



THE ROLE OF LIFE ORIENTATIONS IN THE FORMATION OF PARENTAL ATTITUDES

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Abstract. This article reveals the role of life-meaning orientations in the formation of parental attitudes.

Key words: parent, child, orientation, meaning, life, attitude, conviction, view, personality, professional activity.

The formation of parental attitudes in a person has a direct connection with the content of life goals, the meaningfulness of choices and assessments, satisfaction with life (self-realization), personal and social experience, his position in interpersonal relations, professional activities, and it is inextricably linked with his spiritual world, religious beliefs and views.

The meaning of a person's life is a set of spiritually significant concepts and goals that a person puts into his life and which are considered significant in the sense that they form his motivation for life. The meaning of life determines how a person lives his life, what he wants to achieve and what values are the main ones in his life.

Such issues as the meaning of a person's life and its content have been studied by such scientists as A. Adler, K. Jaspers, J. Royce, A. Powell, D.A. Leontiev, Paul Wong, V.I. Slobodchikov, V. Frankl, I.T. Petrov, E.Y. Korzhova, V.E. Chudnovsky, and in their research we see that social relations have been studied in connection with the social role of the individual, personal identity, interpersonal communication, a person's desire for constant self-development and self-awareness.

From the point of view of psychological science, the meaning of life implies a regulatory component of a developed ideological system, characterizes and justifies the moral norms inherent in this system, and serves as its active guiding vector.

L.V. Kosikova reveals the concept of "significant directions in life" as a hierarchical system. The author assumes an integral organizational structure as a reflection of life goals, choices, aspirations and self-satisfaction. In addition, the integrity of this system is characterized by the ability to be responsible for what happens in a person's life.

V. Frankl, K.A. Abulkhanova-Slavyanskaya and S.L. Rubinstein believed that the meaning of life is an independent psychological phenomenon that allows you to highlight your own life, choose and change an individual life path. When studying the meaning of a person's life orientations and their influence on the nature of human behavior, it becomes possible to consider this psychological phenomenon in connection with the responsibility of the individual.

Responsibility as an indicator of a mature personality is an important component of the social level of human development. In addition, the connections between the studied phenomena can be very complex, since, on the one hand, they do not have direct interaction, and on the other hand, they are additional elements of the structure of a mature personality.

E.S. Berberyan argues that a special orientation of value and semantic orientations at a young age is that a person is more oriented in the plane of his professional activity. He makes a choice of profession, builds within the framework of this specific plan, adheres to certain ideologies, has his own ways [1].

From all the above, it can be concluded that significant directions in life embody the main goals and

directions that give meaning to a person's own life, based on his values and striving for their realization.

These areas include the following main aspects:

- relationships established with family and loved ones are one of the main significant areas in a person's life. Building a happy family, raising children, and relationships with loved ones based on mutual love and support are the most important part of life for many people;
- a person realizes himself through his professional activity and benefits society. Being a purposeful and satisfactory professional, professional growth and development, and contributing to the life of society as a result of work is an important part of the meaning of life for many;
- self-awareness, the development of one's own abilities and talents, intellectual and spiritual growth are also among the significant aspects of a person, and we believe that the development of his inner potential and the choice of a life path that suits him increases the meaning of life;
- Religious or spiritual values and moral principles also determine the direction of a person's life. Through religion or faith, a person gives life a deeper meaning and a sense of self-worth. A life based on unique values and beliefs is a significant aspect of life for many people;
- a person's desire to help others, participate in social projects, participate in social work, and benefit society are also important significant areas in life that not only help others, but also cause a person to feel satisfied in himself;
- Many people consider the struggle for social justice, equality and human rights in society to be the goal and significant direction of their lives. We believe that this orientation encourages a person to feel part of the changes in society.;
- Another significant area of life is the pursuit of health and well-being. A healthy lifestyle, ensuring physical and mental health, proper nutrition, sports activities improve the overall quality of human life;
- creativity and art is an activity that gives a deep meaning to human life, and through painting, music, literature, theater or other creative directions, a person expresses his inner world and contributes to the development of society.

Traveling, getting acquainted with new cultures and habits, a person expands his worldview, all this encourages him to look at life with a new meaning and outlook. Broadening one's horizons and learning new experiences carries important life meaning for many people.

Making a conclusion, we can say that significant directions in life depend on what meaning and values a person attaches to his life. Each person defines the main directions of their life through their personal experiences and aspirations, and these directions enhance the meaning of life.

From the views outlined above, it can be seen that the meaning of an individual's life refers to subjective truths that an individual absolutely believes in, related to social norms and life experience. These truths, on the other hand, constitute the essence of the parenting attitude of the individual.

Taking into account the fact that the issues of the "life direction of the individual", the "meaning of life" are authored by us, we consider it advisable to focus on aspects related to the installation of parenthood, its content and formation.

Parenthood is the main life goal of every member of society, a socially valuable condition and a kind of result of socio-psychological relations, and the future of the country depends directly on positive family relations.

Many features of the family as a social institution have been studied by both domestic and foreign scientists, such as: D. Wolf, V.N. Druzhinin, I.S. Kon, M.I. Lisina, E. Main, X.X. Mamadalieva, O.E. Eshmuradov, Z.A. Rasulova, D.I. Babazhanova, A.Y. Palvaniyazov, etc. They have studied many issues related to the family, such as the role of parents in the upbringing of a child, the relationship between children and parents, styles, strategies of family education. However, despite the great scientific interest in raising children in the family, in these studies we see that less attention is paid to the personality of parents, parental attitudes.

In our opinion, when studying the relationship of family members, it is necessary to take into account not only the psychological characteristics of the relationship between parent and child, but also the family on the part of the parents, pay attention to the factors under the influence of which parenting attitudes are formed. From this point of view, studying the phenomenon of parenthood in our research work, we consider the question of its connection with the family system.

The family is a historically specific system of relationships between spouses, as well as parents and children,

in which the parental personality is treated as a relatively independent entity in the family system. Parenthood as a psychological phenomenon is a complex structure, which R.V. Ovcharova suggests considering phenomenological and systemic approaches. According to the phenomenological approach, the understanding of the essence of parenthood is clarified through several principles: Parenthood as a psychological phenomenon is a complex structure that R.V. Ovcharova suggests considering from the point of view of phenomenological and systemic approaches [2].

According to the phenomenological approach, the understanding of the essence of parenthood is illuminated by several principles:

1. The principle of understanding, which requires taking into account the influence of a subjective factor that determines an individual's experiences and behavior.
2. The essence of the principle of refraining from judgments is that in the course of phenomenological research, the emphasis is not on attempts to connect the observed manifestations of a phenomenon with certain structures, but only on "sensation".
3. The principle of objectivity and correctness of the description requires the exclusion of the subjective influence of the researcher.
4. The principle of contextuality means that the phenomenon of parenthood does not exist separately, but is an integral part of the process of a person's general perception and understanding of the world around him and himself.

We also believe that the formation of a parental attitude towards the orientation of a person's life sense is positively influenced by curiosity about existence, self-awareness of the individual, the ability to manage one's life and the formation of an attitude towards parenthood is influenced by many factors, while components such as personal life orientations, values, family experience, psychological maturity and socio-cultural environment occupy a central place in the formation of parental relationships and roles.

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