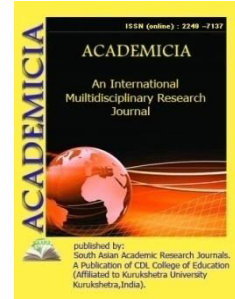




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## MANIPULATIVE RELATIONSHIP OF A DESTRUCTIVE PERSON IN THE FAMILY

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### ABSTRACT

*This article is devoted to the study of the causative relationship of a destructive person in the family, which covers the features of family and family relations, the problem of a destructive person in the family, the important aspects of the causative relationship of a destructive person. In addition, the results of the study on the degree of ulyulyative relations of spouses in the Uzbek families of the conflict are described.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Family, Attitude, Destructive Personality, Manipulation, Ulyulyative Attitude.*

### INTRODUCTION

Family sanctuary. Preserving it, fighting for its strength, the world of spirituality belongs to perfect people. After all, the family of a Hara man is connected spiritually from the moment he was born into the so-called Space. Delicate feelings: happiness, joy, joy, joy, etc., first of all, it seems to be in the bosom, with the participation of family members. Such noble relations as a warm psychological atmosphere in the family, harmony, solidarity, division are not repeated in other groups. In some families, it is necessary to maintain such purity, sincerity and develop relationships, so that each member of the family feels his responsibility and establishes mutual relations. However, in some families it is also not a secret that instead of harmony, mutual janzhal, envy instead of sincerity, cold relations are condemned instead of warmth.

There are many and different factors that cause deterioration of relations in the family. In such situations, more emphasis is placed on family conflicts, the reasons for their occurrence, quarrels in the family with a couple, parents and Children, Child-Child relations. But the fact that there is a person with a destructive character in the family, his uniqueness, the violation of relations in the family, he can be either a woman, or a man, or a brother, or a sister, or a father, or a mother,

or an aunt, a mountain or an uncle, or a cockroach remains at the second level. Psychological studies, however, show that the presence of one destructive individual in the family can lead to a deterioration of relations in the same family.

Destructive behavior has not been sufficiently studied in psychology, the meaning, causes of the concepts "destruction", "destructive attitude", "destructive behavior" have not been studied in depth.

Many researchers have focused on the various manifestations of the destruction, especially the behavior observed in adolescence, such as aggressiveness in women and men, murder, suicide, terrorist activities. According to observations, some manifestations of destructiveness were studied by a biologist, a geneticist, a psychologist, a sexopathologist, a historian, a lawyer. In view of the fact that a holistic study of the problem can help to understand its essence, the problem of destruction, destructive behavior, inadequate study of its causes and consequences, underlies the relevance of the problem.

An in-depth study of this topic, an analysis of the basis of destructive behavior and the manifestations of its various manifestations, a generalization of the world experience of solving the problem of destructiveness can provide an opportunity to curb the destructive nature of Man and create socio-psychological stereotypes that allow destructive tendencies to be directed to other spheres of activity. In the studies carried out by scientists, it was tried to assess the destructive activity of a person as a socio-psychological phenomenon. In particular, it is emphasized that the analysis of its biological, neurophysiological, psychological and social foundations can give an understanding of the essence of destructive behavior, proceeding from the nature of man.

Researcher Yu.A. In the development of his destructive behavior typology, Kleiberg notes that "the individual's destructiveness and his predisposition to destructive behavior are determined mainly by the characteristics of his individual experimental development and his direct social environment. Although it is often perceived as a devastation, now it is perceived as the innate property of every person, formed by millions of years of evolution, in conditions of a sharp struggle for existence. At the same time, the experience of the development of Philosophy, Sociology, biology, psychology, neuropsychology and psychophysiology in the 19-20 centuries led to the accumulation of facts, which allowed to argue not about this innate, but on a socio-historical issue. It is the nature of the disorder of human behavior that is formed in the process of socialization of an individual in the conditions of a historically dependent society.- based on the principle.[5]

The basis of this approach to the understanding of the essence of the destructive behavior of people is, of course, L.S. It forms the cultural and historical concept of Vygotsky.[2] He clearly distinguishes each individual from each other their biological maturity and cultural development. The first is an innate basis for the formation of personality, which can certainly not be ignored. The second is the content of personal development, formed and developed in the process of socialization, which is the result of interiorization of Real relations in the society that surrounds each person.

He is a psychologist from Uzbekistan. D. In Kadyrov's book "psychological aspects of protecting young people from destructive influences", it is desirable that the main emphasis in the process

of analyzing human destructive activity is on the neurophysiological aspects that occur in the socio-cultural context. The idea that destruction is biologically important is closer to reality than to say the main, determinant factor. In the above comments, the biological and neurophysiological basis of destructive activity is described, which is also desirable to study its psychological foundations."- argued that [14]

A person with a destructive behavior in the family can influence other members of the family in this or that aspect and undermine their spiritual world. In particular, they will also be able to influence their victim psychologically through the use of psychosocial behavior and relationships.

Psychological abuse is a type of social influence or socio-psychological phenomenon that is carried out with the aim of altering the behavior of other people for the benefit of the manipulator using stealth, deceptive and violent tactics[1]. Such methods promote the interests of the manipulator on the account of other people, thanks to which they can be considered exploitative, violent, dishonest and immoral. It is known that the social impact will not always be negative [17]. Social influence is considered harmless if there is no compulsion and respects the right to accept or refuse it.

Manipulation is one of the important aspects of simulation is that it is possible to program the behavior of an object through it. Manipulator always takes aim at the same spiritual world of man. The object of the predicate is not considered as a person. For the manipulator, it will simply be an object of influence. If a person knows the true essence of the appeals addressed to him, is aware of the hidden goals, then this situation can not be judged as a predicament. Therefore, in the case of exposing the goals of manipulation, from this time the manipulative character of the effect is lost.

The Researcher E.L. According to Dosenko, all the actions of a person can be placed along values: "value as an attitude to another - a tool as an attitude to another" [3]. The first pole (subjective) refers to the recognition of the inner value of another person, how he has the right to be. This attitude is manifested in cooperation itself, the establishment of an equal relationship, the joint solution of the problems that arise, the willingness to understand.

The second pole (objective), on the contrary, refers to the attitude of the other person in the quality of the weapon to achieve his goal, "it is necessary - use - do not need-put aside, interfere-destroy". Such a relationship can be seen in the absence of the desire to own another person, the desire to manage it, the inability to understand it, the attempt to understand it or not, stereotyped ideas, one-sided.

However, noting that not all forms of interaction between people can be attributed to these or other points, E.L. Dosenko identified the following five types of bilateral relations:

- Domination: - attitude to a partner as a means of achieving something or Goals whose interests are not taken into account; - the desire to have superiority, to manage it; - the presence of a one-sided view, stereotyped thoughts about a partner; - command, demand (violence, harassment and persuasion).

- Isolation: - attitude to the partner as a "special kind of thing", ignoring his interests and intentions; - the desire to gain superiority; - the presence of a hidden effect not directly, but indirectly associated with pressure (temptation, deception, conspiracy).
- Competition: - to look at the partner as a dangerous object; - the desire to prevail over him, - the use of both secret and open influence (some types of "subtle" manipulation, tactical agreements).
- Cooperation: - to be in an equal relationship with a partner; - the desire to prevent self-harm, without violating the interests of other people; - the use of methods of interaction [3].
- Friendship: - attitude to a partner as a person who values himself; - striving for a union, joint activity in order to achieve close or compatible goals; - the use of consensus (consensus) as the main method of interaction [3].

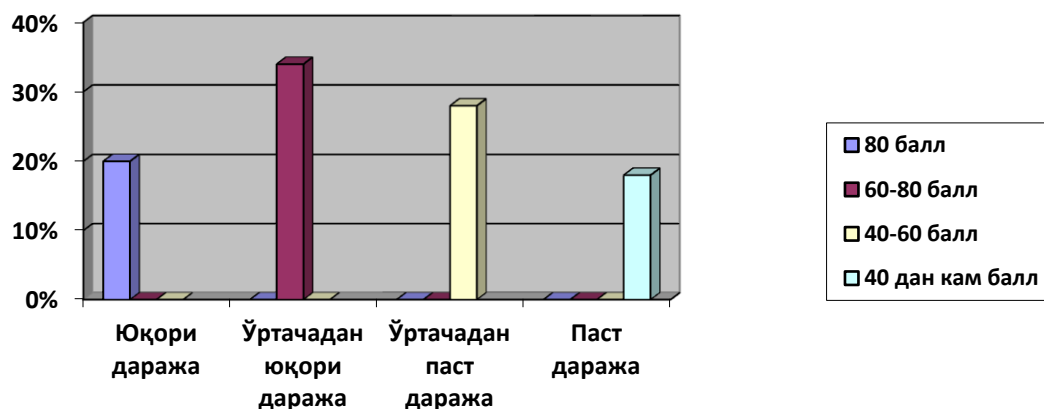
A harrowing type of the above-mentioned stereotyped relationship, regardless of what purpose it pursues, the main goal pursued is to influence the partner, to control it. However, in our study, since the study of the causative relationship of a person with a destructive behavior in the family was the main goal, it was investigated the degree of causative relationship on the bant scale in order to find out the predisposition of couples in disproportionate Uzbek families to causative relationship. This scale consists of 20 confirmations, the examiners express their attitude to them as 5 - almost always: 4 – often: 3 – sometimes: 2 - Random: 1 – rarely. On the basis of the points scored by The Examiner, the degree of predisposition to the manipulative attitude is determined.

A total of 86 respondents participated in our research work. The result was as follows. (Table 1)

**(TABLE 1) DEGREE OF MANIPULATIVE ATTITUDE ON THE BELT SCALE (N=86)**

	High level (80 point)	Level above the middle (60-80 point)	Lower than the middle degree (40- 60 points)	Lowdegree (Less than 40 points)
Number	17	29	24	16
%	20%	34%	28%	18%

**Picture 1**



One of the main ideas of our research work is the existence of a destructive individual in the same family in conflict, disagreement and conflict in the family relationship is considered to be one of the important reasons. In a person with a destructive behavior can dominate the attitude of vulgarity. Indeed. In our study with disputable families, it was shown that in 54% of the respondents the relationship was high and moderately high.

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