long history, psychologists make a number of recommendations on the upbringing of children.

One of the provisions that psychologists consider a priority on the upbringing of the child is: “The best teacher is the person who follows firstly what he/she teaches”. One of the faults omitted while upbringing a child is that this mentioned rule is not mostly followed. Require your children to behave in a manner that you also follow, be a bright example to your child. They will understand you better when they are grown up. It is recommended only to say them: “I could not do this, but I believe that you will do it”.

“There is no unimportant thing in raising children. Big success comes from little things. If you want your child to be tidy, then teach them how to do their buttons. If you want your child to be moral, then meet your neighbours sincerely.”

Family relation has a special role in the comprehensive development of personality. Positive psychological environment in the family has a significant impact on children. The basis of their cultural level and moral upbringing depends on family relations. Building proper relations and application of reasonable rules are gradually automated in children's behaviour.

Considering the analysis of the concept of relation and mutual relations more appropriate in order to better understand the concept of a problem, as well as, to learn its psychological features, we consider important to stand on the issues of family environment, and mutual relations in family.

Relation, human relationships in psychological literature have been analysed for different aspects and have been classified. It is generally accepted that mutual relations depend on several factors, in particular social environment, financial situation, social status and education. Building a family changes not only the material and moral values, and the situation of sides, young husband and wife, but also the scope of relations. The system of relations includes new people, i.e. relatives of partner. Conceptually, it is a system of new relations.

If a husband or a wife has been in mutual relationships with his/her relatives (parents, siblings, uncles, etc.) since his/her childhood and certain stereotypes have already been formed, then new relations are considered as the relations of a sufficiently formed person. On the other hand, a family life, new stage, position, right etc. are considered new for them. Despite of being free until the marriage life, the person (a husband or wife) reports in a certain sense before the opposite side after he/she is married. And it leads to the renewal of psyche, along with preventing some characteristics and creating new ones.

The psychical, psychological, social and psychological, as well as, social contents arrange the essence of relationships.

Depending on these relations, psychological events and psychical status appear, and they come into sight as emotions, feeling, interests, requirements and motives.

In the psychology literatures (A.A.Alizade, S.I.Seyidov, M.A.Hamzayev, K.Levin, R.I.Aliyev, A.B.Petrovski, S.L.Rubinstein, L.S.Vigotski etc.), relation is studied in the mutual unity and in the process of “appearance”, “activity”, “communication”. Considering the mutual impacts of activities and relations S.I.Seyidov writes: “Human psyche does not show itself only in action, at the same time it forms the action”. Human is not a passive observer, a human changes actively the environment, as well as, himself/herself. Because Human is active in nature. Such a position of Human enables to understand the characteristics of mutual relations.

Considering interpersonal relations, S.I.Seyidov notes: “People are rational in nature and they try to appreciate the reasons of other’s and their behaviours in accordance with the realities of the environment”.

According to psychologists (A.V.Petrovski, O.K.Tikhomirov, A.S.Bayramov etc.), people differ from each other for individual characteristics, attitudes to objects, positions, as well as, attitudes to life, reality.

In the system of mutual relations, requirements and interests also impact a family life whether these relations are horizontal or vertical. An interest is such an aspect that stimulates the cognitive activity of human, forms his/her attitude to environment and events, as well as, impacts the process. The interest of personality is developed in the result of his/her active performance and education, as well as, the environment, being a psychological attitude. An interest forms a human’s attitude and position to objects and events.

In a family life, a significant quality and characteristics of mutual relations consist of mutual impact, mutual relation, mutual effort, mutual understanding etc. These appear as a

cooperation, hate, love, conformity, respect etc. and stipulate family environment.

Mutual relations in family life impact the individual features and formation of personality. Family relations are based on subject-subject principles, i.e. these are reflected in the personal relation between people. Of course, it is also important to note other inciting factors.

Psychologists (Y.L.Kolominski, B.F.Lomov, A.A.Bodalyov, G.N.Andreyeva etc.) prove that relations are also related to material aspects. Family relations arise from the combination and complex effect of material and spiritual factors, in accordance with these ideas,

Human's attitudes to himself/herself, others, as well as, material items play a crucial role in the formation of interpersonal relationships. Firstly, it is important to learn his/her attitude to foreign impacts and reality in order to identify the superior qualities of a person. The attitude is related to understanding and perception of events.

Psychological studies prove that the first years of a family life do not lead to the change only in the environment, but also in the psychology, character, and behaviour. The direction of change is not always for the better. At the beginning of the family life the assumptions, expectations, doubts to the opposite site show themselves. Such process usually depends on two indicators: typical behaviour rate, and socially "desirable" or socially "undesirable" rate.

In first case, as the behaviour is a typical behaviour for a person, there are some considerations about it. In such cases, it is relatively easy to comment about its features and causes. In the second case - in the socially "desirable" sample, it is easy to comment on the behaviour in accordance with cultural and social standards. But the behaviour that does not comply with social norms is too complicated and requires special approach.

L.S.Vigotski proves that the development of any arbitrary behaviour is related to the impact of external factors.

So these foreign impacts affect a human's inner world, his/her position, as well as, the hierarchy of motives. Referring to the abovementioned, relations of personality and establishment of family ties depend on not only a husband or a wife, but also people around them. Healthy psychological environment, stability and financial situation of a family are reflected in the mutual relations between a husband and a wife, as well as, in the sphere of motivational requirement.

Events happening in the social life, understanding of such changes by a husband/wife, the steps carried out related to self-assertion, self-realization by them are important facts, along with others in the formation of mutual relations in the young family.

According to psychological researches (N.V.Grishina, V.I.Gnesinsky, A.L.Juravlyov, A.N.Lebedov and others), these appear in the behaviour and relations of new relatives, outside of the young family, and lack of financial resources, a sharp change in lifestyle are reflected in their behaviors, and it causes a social deprivation.

According to psychological researches (H.Tome, N.A.Loginova, E.Ericson etc.), family's financial difficulties and lack of the necessary conditions for the development of psyche and personality, are reflected in the development of children. Such children perceive negative characters better than positive ones as they become adults. They face difficulties while establishing communication and relations.

In the family, in particular in the young family, if the burden on parents is bigger than their mental and physical abilities, then they become worried, and they have some difficulties in adapting to new conditions. Such cases lead to conflict in the mutual relations, even mental disorder.

On one hand, family relation depends on a husband and a wife, on the other hand, it depends on relationship between parent and child. Mutual relations of parents also affect a child's mental and physical development, as well as, the

formation of his/her personality. If parents' relations are not stable, and often change, then it can create uncertainty in children. If parents are in good relations in the family, and they entrust and respect to each other, then children adapt to social environment quickly and easily.

Relationship between parent and child is not established only on the biological needs. In other word, it is not limited to wearing and feeding a child, putting a child to sleep. Parents play significant roles in the formation of children as a social being and as a personality.

J.Piaje noted in his speech: "Thousands of barbarians are born in every minute and civilization forms social beings among them".

Other functions of family are here prescribed as follows: "Family is a place to comprehensively form the personality of a husband and a wife, to care each other and to meet the needs of love"

"Regarding the upbringing a child, the decisive effect of family is related to such a fact that a child opens his/her eyes in the family, and learns in the family environment more and more, imitates others. That's why the impact of family education remains in effects for a long time, and plays an important role in the formation of positive and negative sides of personality. Family not only educate children, but also founds a public education".

According to the researches carried out by E.K.Vasilyeva, the persons who have grown in the family where mutual relations were bad, or grown in a single-parent family, behave their children badly, or such family is easily broken.

Family conflicts and dysfunctional family environment have negative impacts on the behaviour and psycal development of children.

Family environments, mutual relations of parents, as well as, their attitudes to their children affect the emotional

sphere of children. And this is reflected in the children's behaviour's against others.

Psychologists prove that relationship between parent and child affects not only children, but also themselves. They see the world from a different angle after having a child, and amend some negative qualities. Some of them are based on the motives to help the weak, the other want to realize their dreams on children.

Psychologists who studied the formation of family relations (A.K.Volkova, L.Y.Gozman, E.I.Shlyagina, A.G.Kovalev, M.I.Lisina etc.) prove that psychological environment has an impact on the communication, activity, empathy and sympathy.

According to them, psychological environment of family comes from complex factor and consists of three crucial aspects:

- a) Provision of peace, relation and communication of family;
- b) Psychological condition of the family members;
- c) Interaction.

Here one interesting fact is that the allocation of family functions, the head of the family and his/her individual features play an important role. If the head of family is a man, and it is unambiguously admitted by his wife, then the man feels himself more responsible for his family, and his attitude to the family becomes stronger. However, a woman is entrusted and committed to deal with upbringing a child and to manage household. Another interesting aspect is that father's role on educating a child increases.

If a man is a head of family, financial security is understood as his main duty. At the same time, women expect close participation of men in the organization of leisure time of family, execution of households.

Woman's role as a head of family is much more difficult from the psychological point of view. Women say that they are

made to lead the family. They assert their point of view that their husbands do not have management qualities, and they are irresponsible. But another group of women admit it as self-assertion and self-realization.

According to Researches carried out by E.Ericson, K.Rogers, A.V.Petrovski and others, public relations, situations, external impacts are differently perceived by each individual and an adequate response is given to it. And it does not mean that it will always be negative, and it is reflected in family relations.

Here the direction is understood as a system of leading motives, “internal position” of personality. S.L.Rubinstein writes that a main issue in the center of a colourful upbringing system is: “upbringing is to teach you who you are, how to live, what is the life is”

Gender differences, regarding upbringing of a child in the family, in other words, educating a girl and a boy attracts the attention of psychologists especially. According to some explorers (D.N.Isayev, V.E.Kagan, A.G.Kovalev and others), family education affects girls and boys differently.

A.V.Dobrovich, I.S.Kon, T.Repina and others consider to study gender characteristics important on two reasons: a) regulation of mutual relationship of women and men in the social life; b) better preparation of young generation to a family life.

In most of the carried out researches, domestic problems are studied in the context of personality formation. It is proved that family in a good financial condition does not mean a happy family. J.Milgram, B.Montgomery, A.Maslou and others note that a high level of living condition and family democracy lead to family conflicts, even such cases can result in divorce.

Psychologists dealing with the relationship of woman and man in family argue that woman’s first and the most sacred duty in family is to educate children. “We hope that we are not understood as old-minded. We do not require women

only to stay at home and to engage in education of children, or we don't mean that women are not equal to men. We would like to say if a woman understand her role denoted by the nature, and if she executes her role of womanhood, she could be happier. On contrary, if she tries to prove that she is equal to a man, acting contrary to its biological existence, she can never be happy.

V.P.Zinchenko believes that family faces with a difficulty while solving the upbringing issues. Expecting all education responsibility from family does not yield the intended result. "They don't know how to do it. Their personal experience is not sufficient, and scientific literature is not enough".

While one of the sides tries to be a leader of family, the other wants equal right. In this case, the position of the latter is considered to protect her/his independence, freedom. In such families, the role of leadership changes gradually. When one of the sides exerts pressure, the other side also strengthens the opposite effect. And it takes a while, because both sides know their role and position, and the counterparty agrees with him/her.

Considering the abovementioned, the main problem arisen in young family, especially in the first years of family life, is related to the leadership. Here young wife's and husband's imaginations on family also play a significant role. Various imagination leads to different thought and behaviour. And different approach results in a conflict.

This case is not only related to managing the family, but also interpersonal relations. So it comes from the fact that reality is inversely proportional to their thoughts about relationship between man and woman. As a result, an innocent child suffers from this conflict.

While studying family conflicts, Y.E.Alyoshina and E.V.Lektorskaya pay attention to a working woman's activity field and the position in the family. They prove that engaging in family care creates enough tension for a woman. "Of course,

different women have different approaches and response to this situation. Some of them complains about it, blames herself and others, and wishes that she would not to work, and prefers to stay at home and to engage in households and family cares. The others are engaged in both family and professional activities and enjoy those”.

Women usually make objective reasons subjective, and they try to condemn and blame the opposite sites, their husbands. According to other American psychologists, Wally and Hoffman, the creative women who understand their labour activities cope with their work and also households easily and don't complain about it.

I.V.Dubrovina considers that the reason of negative aspects that is observed in the system of mutual relations in a family life is related to that the young are not ready to marry. According to I.V.Dubrovina, children learn not only how to live, what to do, how to behave, but also learn the reality, vital issues, and how to solve such problems at early ages. That is why, it is recommended to look for the “secret” of personality in childhood.

“Failing to establish mutual relations, psychological illiteracy of spouses, low level of feelings and spiritual poverty of feelings play important roles among the reasons of divorce. That is why, it is important to psychologically prepare young people for family life. Such preparations are to be carried out respectively at every stage of age and as a part of general education”.

According to I.V.Dubrovina, being psychologically and morally ready for a family life is to be at the center of attention all the time. “Nowadays, the problems arising in the family are due to the lack of attention on moral education. There is one or two children in a family. That is why they are covered by an extreme attention and care of the parents. After they become grown up, they do not take into account the needs of others, and

they do not care about the elderly. As a rule, egoism is formed in them”.

The recent studies show that the more parents take care of children, the less they are able to communicate to children. And this forms gradually carelessness, and other qualities such as being unable to understand the other's mood.

On the basis of the conducted researches I.V.Dubrovina comes to such a conclusion that it is important to pay attention to sex education from childhood in order to prepare children for a family life. Otherwise, girls and boys will face difficulties to perceive themselves as a woman and a man in their future lives.

Family environment which the young have grown is one of the significant factors in the preparation of a family life. According to T.I.Yuferova, the husband and wife in a young family firstly refer to the characteristics and behavior of their mom and dad.

“In addition, the school life has an important role in their future family life. The school, being as a public institution, has a crucial importance in the education of the younger generation. Here children experience a collective life, and learn to understand their peers, and to be good and fair. Moreover, boys and girls work together, so they perceive and understand each other's characteristics”.

One of the conclusions of psychologists is that a family life plays an important role in term of understanding herself/himself and others. So the analysis of the psychological literature shows that the preparation of the young for a family life is a multidimensional and complex process covering all stages, starting from early ages. If the preparation of the young is not properly made, then the marriage could end in divorce.

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