

Main Directions Of Education Of Young People For Independent Family Life

Zhurabekova Khabiba Madaminovna

Associate Professor of the Andijan Machine-Building Institute,

Tel: +998(94)108-88-85

tj2211@inbox.ru

Abstract:

This article analyzes the problems of educating young people for an independent family life. The author offers his recommendations for solving problems in this area.

Key words: younger generation, family life, marriageable age, healthy environment, family members, practical skills.

Article Received: 18 October 2020, Revised: 3 November 2020, Accepted: 24 December 2020

Introduction

As each society successfully enters the world arena, the role and importance of moral education of young people increases. These issues become the business of not only each person, but also the whole society and the state as a whole.

Each person has his own certain moral and ethical principles that should be laid down in school and student years. Considering this, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, attention is constantly increasing to the tasks of educating schoolchildren in the spirit of the ideas of national independence and morality.

An effective means of moral education of students, which has a beneficial effect on the effectiveness of all educational work, is the ethical education of young people, equipping them with the knowledge of the basics of ethics and morality.

Mastering the foundations of moral knowledge is an organic part of modern education of young people, a necessary condition for the formation of a young person's personality in a developed society. The problems of moral education in the modern world are very relevant.

Modern general secondary education cannot be imagined without the inclusion of knowledge about the fundamentals of ethics in its content. However, the ethical education of youth should not end within the walls of the school; higher

education institutions also need to teach students about ethics and morality.

The problem of aesthetic education of students should be solved in three directions: during school hours, after school hours and when performing the tasks of professional activity. For this, educational standards include in the optional part a lot of electives and extracurricular activities.

Material and Methods.

In this article, we have used methods of description, contextual analysis, comparison and contrast. Based on the analysis, the concept is generalized and concretized.

Discussion and results.

The issue of upbringing a comprehensively harmoniously developed personality is relevant at all times and in all countries. The main goal of educating the younger generation is to ultimately prepare them as professionals in everything, who can create a happy family and benefit society.

One of the most important conditions for the formation of strong families is the successful preparation of young people for marriage, the organization of an independent family life, a healthy mental environment in the family, and the effective organization of raising children. In preparing young people for life, they need to be helped to properly understand the nature of

marriage and family life, as well as the relationship between the two sexes.

This psychologically prepares them for the process of marriage and family life, marriage at a young age and the organization of family life (social relations between family members, communication with family members, family management develops practical skills in housekeeping, raising children and organizing other processes).

Preparing children for independent family life in a family is a complex process, and the effective organization of this process is determined by the elimination of certain shortcomings and problems in this area. At the same time, the family has a number of problems in preparing young people for an independent family life, which include the following problems:

1. Not all parents are not fully aware of the essence of the process of preparing their young children for an independent family life in the family;
2. Inability of parents to communicate openly with their children on certain issues;
3. Lack of resources for parents to study theoretical and practical knowledge to prepare young people, including girls, for an independent family life in the family.

For this reason, there are still cases of marriages where a girl-daughter-in-law, almost unprepared for family life, finds herself in a foreign atmosphere for herself. Many young people, not having a certain financial independence, marry at the insistence of their parents, which leads to many problems after the birth of children. It is very difficult to provide for a family without financial support, without a steady salary. A young family that does not have sufficient skills and qualifications is under the care of parents. Thus, a young daughter-in-law who does not have professional skills and work experience will become a simple housemaid, which can lead to the destruction of her creative abilities.

How can a girl who has not yet studied her mind, has not received sufficient education in an educational institution, raise her child to the level of a perfect person? The head of state is also worried about this, noting it this way:

“Unfortunately, as a result of our indifference and inattention for 11 months of the year, 25 thousand divorces of young families were registered. This negative situation should seriously disturb and alarm us greatly. Think about it: 25 thousand divorces! If every family consists of at least 3

people, does this mean that a divorce will ruin the lives of about 100 thousand people?! How many destinies are crumbling, how many innocent children are left orphans with living parents, what difficulties and trials await them!

Why did the makhallas not strive to save these families, why did they not show the youth on the right path”[1].

Young marriage and early motherhood can limit women's access to education and employment, and many problems arise as the young mother is not financially secured. She is not happy with herself and is constantly nervous, and this condition negatively affects the child.

The formation of genitals in girls and their mental readiness for marriage occurs at the age of 19-20. Early sexual activity can seriously damage their health, as well as birth defects, premature birth, abortion, stillbirth, severe edema, sudden high blood pressure, trauma to the birth canal during childbirth, childbirth with injuries, severe bleeding during childbirth, may even lead to the death of a woman and a child.

How can you start preparing young people for a family life? As noted by researcher K. Nazhmiddinova, when preparing young people for family life, one should pay special attention to the behavior of the parents themselves. Communication between husband and wife, personal example, observation and control, a fair assessment of the child's behavior, the correct remark, have a family library, watch TV together, visit relatives together to provide all possible assistance to those who need it, etc[2].

Scientist M. Makhsudova draws attention to the role of the father in the family. She believes that “A healthy and favorable climate in (Uzbek-Kh.Zh.) families is determined by the status of the father in the family. This fact is that the social role of the father in the family is not ensured. And it is one of the main reasons for family divorce”[3]. The position of the psychologist and teacher L.B. Schneider, who singles out the development of the culture of sexual relations as an important component of the process of preparing young people for family life.

This contributes, according to the researcher, the formation of such attitudes towards the safety of marital fidelity in marriage as the integrity and wisdom of the physiological, moral and spiritual cohesion of a married couple [5].

In the studies of V.S. Torokhtiya revealed the high importance of preparedness of young people for marriage. According to the psychologist, the strength and durability of a marriage depends on various factors. At the same time, the maturity of individuals in the socio-psychological respect is a significant side of the family life of young people. As noted by the researcher, personality maturity can manifest itself as a need, psychological readiness and ability to perform male and female role-playing, and subsequently paternal and maternal functions in the family [6].

In modern society, according to the author's position, there is a significant gap in traditional ideas about the functional-role relationships between men and women, about the distribution of family responsibilities between them.

In order to strengthen family relations, suspend family divorces, teach the younger generation to manage the strength of families, create a healthy spiritual and moral environment in the family, a government decree of December 31 was adopted [6].

According to the decree, youth education and family life training centers will be created under the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support and district (city) mahalla support departments of the Agency for Youth Affairs.

One of the main tasks of the centers is to educate people in family and legal relations, the psychology of family life, the economy and budget of the family, the basics of reproductive health, and the strengthening of spiritual and moral values.

In the centers, students under the age of 30 who have applied for registration at the registry office and agreed to participate in trainings are trained free of charge for at least 16 hours.

The centers can also volunteer for married couples who are at the stage of divorce.

In the process of life itself, children adopt from older generations a lot of knowledge about relationships to a person of the opposite sex, about marriage, about a family, and they learn norms of behavior.

All this is very valuable, but at the current pace of life, the natural mechanism for transferring such knowledge is no longer sufficient. Therefore, an important place should also belong to the special preparation of the younger generation at school and in the parental family to create their own

family in the future; to fulfill marital and parental responsibilities; to raising children.

Preparing the younger generation for family life should include the following main aspects:

1. Social, revealing the state policy in the field of marriage and family relations and demography, and also containing data on the social essence of marriage and family relations, the purpose of the family, family values, social roles of spouses and parents.
2. Moral and ethical, including the education of the following moral qualities: a friendly attitude towards representatives of the opposite sex; respect for mother, father, elders and juniors; parenting needs; responsibility, loyalty, honesty, restraint, kindness, compliance; feelings of duty to the spouse (spouse), family, children; culture of intimate feelings.
3. Legal, focused on familiarization with the basics of legislation on marriage and family; with the most important provisions of family law; with the responsibilities of spouses in relation to each other, to children, to society.
4. Psychological, which forms the concept of personal development; about the peculiarities of the psychology of interpersonal relations of adolescents; about the psychological foundations of marriage and family life, the ability to understand the psychology of other people; development of feelings necessary for marriage and family life; possession of communication skills.
5. Physiological and hygienic, including knowledge of the physiological characteristics of male and female organisms; features of sexual life, personal hygiene issues, etc.
6. Pedagogical, including the formation of ideas about the role of the family in the upbringing of children, its pedagogical potential, the specifics of family upbringing, the upbringing functions of the father and mother, about ways to improve the pedagogical culture of parents.
7. Economic and economic: equipping with knowledge about the family budget, the culture of life, the ability to manage the household, etc. The comprehensive education of the family man is carried out under the influence of various social, pedagogical and psychological factors. Many researchers, emphasizing the multifactorial nature of this process, distinguish among them the family,

school, peer society, fiction, the media, the public, the church. The process of raising a family man, like any other similar process, is a set of educational interactions.

Moreover, these interactions are purposeful (teacher - student) or spontaneous (teenager - peers).

The most important in these interactions is not only the impact on the pupil, but also his response. It also does not remain unchanged, it changes, it develops. All this cannot be ignored when organizing work with youth.

Along with the moral regulation of marriage and family relations, there is also a legal regulation of these relations, which fixes and consolidates their social essence by defining the basic civil rights and obligations of family members to each other and to society.

From the point of view of personality formation, an essential point in the psychological readiness of an individual to marry is his readiness not only to realize the need for intimacy with a person of the opposite sex, but also to realize the significance of his actions, the first step in the system of legal norms regulating marriage and family relations. ...

Meanwhile, research has shown that only 55% of high school students developed a positive attitude towards law as a personal value. At the same time, in 61% of them, it has a stable and conscious character, ensuring the regulation of their behavior. 39% of these students have a positive attitude towards law is unstable and situational.

The regulatory function of law is mediated in them by a purely selfish motivation based on the emotional experience of a particular situation.

83% of students receive information about law from teachers, conversations organized at school, reading books, watching TV and movies. When discussing legal issues in families, in conversations with loved ones, they often receive a negative attitude towards the law in favor of other types of social norms.

Among the norms that contradict legal regulation, the first place is occupied by those that allegedly protect their individual immunity. In second place are everyday norms that incorrectly interpret the principles of collective solidarity. The third place is occupied by norms expressing the rules of a false partnership.

Under certain conditions, private (in relation to society) norms of the microsocial environment are perceived by the individual as generally accepted norms of practical morality, replacing the norms of law and public morality.

Conclusion

Thus, the preparation of young people for family life is a complex of comprehensive interactions with parents, teachers, peers, with other people, with the media and the media, as a result of which there is an awareness of the peculiarities of marriage and family relationships, the development of appropriate feelings, the formation of ideas, views, beliefs, qualities and habits associated with readiness for marriage and family life.

According to psychologists and scientists, the optimal age for marriage is 22-25 for girls and 24-30 for boys. At this age, a person can develop as a person. Accommodation will be provided professionally and financially. The issue of marriage is considered responsibly, so marriages built at this age will be stable.

Based on the above, we suggest the following:

1. Each parent should be a psychologically close person to their child.
2. Taking into account the interests of each child, it is necessary to correctly direct them to receive education in order to have a certain profession and an appropriate diploma. Many girls, counting on a successful marriage, do not consider it compulsory to study for a profession, which sometimes leads to unforeseen circumstances.
3. To instill the skills of creating material support for the family (creating a family budget, creating a personal family farm and searching for additional sources of income). Teach housework skills.
4. From infancy, a child should be able to take care of his own health, observe the rules of hygiene and cleanliness.
5. Establishing respectful relations between family members (elderly, middle and senior), adhering to the rules of ethics and aesthetics.
6. Ability to organize family vacations (celebration of the success of each family member, visit elders and relatives always together).

7. Constant striving to improve their knowledge and knowledge of family members. Ability to communicate with the book.

8. Encourage and punish for what you have done. As you know, motivation gives a person morale, strength to organize future activities. Therefore, in the process of preparing young people for an independent family life in a family environment, the actions they take, which in a certain sense are successful, should be encouraged among family members, the approval of such actions is encouraging. The effective and purposeful use of the punishment method in the preparation for an independent family life is also considered pedagogically correct. However, it should be borne in mind that the essence of the punishment method is not physical torture.

References

1. Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the Youth Forum of Uzbekistan Power on December 26, 2020. <https://yuz.uz/ru/news/vstuplenie-prezidenta-respubliki-uzbekistan-shavkata-mirziyoeva-na-forume-molodeji-uzbekistana>
2. Nazhmiddinova K. Oila tarbiyasida umuminsoniy ahlokiy madaniyatning y'ni ". Adolat", 2016., 35-36 pages).
3. M. Makhmudova. Zamonaviy namunali oila modelini yaratishda izhtimoiy - psychologist muxitni yaxshilash omillari. "Sog'lom va farovon oilani rivozhlantirishning ma'naviy-ahlokiy, izhtimoiy - demographics of muammolari". Republic of ilmiy-amaliy anzhumani materialari. Andijon -2019. 65-bet.
4. Schneider LB The psychology of family relations: a course of lectures. Moscow: EKSMO-Press, 2000.512 p.
5. Torokhtiy V.S. Psychology of social work with the family. M., 1996.112 s
6. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the further development of the family and the preparation of young people for family life" December 31, 2020, No. 820.
7. Preparing young people for family life. <http://442fz.volganet.ru/025159/files/podgotovka-molodezhi-k-semeynoy-zhizni.php>. Date of treatment February 17, 2021.
8. Gulnoza BABAEVA. Preparing young people for family life to ensure the strength of the family. st-se-04-10-2019uza.uz / ru / society / podgotovka-molodezhi-k-semeynoy-zhizni-obespechit-krepo. Date of treatment 01/27/2021
1. Vystuplenie Prezidenta Respubliki Uzbekistan Shavkata Mirziyoeva na forume molodezhi Uzbekistana Vlast' 26 dekabrya 2020. <https://yuz.uz/ru/news/vstuplenie-prezidenta-respubliki-uzbekistan-shavkata-mirziyoeva-na-forume-molodeji-uzbekistana>
2. Nazhmiddinova K. Oila tarbiyasida umuminsoniy ahlokiy madaniyatning o'rni., "Adolat", 2016., 35-36 str).
3. M. Makhmudova. Zamonaviy namunali oila modelini yaratishda izhtimoiy-psiologik muxitni yaxshilash omillari. "Sog'lom va farovon oilani rivozhlantirishning ma'naviy-ahlokiy, izhtimoiy-demografik muammolari". Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anzhumani materiallari. Andizhon -2019. 65-bet.
4. Shnejder L.B. Psihologiya semejnyh otnoshenij: kurs lekcij. M.: EKSMO-Press, 2000. 512 s.
5. Torohtij V.S. Psihologiya social'noj raboty s sem'oj. M., 1996. 112 s
6. Postanovlenie Kabineta Ministrov Respubliki Uzbekistan «O merah po dal'nejshemu razvitiyu sem'i i podgotovke molodyozhi k semejnoj zhizni» 31 dekabrya 2020 g., № 820.
7. Podgotovka molodezhi k semejnoj zhizni. <http://442fz.volganet.ru/025159/files/podgotovka-molodezhi-k-semeynoy-zhizni.php>. Data obrashcheniya 17.02.2021.
8. Gul'noza BABAEVA. Podgotovka molodezhi k semejnoj zhizni obespechit' krepot' sem'i. st-se-04-10-2019uza.uz/ru/society/podgotovka-molodezhi-k-semeynoy-zhizni-obespechit-krepo. Data obrashcheniya 27.01.2021