

PSYCHOLOGY OF FAMILY AND FAMILY RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article is about family division. Marriage and family. Family functions. Family structure. Stages of the family life cycle. The subject of family psychology is the functional structure of the family, the main patterns and dynamics of its development; the development of personality in the family.

Keywords: families, family history, family psychology, family structure, patterns, personalities in the family.

Tasks of family psychology include:

study of the patterns of formation and development of the functional role structure of the family at various stages of its life cycle;

1. study of the pre-marital period, the specifics of finding and choosing a marriage partner;
2. study of psychological features of marital relations;
3. study of psychological features of child-parent relations;
4. study of the role of family education in child development at various age stages;
5. study of non-normative family crises and develop strategies to overcome them.

Marriage and family are social forms of regulating relations between people who are related, but despite the proximity of these concepts, they are not identical.

Marriage is a special social institution, a historically determined, socially regulated form of relations between a man and a woman, establishing their rights and obligations in relation to each other and to their children. Marriage is the foundation of family formation.

The family is a small social group, the most important form of organization of personal life, based on marital union and kinship ties, i.e. the relationship between husband and wife, parents and children living together and running a joint household. Kinship relations can be of three types: consanguinity (siblings), procreation (parents - children), and marital relations (husband - wife, spouses). This definition of the family, based at first glance on external and a psychological criteria, actually highlights two characteristics of the family that are key to understanding the psychological patterns of family functioning.

The most important function of the family is the felicative function - the function of satisfying a person's need for happiness (from Lat. felicio - happiness).

The family, like any system, implements a number of functions in the hierarchy, reflecting both the specifics of its, family, cultural and historical development, and the peculiarity of the stages of its life cycle-**economic**(material and production), economic and household. In pre-industrial society, the family was the primary production group, providing all the basic material conditions of existence or creating products for exchange. Currently, the economic function of a family is determined by combining the incomes of its members and distributing these incomes for consumption in accordance with the needs of each family member. The economic and household

function is implemented in the form of organizing the life of the family and the personal life of each of its members.

PUnproductive(childbearing and reproduction of the population).

the most important social function of the family, ensuring the reproduction of the country's population. Solving the problems of fertility planning and population reproduction is an important function of public policy in almost all countries, regardless of whether they are faced with the problem of a fertility crisis and a shortage of human productive resources, or, on the contrary, the need to limit the birth rate;

Faculty of Child rearing. The family acts as an institution of primary socialization of the child. It ensures the continuity of the development of society, the continuation of the human race, the connection of times. It is known that upbringing in a family, emotionally positive full-fledged communication of a child with a close adult determines the harmonious development of a child in early years. With the age of the child, the educational function of the family does not lose its significance, but only the tasks, means, tactics of education, forms of cooperation and cooperation with parents change. Currently, it is the upbringing of children that is considered as the most important social function of the family;

the function of spiritual communication, which involves spiritual mutual enrichment of family members; information exchange; discussion of the most significant problems of socio-political, professional, and social life for the individual; communication in the context of perception of literary and artistic works of art, music; creating conditions for personal and intellectual growth of family members;

the function of emotional support and acceptance, which provides a sense of security and belonging to the group, emotional understanding and empathy, or the so-called psychotherapeutic function. In the modern family, another aspect of this function is the formation of the individual's need for self-expression and self-actualization;

recreational (restorative)activities- the function of providing conditions for the restoration of neuropsychiatric health and mental stability of family members;

the function of social regulation, control and guardianship(in relation to minors and incapacitated family members).

Over the past decades, the importance of the function of emotional support and acceptance (including empathy and attachment), which fulfills a person's needs for affiliation and love, has noticeably increased. In modern society, love is an essential characteristic of relationships in the family, the conclusion of marriages is determined primarily by the presence of love between spouses. However, the causes of divorce in a significant number of cases lie in the field of emotional and personal relations of spouses: more and more often, spouses in divorce refer to the loss of feelings of love and emotional closeness, lack of emotional support and mutual understanding.

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