

SYSTEM OF FAMILY RELATIONS IN SOCIETY AND SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES TO STUDYING IT

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ANNOTATION

This article describes the family and its role in society, the goals and tasks of the family in the system of family relations.

Also, the family as a social institution provides opinions on practical work on preparing young people for family life, family and marriage.

Key words: family, social institutions, economy, politics, education and religion, psychological environment, care, respect, understanding, small group, family functions, family relationship, moral education, personality development.

СИСТЕМА СЕМЕЙНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В ОБЩЕСТВЕ И НАУЧНЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ЕЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЮ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматривается семья и ее роль в обществе, а также цели и задачи семьи в системе семейно-брачных отношений.

Также представлены мнения о подготовке молодежи к семейной жизни, семье и браке как социальном институте.

Ключевые слова: семья, социальные институты, экономика, политика, образование и религия, психологическая среда, забота, уважение, понимание, малая группа, семейные функции, семейные отношения, нравственное воспитание, личностное развитие.

The family is the first social group in a person's life, thanks to which they get acquainted with cultural values, develop as individuals, and take the first social roles. The family is the main component of the environment in which a person lives, if he is happy and he tries to build the rest of his life, it is the first quarter of his life. The concept of "family" (in contrast to the concept of marriage) is intended to describe a complex system of relationships between a couple, their children and other relatives. The social need in the family is determined by the need for the physical and spiritual reproduction of the population in the society. The study of the family as a social institution and as a small group has become a tradition in science. There are 5 basic social institutions that are usually present in any modern society: family, economy, politics, education and religion.

The family as a social institution, first of all, carries out the reproduction of society members and their primary socialization. The family has significant advantages in the socialization of a person due to a special psychological environment - love, care, respect, understanding, support. Psychologists consider the family to be primarily a small group. Understanding the family as a small group opens up great possibilities for providing psychological support to the family. Social psychologists consider a small group to be a small social group united by common goals and tasks, with direct and stable personal relationships with each other, and these emotional relationships are the basis for the emergence of special group values and norms [1]. In the classification of family tasks, family activities include several areas.

The classification of family functions proposed by the Russian psychologist A. N. Yelizarov is presented as follows:

1. Generation and education of children.
2. Preserving, developing and passing on the values and traditions of society to future generations.
3. Meeting the needs for a sense of security, psychological comfort, the value and importance of "I", emotional warmth and a feeling of love.
4. Creating conditions for the development of the personality of all family members.
5. Meeting the needs for joint recreational activities.
6. Organization of joint household management, division of labor in the family, mutual support.
7. Meeting the needs of communication with loved ones, establishing strong communication ties.

8. Satisfying the need for fatherhood or motherhood, in communication with children, in children's upbringing and self-awareness.
9. Social control of the behavior of individual family members.
10. Organization of financial support for the family.
11. Recreational - protecting the health of family members, organizing their rest;

The family is a sacred place that preserves the continuity of every people and nation, ensures the development of national values, brings a new generation into the world, educates them spiritually and physically, and is considered the main foundation of society. Family and family problems are always under the attention and protection of the state. The stability of marriage and family relationships depends on the readiness of young people for family life, that is, the whole system of instructions of a person expressing a positive emotional attitude to family life. Unfortunately, one of the unfortunate situations in our modern life is the increasing number of young people who live together and avoid official marriage registration. Such a situation raises a number of questions that help clarify the psychological nature of cohabitation relationships, the level of maturity of cohabitants and their orientation towards the prospect of civil marriage [2]. Thus, readiness for marriage is one of the criteria of such maturity and is becoming an interesting topic for the researcher, because it is, on the one hand, a visible sum of social instructions in young people, and on the other hand, a psychological phenomenon (phenomenon), which reflects the presence or absence of the needs and motives underlying the pursuit of civil marriage (for example, the willingness to care for a loved one, the need for parenthood, spiritual exchange and others). This fully corresponds to the social demand for a correct understanding of the place of marriage in the current society and its full implementation. In general, the preparation of young people for family life, the formation of adequate ideas about family and marriage in the current serious situation in the field of demography is an urgent and serious national problem.

The most important aspect of the moral education of the young generation is the preparation of young people for family life. Formation of a system of ideas about moral and psychological foundations of family and marriage, regulation of behavior in family and family relations among young people is an urgent need. Preparing for family life in a broad sense involves solving a number of tasks, most of which are directly related to the tasks of general educational work on personality formation. The foundations of moral formation of a person create the foundation of special preparation of young people for family life. Therefore, one of

the main tasks of preparing the young generation for family and marriage relations is the formation of the personality of the future family member. The main focus is on formation of moral consciousness, development of moral qualities, habits, education of moral consciousness, unity of behavior and feelings of young people, raising the moral level of young people. Educational psychology studies the laws of the formation of human personality in the conditions of a purposefully organized pedagogical process. Education is an important task of any society.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, stated in his address to the Oliy Majlis, "Only enlightenment leads a person to maturity and society to development", it is a serious matter to reconstruct youth education from the point of view of national interest. Because the quality and composition of education is one of the main factors that determine the level of socio-economic development of any country. Since man is a social being, he has the ability to realize his identity. Only in social life, in various relationships with other people, a person's self-awareness, knowing himself as "I" arises and develops. A person comes to know who he is as a separate person, to understand his past and future, to understand his rights and duties, and finally to understand his virtues and shortcomings, to understand himself. The force that changes the nature of a person and affects the formation of his personality is the social factors, or in other words, the growth and change of the productive forces of society and production relations [3]. In addition, a strong factor influencing the formation of a human personality is the transfer of human experiences to children through the means of education. Thus, the human personality is a very complex psychological category, which is gradually formed under the influence of certain concrete factors during the individual life of a person. According to scientific sources, human personality is formed under the influence of three factors. The first of them is the effect of the external social environment in which a person is born and grows up, the second is the effect of social education that is systematically given to a person over a long period of time, and finally, the third is hereditary, which is given to a person through generation. is the effect of factors.

When children reach school age, a new content of personality formation begins. The high stage of personality formation is manifested in the periods of elementary school, adolescence and high school age.

In order to have a broad picture of the fact that a person has become the object of research of a number of sciences, it is appropriate to study him from a biosocial and sociobiological

point of view. It is known that the operational (learning, operation, action, skill) mechanism of human life and activity grows into a functional mechanism during its ontogenesis, therefore, a sign of perfection is formed in it, as a result of which it reaches a certain level of the peak of maturity. It should be mentioned that the influence of education on the formation of a child's personality, of course, is primarily understood as education provided in educational institutions, i.e., kindergartens, schools, boarding schools, lyceums and colleges. However, family education is not an exception. In addition to the general social environment in the family, the role of education in the family is also important. Among the families that consistently and systematically deal with child education, there are also families that neglect child education at all [4].

Even in today's rapidly changing globalization era, Uzbekistan considers its development and future to be in the development of the family, valuing and honoring it, and building a modern, exemplary and prosperous family while further enriching the above traditional values is one of the priorities of the state policy. It is also evident when it is rotated. The scientific study of the formation and development of the family shows that the main factor in the organization of the family is marriage. On the other hand, on the basis of the analysis of universal and national family values, setting the criteria of a modern, exemplary family and comprehensively promoting the constitutional principle "The family is under the protection of society and the state" and inculcating it into the society are of priority in our activities. Therefore, the Family plays the role of a place that provides spiritual shelter during a person's life, delivers it as a worthy heir to the society, and one of its main tasks is the process of raising a child. Therefore, the presence of cultural traditions in family relationships has a creative effect on the educational process, and each child is educated and matures based on national values.

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