

The Role of National Education in Preparing Young People for Family Life

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the role of national education in preparing young people for family life, the national and spiritual foundations of youth education.

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I. INTRODUCTION

As noted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev in the "Strategy of actions" and other normative documents on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, "People should know that the family is sacred to us. For. If we don't save the family, we will lose our identity. "Today is a time of rapid change. Young people are the ones who feel these changes the most. May the youth meet the requirements of the modern world. But at the same time, let's not forget about ourselves ... How can we achieve this? Upbringing, upbringing and only at the expense of upbringing". Therefore, a scientific approach to family education is one of the important directions of the action strategy that determines the development of our country, and one of the most important tasks is to determine its conditions.

Neighborhoods, districts, cities and regions, countries also consist of families. So, understanding the important role of the family in society, its spiritual and moral, educational significance, dignity and the implementation of these social and pedagogical tasks is a topical issue today.

Before independence, insufficient attention was paid to the problem of preparing for family life, in the curricula of schools and universities to prepare adolescents for family life, to raise children as parents in the future, to create a healthy psychological environment in the family many issues, such as building a healthy lifestyle, have been overlooked by researchers.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The problem of preparing the younger generation for family life in the country was given full attention only during the years of independence. 'narrowed.

It is well known that the foundations of a healthy family include the couple's relationship in the family, their children, their children's parents, siblings and other relatives, and their duties and responsibilities towards society.

Many young people are required to have a high level of spiritual, moral, pedagogical and psychological training in family and marriage relations, communication with family members, and a culture of marriage, even during their student years or at the end of their marriage. Our observations show that most students are not yet ready for such an approach.

Family relations are defined in the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The purpose of the Family Law is to strengthen the family, to build family relations on the basis of mutual love, trust and respect, solidarity, mutual assistance and a sense of responsibility of all its members to the family. It is about preventing arbitrary interference, ensuring that family members are able to exercise their rights without hindrance and that these rights are protected.

Every citizen may be in only one marriage, it must take place with the consent of both parties, have equal personal and property rights, equal rights in obligations, state protection of the family, protection and encouragement of motherhood, are required to know and follow the rules of marriage and family, such as the legal regulation of relationships by the state.

It is important to know that voluntary marriages and forced marriages are prohibited by the Family Code.

Another thing young people need to know is how old they can be to get married. Of course, young men and women reach puberty at the age of 17-18, but some girls, having reached puberty, are still not socially, spiritually, and socially ready for family life in many respects. may cause cracking. For many young people, family life begins in the student years, especially for girls, and has negative consequences.

In preparing young people for family life, only girls are considered, and boys are left out. If the young man is not ready for family life, the family they have built will not be strong.

This means that it is important to keep an eye on the health of young men, as well as their spirituality, broad-mindedness and decency. Premarital health check-ups for both girls and boys can help prevent future breakups. For example, if infectious or chronic diseases of both ages are diagnosed as mental illness, mental retardation, their marriage is prohibited. Marriage between close relatives is also prohibited. As a result of such marriages, children with disabilities are born and the happiness of the family is ruined.

The compatibility of adult families of young men and women who are getting married is also of great importance, that is, equality between families is a combination of lineage, social status, knowledge and level, intelligence, faith, property. otherwise, after such a marriage, of course, the family will have a lot of disagreements, the result of which may also end in divorce or lead to infidelity of one party. Therefore, if young people are spiritually, morally, psychologically and pedagogically ready for family life before marriage, and have a sufficient culture of life, the family will be strong and harmonious. To do this, it is necessary to prepare young people for family life, first of all, to form an idea of this life.

The socio-psychological status of women and men in the family, the study of the specific manifestations of different ages and genders, the lifestyle, education, experience, occupation of individuals and groups influence on the upbringing of children, illuminates the conditions and psychological factors of the formation of correct, acceptable family-social perceptions in young people. However, marriage and family, age of marriage, national values of Uzbek families, personal qualities that ensure the stability of the family, qualities of both sexes and the conditions of their manifestation, the status of men and women in the family, the number of children, developed socio-psychological mechanisms related to the formation of perceptions of ways to bring them up in a comprehensive way, to involve them in family work. However, the formation of these perceptions depends on changes in society, the social environment and the customs, customs and traditions adopted in this environment, the specificity of the relationship in

each family, the number of children in the family, the role of parents. the level of education, their prestige in the family, their status depends on the scientific and practical basis.

In preparing young people for family life, the main focus is on love, family, its characteristics, family problems, especially divorce, infant mortality, causes of infertility, inability to conduct economic activities, problems of family upbringing, communication of family members. responsibilities, inability to use free time properly, biological, psychological, social life of the husband and wife in the family, the moral and psychological environment and the factors influencing it, the relationship between family members and their laws, sexuality focuses on the impact of parenting.

The family is a small part of society, and it is important to prepare it for economic activity. Coordination of expenses, income and expenses in the family, the correct distribution of household chores, the behavior of family members in this work, attention to the client, to arouse children's interest in work, proves with convincing evidence that teaching children how to run a household can help young people overcome economic hardships in household chores after marriage. In particular, attention to the mental, physical, moral, aesthetic, sexual upbringing of children, the foundation of preparing them for family life begins with the family, and the school develops and strengthens it. When thinking about the communicative functions of the family, it is necessary to emphasize that the interaction of children with their parents is very important for the proper formation of their mental level, emotional state, positive impact on mental development, including television, radio. , there is also the role of the press. At the same time, it is important to make effective use of free time in the family, to improve the skills of children in sports in the proper organization of leisure, the implementation of creative plans, solving economic problems of the family, the country. Young people on the verge of marriage should be aware of the need to learn to travel, to get acquainted with art and literature.

Research on family pedagogy focuses on the specifics of upbringing in Uzbek families, the socio-emotional state and educational opportunities, pedagogical education of parents, and parents should pay attention to these aspects in the upbringing of children. analyzes based on national values as well as national specifics.

In preparing young people for family life, in ensuring the stability of the family, it is necessary to pay attention to the level of their parents, lifestyle, character traits and, finally, their professional activities. The upbringing of children in families with few or many children depends on the problems of school, family cooperation, pedagogical education of parents, reliance on our national customs and traditions in education, the formation of students' scientific outlook in the family and school, social activities. However, all this also applies to the problem of preparing the younger generation for family life.

In Central Asia, traditions such as the marriage of children by heads of families have long been passed down from generation to generation and permeated the psyche of every young person. Concluding on the educational methods and manifestations of preparing a person for family life, the main directions are the study of household management, sex education, pedagogical education of parents, in general, their upbringing as a morally perfect person. in the context of which a person should have a deep sense of responsibility, activism, family duty to his family.

The family and its types provide important information when studying the issues of demographic development, especially the socio-demographic factors of family formation. Such information is valuable in preparing young people for family life today. In recent years, for example, young families (most of them young married couples) have been falling apart. The reason for this is as follows:

1. Young men and women get married early, not mentally ready for independent life, that is, girls at the age of 17-18, boys at the age of 18-19, without any profession or occupation, family skills, father Motherhood, dependence on siblings leads to both economic and spiritual disagreements and leads to divorce.
2. Divorce occurs as a result of economic problems in the family.
3. Young people's addiction to drugs, alcohol, alcoholism, unemployment, infidelity, etc., negatively affect the stability of the family and lead to divorce.

However, thanks to independence, the issue of the family has risen to the level of state policy in our country, the restoration of our national traditions and values is widely promoted among young people, and attention is paid to scientific and practical work on preparing for family life. indicates that it is being resolved.

We know this from a number of studies conducted in Uzbekistan in recent years.

The relationship between family and community aims to educate young people in advance about sincere, strong family relationships. This prevents various family conflicts, creates opportunities for mutual understanding and cooperation, and approaches the ways, forms and methods of spiritual and moral upbringing of children as individuals in the family on the basis of national and universal experience. In this regard, our traditions of national upbringing, ie the attitude to the family and family upbringing in Islam and its role in the spiritual and moral upbringing of children, the use of the heritage of Eastern thinkers, sources of national values and the national traditions of the Uzbek people. should be brought up on the basis of. In family upbringing, the school pays great attention to the issues of cooperation between the family, the community and the coordination of their activities

III. CONCLUSION

The problem of family and family upbringing has attracted the attention of many scientists from the CIS and abroad.

Preparing young people for family life should be carried out in the following areas:

1) General social orientation. It includes the status of the family in the field of family and marriage and demography in the context of independence, as well as the family and its role in society, the stability and completeness of marriages in the family, prevention of unmarried marriages and broken families, family status, family, elderly the preservation and stability of the status of each family, the lifestyle of multi-generational families, the role of grandparents, parents, grandchildren in such families, the number of children in the family, ie, many children, many children it is important that families have information about their lifestyle. These aspects include the financial well-being of the family as well as the educational aspects. For example, a family's lifestyle may be positive, but disagreements between children and parents can sometimes have a negative impact on their psychological environment. Or multi-family grandparents in Uzbek families can have a positive impact on the upbringing of children, as well as the division of housing in the family, which can lead to conflicts due to financial difficulties.

2) The mental environment in the family. It is the relationship between a couple, their parents and their children, and the people around them. It depends on the level of emotion of the family members and how they interact with each other, how the family members spend their holidays. Psychological conditions in low-income families lead to divorce, child separation from the family, and family conflicts.

3) The level of social culture of the family. This aspect is determined by the knowledge of family members and the impact on family life and upbringing. Parents in such families continue the best traditions of the family, regularly engage in the moral, labor, legal, aesthetic upbringing of children, creating a healthy lifestyle in the family.

4) The level of attitude to the child in the family. It's about respecting his interests.

Families are divided into healthy and unhealthy groups based on the above. In today's world, some young people are not able to find the right path and are exposed to strange influences. As a result, there is an unhealthy environment in the family, which primarily affects its members, especially adolescents.

Therefore, in such conditions, it is necessary to pay more attention to the social movement of young people in higher education. Because today's student will be the head of the family or a member of the family tomorrow.

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