

AFFILIATING FACTORS AFFECTING THE SPIRITUAL IMAGE OF FAMILY MEMBERS

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Abstract: The mutual psychological interaction between family members is a natural process. This process is a key factor in shaping the spiritual image of each family member. In this article, family relationships are studied in the context of psychological correction as a unified structure. At its core, the causes of psychological issues and ways to resolve them are directly reflected.

Key words: upbringing, behavior, psychocorrection, emotional stability or instability, communicability, humaneness, anxiety level.

Introduction:

The family is considered a homeland within a homeland. Education starts in the family, and upbringing starts in the family. It is not an exaggeration to say that it is the responsibility of every family to raise a child according to moral norms from the earliest age. Today, the issue of family psychological correction holds particular significance as it aims to eliminate unhealthy socio-psychological environments in interpersonal relationships within the family.

Moreover, in the psychological correction of family relationships, the family is studied as a unified structure. At its foundation, the causes of psychological problems and their solutions are directly reflected. Indeed, warm social-psychological relations between family members form as a unified organism in their lives. This is the essence of the concept of family. Disruption of family relationships leads to disturbances in the child's normative development and leaves an indelible mark on their future activities. There are numerous opinions on this issue in the scientific literature [3].

Literature Review:

In the course of this study, based on the systematic and hierarchical approach in psychological correction proposed by I.I. Mamaychuk [4], three directions of family psychological correction were identified:

- General family psychocorrection;
- Special family psychocorrection;
- Differentiated psychocorrection.

For each level, strategic and tactical tasks have been developed, which are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Directions of Family Psychological Correction:		
General Family Psychocorrection	Special Family Psychocorrection	Differentiated Psychocorrection
This direction focuses on addressing common psychological issues within the family unit. It aims to improve family dynamics, strengthen relationships, and	This approach targets specific problems within family relationships that may require specialized intervention. It involves dealing with more complex issues such as	This method focuses on individualized psychological correction based on the unique needs and characteristics of each family member. It takes into account age, gender, personality

<p>enhance communication among all family members. The goal is to create a healthy and supportive environment that fosters emotional stability and mutual understanding.</p>	<p>conflicts, trauma, or maladaptive behaviors, which may require tailored therapeutic approaches to address the underlying psychological factors.</p>	<p>traits, and specific psychological challenges. The aim is to provide customized interventions that cater to the specific emotional and behavioral difficulties of each family member, thus ensuring more effective and targeted psychological support.</p>
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Family Psychological Correction: Directions and Process

The previously mentioned blocks of family psychological correction are interconnected and reflect a unified psychocorrectional framework. The psychocorrectional process consists of three stages:

1. **Indicative-Diagnostic Stage**
2. **Correctional Stage**
3. **Reinforcement Stage**

In the **reinforcement stage**, the results achieved in the internal interpersonal relationships of the family system are verified at the systemic level, and the psychologist begins to distance from the family system.

Methodology and Empirical Analysis

Family psychological correction is conducted over a period of six months, with sessions held once or twice a week. Each session lasts 90 minutes. In the first and second stages of psychocorrection, sessions are held with the whole family for three months, followed by group sessions involving two to three families for two months. After the group sessions, additional two to three individual sessions are conducted to reinforce the results achieved in the family's internal relationships.

Psychocorrection is based on a systematic approach, and corrective conversations are conducted with all family members, aiming for specific goals. Diagnostic methods such as game techniques and family diagnostics are employed in the indicative block. These include observation methods based on direct monitoring of family relationships, as well as surveys and projective techniques.

For children with behavioral disorders, several techniques are applied, such as unfinished phrases, family sociograms, Lüscher's eight-color modified test, and the color test of relationships by A.M. Etkind and Ye.F. Bajin. These tools help identify the systemic factors influencing the child's behavior.

Identification of Key Factors in Behavioral Disorders:

- Emotional response strategies to conflicts and characteristics of emotional-volitional spheres, reflecting the level of psychological maladaptation.
- The manifestation of subjective-personal relationships in family dynamics.
- Parenting styles and relationships.

Based on these factors, two main groups of children with behavioral disorders were identified:

1. **Group One:** Children with unstable psychological adaptation, who display rejection and infantile behavior towards their family. These children often engage in problematic behaviors such as defiance, stealing, and lying.
2. **Group Two:** Children with negative attitudes towards their family, displaying aggressive and rebellious behaviors, such as fighting, skipping school, and seeking revenge.

Results and Analysis

The analysis showed that parents often form incorrect perceptions of their children's behavioral issues. For instance, 75% of parents complained about their children deliberately acting against their wishes. Many parents expressed distrust, frustration, and emotional rejection towards their children, which reflected a lack of understanding and support.

In cases where parents misunderstood their children, the families demonstrated high levels of conflict and tension, leading to the belief that their children were "problematic" or "incurable." These perceptions often led to drastic measures, such as considering placing their children in an internat (boarding school) or psychiatric hospital.

The intervention aimed to change these attitudes through family correction sessions, emphasizing the unique and irreplaceable nature of each child. It helped parents realize the importance of accepting and guiding their children in a supportive and constructive way.

Key Findings:

- The correctional process highlighted the importance of parents viewing their children as individuals capable of growth and development, with unique emotional and psychological needs.
- Parents often exhibited a disconnect from their children's emotional and cognitive states, which was corrected through individual and family therapy.

In the **organizational block**, the focus was on practically applying psychocorrectional techniques, such as restructuring family relationships, improving communication, and strengthening the hierarchical structure of the family. In cases of negative emotional responses from parents, the correction process included engaging parents in activities that would reinforce a positive and cooperative family environment.

Conclusion and Discussion:

The final evaluation showed that after undergoing family psychocorrection, many parents (77%) responded to problems with a more cognitive and behavioral approach, seeking professional help or applying positive solutions, such as family councils or therapy.

This demonstrated that with the right psychocorrectional methods, families could achieve better communication, understanding, and cooperation, ultimately improving their dynamics and supporting the emotional well-being of each family member.

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