

**THE ESSENCE OF THE CONTENT OF PREPARING YOUTH FOR
FAMILY RELATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS**

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Abstract:

Introduction. *The problem discussed in the article concerns family pedagogy, which has recently been separated from the pedagogical sciences as an independent scientific field. The object of the research is family development trends and its present state, the topic is the essence of family upbringing, this process mechanisms and their influence on personal development. Family pedagogy does not attempt to create a single rule that is binding on every family and clearly regulates the upbringing of children. It studies only those situations that are controversial and cause the young its difficulty. As all scientific knowledge, its conclusions can never fully replace wisdom and life experience. Preparing youth for family relationships cannot help but affect this aspect of pedagogical activity, more precisely on the preparation of youth for family relationships. The problem in question is global importance for our region, given some facts about family statistics. More precisely, the coincidence of the family creation period with the process of girls' study. Misunderstandings arising from the wrong approach to family conditions during this period are the object of our research.*

Research methods. *The article uses methods such as observation, comparison and analysis to help clarify the nature of the problem in question. As family pedagogy has specific tasks to fulfil, it is designed to examine the status, main trends and forms of parenting in the family. Sociological methods were also used: sociological surveys, interviews and questionnaires, psychological methods that deepen and broaden the understanding of the modern family and at the same time force choices, awareness of the subjects' relationship with their loved ones in favor of the best solution. In this case, the efforts of the researcher, in our case the teacher, are aimed at mobilizing the social activity of the subjects (students), through which they will develop positive ideas about different spheres of family life, parenting techniques, home care technologies and etc. A methodology has been developed to study families through the eyes of prospective members' or rather young people on the threshold of starting a family.*

Results and discussions. *Factors that point to a new approach in preparing the youth for family relations require a comprehensive solution to the youth preparing problem for eastern family relations. This, in turn, predicts the possible values in the long term, targeting the influence of various aspects on family formation.*

Conclusion. *As a consequence of the theoretical analysis of this article, an activity based on Eastern methods, which includes the formation of a strong belief in the sanctity of family bonds in the lives of young people is essential for preparing*

students for family relationships. Practical study of the problem of shaping people's readiness for marriage and family relationships has made it possible to study and scientifically define the essence of this quality of a mature person and the possibilities of shaping it in the innovative educational process of higher education. The priority of philosophical and pedagogical research is the individual idea as a system of self-development, striving for personal growth and to create one's life; the social goal of modern education and the idea of a humanitarian task.

The essence of personal preparation for marriage and family relations is defined in this article on the basis of maturity level of the complex, moral and psychological qualities of a mature person, adequate understanding of the set of demands, obligations, social requirements of the young person, the behavioral standards governing family life, and environmental, creative attitudes towards them.

Keywords: *family, family life, young students, national values, oriental methods of preparing youth for family life.*

Introduction. Today, it is considered a global problem to prepare student youth for family life, to form them as highly qualified specialists in the spirit of universal human qualities with high spiritual values.

The essence of the process of educating a competent person and an experienced specialist is comprehensively disclosed in the new Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education". In an appeal to the deputies of Parliament made by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 28, 2018, who set the task of giving a decent education to our young generation, stimulating their interest in science and knowledge. In this regard, it is necessary to develop the preschool education system, strengthen the material and technical base of secondary and higher education institutions, radically improve the quality of the scientific and educational process, while we must pay special attention to bringing to the younger generation the invaluable heritage of our great scientists, poets and writers, thinkers and theologians, feats of brave commanders, strengthening patriotism and national pride in our children [2].

The special attention at the meeting chaired by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on October 8, 2020 "On measures to increase the role of women and youth in society and to ensure employment" in practice of promising plans related to improving the role of women in society was recognized as a priority task. It was noted in this meeting that a number of changes will be made to further improve the situation of women on the ground. Employment and social protection of women is one of the important tasks of the state. The creation of a ministry to support the activities of the mahalla and the family is the beginning of action in this direction. The first deputy minister of the mahalla and family support - and the first deputy heads of the territorial divisions of the ministry - are equated to the head of the territorial divisions of the ministry. All this will allow us to firmly assert that the family is the main unit of society and in this important link of society, attention should be paid precisely to the upbringing and preparation of young people for family relationships.

The essence of raising a child in a family and family relations are fully reflected in Article 63 of the XIV Chapter of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan,

which reads: "The family is the basic unit of society and has the right to protect society and the state", as well as in Article 66, which reads: "Able-bodied adult children are obliged to take care of their parents"[1].

The meaning of these thoughts is legally substantiated such concepts as "The family is the basic unit of society", "social and educational duty, the duty of parents to their children" and "responsibility, duty and obligation of adult children to their parents". Based on the above provisions for our students, who, after completing their studies, will definitely have a family, children, they are obliged to think about the family, about the well-being of family life, and therefore it is important for them to know the necessary conditions for creating family life and mutual understanding and relationships between family members. In the modern world, in the world of technological progress, globalization, in the age of the Internet and the strengthening of interactive learning, special attention is paid to the issues of subject teaching in the universities of our country. And the introduction into the educational process of a new subject "Improving the pedagogical foundations of preparing student youth for oriental family relations" for students of the pedagogical faculty is of significant importance at the stage of modern educational technologies.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in his address to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan on December 29, 2020, approved a further task: "We must create all conditions for the dream of more than 17 million of our sisters, daughters, mothers and grandmothers living in our country to come true. The post of adviser on women's issues was introduced to the khokims of regions, cities and districts. Now, as the next step in enhancing the role and prestige of women in society, creating new opportunities for them, I propose to create a Republican Public Council of Women, consisting of active and enterprising sisters who know life and women's problems well"[3].

Also, a "Strategy of Action" was adopted in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the IV part of which is devoted to "Development of the social sphere". Clause 4.2. The strategy, which reads: "improving the system of social protection of the population and health protection, increasing the socio-political activity of women" - it is acceptable to consider the identification of ways to solve modern global problems encountered in everyday family life and their implementation.

The modern family is undergoing significant changes, i.e. it is characterized by instability and conflict in marital relationships. In recent decades, divorce rates among young families have increased, family structure has simplified and the importance of traditional family functions in dealing with daily matters has decreased. The requirements of spouses for the psychological foundations of marriage and interpersonal relationships in the family are changing. These factors lead to need to review the methodology of preparing youth for family relationships and to improve the technology of pedagogical assistance in preparing youth for family relationships. Before moving on a direct analysis of means and methods of preparing youth for oriental family relationships, it is necessary to define the content aspect of preparing students for oriental family relationships. Basic concepts such as family, marriage, students' responsibilities and the characteristics of student marriage

life in a specific ethnic environment should be analyzed. Each of these concepts has many approaches to its interpretation. For example, in S.I. Ozhegov's dictionary marriage means: "a group of close relatives living together. Together with a large village. Head of the family. Member of the family. 2. There are three children in the family. Transfer gathering of people with common interests. Friendly school family" [1/ d].

The pedagogical dictionary only reveals the meaning of the phrase "family education", not the family. It aims to ensure that the members of a small family conform to the elders' ideas of what a child, teenager or young person should be like. The philosophical dictionary gives the following definition: a type of social community, the organization of private life - the most important form of child-rearing is based on family reunification and family ties, i.e. the many relationships between husband and wife, parents and children, siblings, etc.

In his research, Kharchev describes the family as "a small social group based on marriage or kinship, whose members are bound together by a common life, mutual moral responsibility and mutual assistance". In recent years the family has increasingly been referred to as a unique socio-psychological group and is therefore characterised by a special system of interpersonal relations governed by laws, moral norms and customs. The spiritual and moral union of mother and child and is associated not only with housing and economic ties, but also with feelings of kinship.

Marriage originated in tribal society as a strong union between a man and a woman. The basis of the marital relationship is rights and obligations. As for the concepts of marriage and family, it should be noted that there is a close connection between them. It is no coincidence that they are often used synonymously in the literature of the past and sometimes in the present. However, the essence of these concepts has not only commonalities, but also many special, specific features. Thus, scientists have conclusively proved that marriage and family originated in different historical periods. Marriage has gone through certain stages of development, from polygamy to monogamy. The word "marriage" itself in Russian comes from the verb "to take". A.V. Mudrik believes that "... The family is a personal environment for a person's life and development before birth and death, the quality of which is determined by a number of parameters of a particular family". The socio-cultural dimension depends on the level of education of family members and their participation in society. The socio-economic dimension is determined by property characteristics and the employment of family members in work and study. The technical and hygienic parameter depends on living conditions, the well-being of home, the hygienic features of family lifestyle and the worldview of its members. Finally, the demographic parameter is determined by family structure (extended, full, incomplete, childless, low or large) based on evolutionary theory of marriage and family relations. A.G. Vishnevskiy believes that the ideal type of marriage inherent in a particular social system is certainly not repeated from generation to generation. Social development has put its imprint on it, subjecting it to norms and rules that change over time, leading to the conclusion that the preservation and transmission of family values is an essential consideration before entering into a family union.

Materials and methods. In preparing youth for family relationships, the socio-economic parameter of family employment or study defines many family characteristics. It is necessary to take into account the factor of multinationality. The classification of families according to structural and functional characteristics (E.A. Lichko) also seems appropriate: full family; incomplete family; broken or deformed family; harmonious family; non-harmonious family.

A.I. Antonov, V. Medkov distinguish types of family structures according to criteria of authority: patriarchal families where the head of the family state is father; matriarchy where mother has the highest authority and influence; Equal families, where there are no clearly defined heads of families and a casual division of power between father and mother prevails and in our case, the former predominates, as the Eastern family is more male-dominant.

Having considered the types of families that have been developed, we felt it necessary to give a family typology according to P.A. Reshetov as part of Eastern methods development of educating and preparing youth for family relationships

- a potentially successful family is a family that has no contraindications to its creation (biological, psychological, social, etc.);
- a successful family is a family that has fulfilled its potential (biological, psychological, social, etc.)

In forming family relationships within a documented marriage;

- a happy family is a family that is aware of its potential (biological, psychological, social, etc.) and that has been in a peaceful and happy state for a long time;

• family that may fail - existing family contraindications to starting a family (biological, psychological, social, etc.); a troubled family is a family that has been formed against a background of some existing contraindications (biological, psychological, social, etc.) and is therefore in a state of constant anxiety;

• a dysfunctional family is a failed family where there are tendencies for family relationships to break down based on existing objective and subjective characteristics. In addition to types of families identified in the research, we will also look at family functions.

V.G. Afanasiev understands family functions as 'a way of expressing the activities and family life and its members'.

T.A. Kulikova defines family functions as the direction of a family group or its individual members that reflects the social role and essence of a family.

There is no consensus among experts as how many functions a family has what they called, which one is the main function and how the functions are related to family structure.

V.T. Lisovsky distinguishes three functions of the family: natural-biological, economic-economic and spiritual-moral.

According to V.A. Slastenin, the family fulfils important social functions in relation to society and the individual.

The main functions of the family in relation to society:

- physical growth of population;

- educational function - transmission of knowledge, skills, norms, values, spiritual reproduction;

- production-economic;
- free time organization.

The family's duties to the individual:

- taking into consideration spouse opinion;
- parents;
- organization of daily life.

N.K. Yurkevich names 5 functions: birth (childbirth), home environment, education, leisure function and spiritual communication function. In our view, the family functions can be divided into 2 groups. 1) family functions as a social institution in society; 2) family functions as a small social group. In both the first and second circumstances, a central figure in the correct operation of this function is the formation of a method and means of organizing the preparation of youth for family relationships, which will have an effect in a well-organized, targeted and systematic way on youth in preparing them for family relationships.

Only the successful fulfilment of functions at the subgroup level can ensure the successful fulfilment of its functions as a social institution.

The difference between these two understandings of family functions is that family functions as a social institution are fundamental, while family function as a small social group is a mechanism. If we consider family functions as both a social institution and a small social group.

In our view, the family function has the following functions:

1. Reproductive function.
2. Educational.
3. Household or domestic.
4. Communication function.

All functions are very important and cannot substitute one another. Consider their distinctiveness on the basis of ethnic diversity among them. The reproductive function, which comes first, is the most important and the primary one. The family is first and foremost a producer of a citizen for their country. This is the reason why raising children in the family and preparing future mothers is an essential function. The educational function in both narrow and broad sense implies that family is a place of self-education, mutual education (in the broad sense) and family, where the availability of higher education determines the priority interests of the family.

The process of family life means that they are closely united. The presence of all four functions indicates the quality of a family, its full development and the prospects for further strengthening. If at least one function is lost, we can speak of fragility and frustration, in our opinion, a family that operates normally is a family that performs its duties in a stratified and responsible manner, resulting in a need for a family as a whole and each of its members, growth and change are satisfactory. Next, a questionnaire was developed to determine youth's interests in family life.

«Family for you?»

1. At what age one should get married/marry?
A. 18 years old

- B. 20 years old
 - C. 21-23 years old
 - D. 24-25 years old
 - E. 26-30 years old
 - F. after 30 years old
2. How old should be marriage partner?
- A. 18 years old
 - B. 19-20 years old
 - C. 21-23 years old
 - D. 24-25 years old
 - E. 26-30 years old
 - F. after 30 year sold
3. How many children should be in a family?
- A. One child
 - B. two children
 - C. three or more children
 - D. it is possible to live without children
4. What the family's monthly income should be?
- A. 1 million sum per person
 - B. 2 million sum per person
 - C. 2,5 million sum per person
 - D. 3 million sum per person or more
5. Will you be actively involved in housekeeping?
- A. yes
 - B. no
 - C. only when necessary
 - D. both husband and wife should do housework equally
 - E. housekeeping is the wife's responsibility
6. Would you like to learn from your parents' experiences in family relationships?
- A. yes
 - B. no
 - C. partial
7. Where do you intend to live?
- A. separated from parents in a separate flat
 - B. in any flat, but without parents
 - C. together with wife's parents
 - D. together with husband's parents
 - E. in the city
 - F. in the village
 - G. doesn't matter where, as long as it's friendly
8. Who should initiate conflict resolution in the family?
- A. husband
 - B. wife
 - C. closest relatives

D. we have no conflicts

9. Who should be the head of family?

A. husband

B. wife

C. both at once

10. What does it mean to be a good husband?

A. Loving your wife

B. Loving children

C. understand your wife, respect her opinion

D. to make a good living

E. don't drink

F. don't smoke

G. parenting

H. helping his wife to run the household

11. Are you ready for marriage?

A. yes

B. no

C. not quite.

D. ..

12. What does it mean to be a good wife?

A. loving your husband

B. be kind, affectionate, gentle

C. understand and respect your husband's interests

D. be healthy

E. enjoy running a household

F. being tidy

G. doing a lot parenting

H. know how to sew

I. know how to cook deliciously

J. always take care of your appearance

K. Problems that can arise between a wife and her husband in a relationship that require special treatment:

L. Peculiarities of spouse acceptance of psychological problems

1) Are there conflicts in your family? On what basis do these conflicts arise?

Who often initiates conflicts?

2) Are you frustrated by family conflicts?

3) How do you resolve these disputes?

4) Do you have conflicts with your parents? relatives? friends?

Why do they appear? Are they a problem for you?

5) Do you have children? Do you want children and how many? How do you think raise children in a family, on the land or in a woman?

6) What is a child to you, does he give you problems?

7) Who makes important decisions in your family? Do you face conflicts when you make any decisions in the family? Is this a problem for you?

8) What responsibilities should man (woman) have in the family?

Do you have conflicts in the division of responsibilities? Often?

9) What responsibilities should man (woman) have in the family?

Do you have conflicts in the division of responsibilities? Often?

10) Have you experienced a name change when you got married?

Did you change your surname when you got married?

These questions will provide an opportunity to look deeper into the nature of the young couple's relationship. Considering the statistics that by the 4th year, most students will have a family and children in higher education in our country.

Results. One of the main factors in a strong and long-lasting family relationship is considered to be love and respect between family members. "The hardest page of human wisdom is to comprehend with your mind and heart what it means to love so that the one you love is happy, that the happy one who is born of love comes into the world. Not only personal happiness depends on how to master the young generations with this great wisdom, beauty, moral purity, the happiness of the whole society depends on it. "In educating young people about the basics of family relations in an ethnic background, the legacy of the eastern sages about domestic affairs and folk pedagogy should be used on the basis of centuries of everyday experience, i.e. empirically. This is facilitated by the use of scientific works of such Renaissance scientists as Farabi, Ibn Sina, etc [2.; 50].

Family pedagogy in the process of its development contributes to finding new methods and approach for the formation of moral and educational impact on students in the process of study. Like all branches of pedagogical science, family pedagogy develops by analyzing, generalizing, absorbing everything of value created by the pedagogical thought of past times. The first ideas of family education, ideas about love, parents, children, ancestors were formed in ancient times. On our territory, the main levers of religious enlightenment, Zoroastrianism and Islam have established their own rules in the conduct of family life. The concept of the family and its main value orientations are formulated precisely with the help of the principles of these religions.

Many scholars, writers and poets such as Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhon Biruni, Mahmud Kashgari, Kaykovus, Alisher Navoi, Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin, Ahmad Donish and many other great thinkers of the East have expressed their precious thoughts on these issues, which have a social and ideological significance in science to this day. In the works of scientists and philosophers, the theme of family and family relations has a significant place. We would like to acknowledge that the psychological views and opinions expressed by the aforementioned thinkers have not lost their scientific value even today. The views of orientalist are reflected in the role of the family and the family environment in human development. They emphasize the role of the family in the intellectual and moral development of the individual, the socially oriented and educational functions of parents and close relatives. The authors highly appreciate and value human qualities that can only develop in the family.

They emphasized the importance of honesty, purity, courage, goodwill, devotion, mercy and fairness in human relationships, primarily from the impact of parenting on a child, as well as a positive impact on personality development. Their valuable ideas in this direction are clearly reflected in their philosophical and

educational and pedagogical and psychological views. Family upbringing is a system of upbringing and education that is formed in a particular family by the forces of parents and relatives. The purpose of family education is the formation of such personality traits that will help to adequately overcome the difficulties and obstacles encountered on the path of life.

The development of intelligence and creativity, primary work experience, moral and aesthetic formation, emotional culture and physical health of children, their happiness - all this depends on the family, on the parents, and all this constitutes the tasks of family education. It is the parents who are the first educators who have the strongest influence on children. Even J.J. Rousseau argued that each subsequent educator has less influence on the child than the previous one.

The success of the family in fulfilling the leading function of raising children, their all-round development and preparation for socially useful work largely depends on the educational potential of the family. It is a complex of conditions and means that together make up the pedagogical capabilities of the family.

The person-centered pedagogy in the formative part of the pilot study proves the practical reliability of the process preparing students for marriage and family, given the findings of the experiment.

Organizational work was carried out as part of the educational activities of teachers and students. The results led to the conclusion that a comprehensive approach is needed in teaching and shaping students' personal readiness for marriage and family. The survey results were reviewed. Potential problems of joint activities, marriage were identified; a basis for self and peer monitoring of activities to form students' personal readiness for marriage and family was created. We found that teachers' awareness of potential opportunities, personal and professional development prospects had a positive impact on the overall psychological environment within the teaching staff. Teachers discussed the provision of psychological support to students from families on interpersonal relationships and assisted with individual counselling.

Discussions. The effectiveness of our work in shaping youth preparation for marriage and family relationships was determined by us at the final stage of the research. At the beginning of the experiment, the following indicators of personal development were analyzed: the system of life meanings and goals of youth; the emotional and evaluative subsystem of self-awareness; the ability of youth to express themselves in communication; the regulative abilities of respondents and their ability to show responsibility.

Conclusion. The issues of upbringing and education are acquiring a global character in the changing Uzbekistan. Reforms associated with education by an invisible thread are associated with the family. Taking into account the state of marriage and family relations and the influence of education and upbringing of parents and children on them, it can be concluded that the improvement of pedagogical technologies and methods of solving family problems are the main task when the status of women in all spheres of social life is increasing. And our words are confirmed by the words: "... Today, when the powerful potential of our people is fully realized, the foundation of a new era of Renaissance - the third Renaissance is

being laid in Uzbekistan. After all, today's Uzbekistan is not yesterday's Uzbekistan. And our people are not the same as they were yesterday."

These thoughts were voiced by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the ceremony dedicated to the 29th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, the mention of the phrase "New Uzbekistan" on a global scale testifies to the recognition that in recent years we have entered a completely new stage of development - a stage of tremendous transformations and achievements. Today, the country pays great attention to improving the educational sphere, especially the comprehensive support of representatives of science and education. Intellectual wealth is revered, which is directly related to the history, character, mentality, age-old values and dreams of our people. And here the firm conviction is important, one might say, the life principle of the President - "The greatest wealth in the world is the knowledge and profession acquired in his youth"[13].

As Sukhomlinsky says: "We are dealing with the most complex, priceless, the most precious thing in life - with man. His life, health, mind, character, will, civic and intellectual face, his place and role in life, his happiness all depend on us, on our skill, craftsmanship, art and wisdom [7.; 24].

Theoretical analysis and practical research into the problem of youth readiness for marriage and family relations have made it possible to study and scientifically define the essence of this quality of a mature person and its formation in the process of innovative education.

The priority philosophical and pedagogical focus of our research is the individual idea as a system that strives for personal development, realizes its potential, creates its life, and develops; the social goal of modern education and the idea of a humanitarian mission. The current state study of the problem of pedagogical assistance in the formation of university students' readiness for family life in the theory and practice of pedagogy made it possible to substantiate the urgent needs in its solution due to the demographic situation in the country. National problem, the negative attitude of youth to the family and the formation of family relations, the inability of families to educate future family members, and the lack of a sufficient scientific and methodological basis for its solution, higher professional education in the formation of students' readiness to participate in higher education and haphazard implementation.

In revealing the essence and structure of preparing university students for family life, taking into account their age, individual characteristics and the specifics of their studies at university, it is necessary to include a set of knowledge that ensures an adequate and conscious choice of a life partner. The students should have a positive attitude towards the formation of marriage and family relationships and a conscious acceptance of family values; formation of communicative and reflective skills necessary for the formation of a successful family, as well as the level of its formation (high, medium, low) for family life in university students, which allows to study the dynamics and to have a corrective impact on the process effectiveness of the essence formation.

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