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## PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEMS OF AN INCOMPLETE FAMILY

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### ABSTRACT

*The article presents an analysis of recent studies on the problems of incomplete families. Most researchers classify an incomplete family in the category of dysfunctional families. In an incomplete family, there is a violation in the very structure of the family. The absence of one of the parents affects the formation of the child's personality and creates problems in his socialization. One of the most difficult defects in socialization are defects in family socialization, which leads to a number of deviations, including violations of legal behavior. Therefore, the problem of an incomplete family is an interdisciplinary problem. The results of the analysis of sociological, pedagogical, psychological and legal research carried out by domestic scientists led to a conclusion about the relevance of this problem. A dysfunctional family is seen as a factor in the deformation of a child's behavior. In this regard, the socio-pedagogical characteristics of the incomplete family are presented, as well as the psychological and legal problems of incomplete families are described.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Family, Single-Parent Family, Child, Psychological Support, Culture, Socialization of Children, Defects Of Socialization*

### INTRODUCTION

The family has always been an important social institution, the purpose of which is to form such qualities and personality traits that will help to adequately overcome difficulties and obstacles encountered on the path of life. She is obliged to form a physically and mentally healthy, intellectually developed, highly moral personality, ready for the upcoming work, social and family life. The first life experience of a child is his adaptation to the system of family and

kinship relations, this is not always easy and can affect the relationship with society. Children acquire the skills and abilities of socio-pedagogical adaptation to the character and temperament of other people, in this case, family members, and if there are any negative moments in the family, they may well affect the child's outlook and well-being. The influence of family upbringing can be seen on the example of upbringing in complete and incomplete families. A complete family is a social unit consisting of a parent and a child or several children. Incomplete family - a family consisting of: a woman who gave birth to children out of wedlock and is not married; widows and widowers who have not entered into a new marriage. It is also a family consisting of a father and mother, who live separately due to divorce; single people who have adopted children. Unfortunately, today the tendency of family disintegration is increasing, which is an acute social problem and is the subject of study by a large number of researchers.

Analysis of scientific research in recent years has shown that the problem of incomplete families in the country is quite acute. The modern family is in a state of crisis, which is expressed in the form of such processes as a decline in living standards and health, a sharp increase in the number of divorces of spouses, domestic crime and an increase in family conflicts, a decrease in the pedagogical potential of the family and the possibility of developing a harmonious full-fledged personality of a future member of society.

Unfortunately, psychological and pedagogical theory and practice lag behind the requirements of the times. Currently, they are faced with the goal of forming the means and ways of including a child from an incomplete family in the system of full-fledged child-adult relations, neutralizing the child's negative experiences and actions, and helping the family overcome difficulties. In scientific terms, this problem acts as an interdisciplinary one, which is explained by the interconnection of psychological, pedagogical, sociological, criminological, medical and other aspects. Therefore, the synthesis of such approaches and ideas can make it possible to find a reasonable solution to the practical and theoretical problems of educating schoolchildren and adolescents from single-parent families. Each of these sciences considers various aspects of the process of life and development of the family. The plurality of approaches to the study of the family brings a different interpretation of this concept, which distinguishes different family characteristics as system-forming relationships.

Problems of incomplete families Problems of incomplete families, taking into account regional characteristics, were studied by V. Karimova, Z. Shoumarova, and others aimed at considering the problem of institutionalization of an incomplete family consisting of children and one of the parents (most often the mother) in a transforming society.

A deep theoretical analysis of domestic and foreign philosophical, sociological, pedagogical, socio-psychological and legal literature makes it possible to develop a coherent program for a comprehensive study of the problems of incomplete families. An analysis of the characteristics of an incomplete family was presented by L.K. Rashitov. Of interest is the identified and described by L.K. Rashit's specificity of problems, where new sources of formation of incomplete families are presented (adoption, the use of methods of artificial insemination).

A comparative analysis of the works of domestic and foreign authors in the field of sociology, pedagogy, psychology, jurisprudence showed that it is necessary to focus on taking into account the specifics of the conditions of a particular region. Most studies of the problems of incomplete families from the standpoint of psychological and pedagogical science are directed to the

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conditions for the development of the child's personality [Ivanchenko, 2010; Myagkova, 2010; Nafikova, 2009; Rashitova, 2009; Chertkoeva, Khadikova, 2016; Yakushenko, 2007]. V.A. Ivanchenko [Ivanchenko, 2010]. V.A. Ivanchenko proposed a refined model of the life cycle of an incomplete family, which includes the following stages: marriage, the birth of children, family breakdown, adaptation to a breakup situation, acceptance of monoparenthood, growing up of children, psychological and legal problems of children, creation of a new family.

The existence of an incomplete family in the present is mainly due to the following signs: the death of one of the spouses, the relatively widespread illegitimate birth, the breakdown of marriages. As for the first reason, at present its share among other reasons is not so high. Illegal fertility takes a more significant place in the formation of an incomplete family; it is supported by the growth of extramarital affairs among young people, which is facilitated by the weakening of control on the part of the family and the state, as well as the lack of family and sex education.

Thus, out of 17 million families, about 6 million are incomplete. Moreover, 5 million are single mothers. That is, almost a third. Can we talk about a trend? In order to answer the question about the trend, it is necessary to clarify who is a single mother for social protection services. And these are single mothers who were not married at the time of the birth of the child, as well as who received status as a result of divorce or the death of their spouse. Also, the status of a certain number of single mothers is fictitious. Women protect him to preserve social benefits, which can be a serious help in family life. I would not like to talk about the crisis of the traditional complete family.

It is necessary to talk about several factors at once, under the influence of which this trend has developed. Standards of a decent standard of living are changing, parenting is perceived hyperresponsibly, the ideas of "conscious" parenting are in the air. Not all men are ready to shoulder the burden of raising children on these terms. We can talk about the tendency to infantilize the generation of the "zero" and "tenth" years. It is now almost impossible to establish the period of maturity. Previously, such a moment was the completion of a higher educational institution, the acquisition of a profession. Now the concept of a profession is becoming increasingly blurred, the ideas of lifelong education are being promoted; in these conditions, fatherhood may seem like a too hasty step. Young women also experience this pressure, but many understand that the reproductive functions and health of the female body are much more reflected in the health of the child, and they do not improve with age.

But the main thing, it seems to me, is a general significant increase in the age of women who decide to have their first child, as well as an increase in the age at which they get married. So, the age of primiparous mothers today has exceeded 25 years. As a rule, women at this age are already quite independent economically

Raising children in an incomplete family that has survived a divorce, death or departure of one of the parents becomes a serious challenge, taking on increased responsibility, adapting to changes in their role and financial situation, guardian parents often fail in attempts to adapt to changed living conditions in addition to them it is necessary to overcome the established social prejudice that an incomplete family is flawed, since caring for children is beyond the power of one, which means that in such a family the potential for raising children with partial ideas about the family, "problem children" increases. This public stigma is both just and unjust at the same time. The more a single parent depends on such a stereotype, the less confident he is in himself and his

abilities as a teacher, the more children suffer from his feelings of inferiority. While two parents who share childcare within the same home can split the work and provide mutual support, single parents, mums or dads, often become great parents after passing the test of the enormous responsibility placed on one shoulders. They can develop remarkable abilities.

First, parents who have children in their care tend to speak frankly with them and establish strict rules. They know that confidential communication, firmness in setting boundaries and the requirement to respect them hold the family together.

Second, these parents learn to cope with different responsibilities at the same time and to act effectively. After all, now the functions they perform are much more diverse, and there is less time for everything than before.

Third, single parents are more responsible: they understand that almost all the daily responsibilities of caring for a child fall on their shoulders.

Fourthly, they gradually realize that they cannot achieve anything on their own, and they get out of the shell of loneliness, communicating with other people, finding support and support in them. In the best case, when there is an appeal to specialists who are ready to provide professional psychological and pedagogical support. Such support is absolutely necessary for them, because single parents are a part of society, which, despite its size and a huge number of problems, is very lacking in attention and care. The social, emotional and economic pressures on such families are enormous.

## **CONCLUSION**

Thus, the analysis of sociological, pedagogical, psychological, legal research in recent years has shown that the problems of incomplete families are mostly reflected in sociological and pedagogical works. We have to state an acute shortage of psychological and legal research on the phenomenon of incomplete families. Most researchers attribute an incomplete family to problem families, since children raised in single-parent families not only develop psychological and personal problems, but most often they have defects in the formation of legal consciousness, which leads to deviant or criminal behavior.

Despite this, the problem of incomplete families has not been sufficiently studied in legal psychology. In the future, psychological research can be addressed to various levels of solving the problems of an incomplete family: general scientific (selection of psychological tools for studying the indicated problem), theoretical (interpretation of socio-psychological trends) and technological (development of programs for psychological support of an incomplete family). This will expand the understanding of the specifics of the functioning of an incomplete family, the possibilities of social, psychological, pedagogical and legal assistance to the family and the features of psychological support for the development of a child's personality in an incomplete family, harmonization of interpersonal relations in the family, measures to prevent defects in illegal behavior.

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