

A Strong Family as a Determining Development of Society

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Abstract: The article reflects the conceptual ideas about the family, analyzes the content of the important aspects of the family, the reproductive relationship of views on the family. It also reflects the views of Eastern and Western thinkers on the family. The article also discusses the qualities of family survival and the role of socio-cultural factors in its development in society, highlighting the peculiarities of the collectivism of the peoples of the East.

Keywords: need, management, leadership skills, leadership potential, ethics, justice, politics, demand, personal characteristics, potential, community development.

INTRODUCTION

When families are peaceful, strong, and honest, society is peaceful and prosperous. The development of society is closely linked with the development of the family. Government support for the family, ensuring their sustainability as a key component of a comprehensive society, is one of the priorities of each country.

Given the new stage of development of today's social relations, that is, the emphasis on the spiritual factor; it is necessary to take into account the functional characteristics of the family in the performance of various tasks in the expression of human potential. Although this may seem simple, given the individuality of each family member, this issue is important as a socio-psychological topic. It is known from the science of social psychology that a person is in different situations throughout his life and lives with different impressions. But in any case, it is only in the family that a person receives spiritual pleasure, true relaxation, and peace of mind. Probably a factor as to why they're doing so poorly. [1] The importance of the family as a social institution in human and social life can be illustrated by the following:

- The history of mankind shows that [2] no society has acted without the participation (albeit in various forms) of the family, which carries out particularly important social orders;
- to this day, the family as the only place is a social institution that participates in the development of man and nurtures him as a socio-cultural, informational and spiritual creator;
- No institution (foundation, association, organization, etc.) can solve the psychological loneliness of a person, no matter how much it is designed to protect the interests and needs of the person;
- The family serves to ensure the integration of man into society and his socialization in two ways (consciousness (thought, emotion, will) and activity).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

The family is a social institution that provides the institutionalization of relationships to ensure this social way of life (the responsibility of mutual respect, the satisfaction of spiritual needs). There are

various philosophical, historical, economic, legal, sociological and psychological teachings on the origin of the family, and each field of science is related to any aspect of the family institution or the family and its members. Learns the specifics of existing bonds within its subject matter. This approach is an indicator of the diversity of the family as an object of research, as well as its theoretical and practical content. Because the family plays an important role not only in ensuring personal happiness and well-being, but also in ensuring procreation, socialization of the individual and the balance of social life. If we look at the history of the family and its origin and development, we can see such types as group matriarchal, patriarchal, family consisting of older generations, nuclear family consisting only of couples and children. This means that the relationship between family members has always been linked to the history of society.

The mechanism of adaptation in the family determines the success of the individual family, and it is safe to say that this is the "zone of adaptation." After all, the "zone of adaptation" includes socio-psychological complexes, such as the division of family roles and their individual fulfillment, emotional intimacy of couples, expectations from each other. According to N. Orlova, "the success of the family depends on the couple's ability to fulfill the tasks to be performed". [3] These include:

- ✓ having children and raising them;
- ✓ household chores;
- ✓ spiritual;
- ✓ information;
- ✓ cultural;
- ✓ Psychotherapeutic.

It is possible to complicate the process of covering the essence of the problem by using another concept instead of the concept of family responsibilities. However, it should be borne in mind that the success of the family is directly reflected in the performance of family duties in the relationship between the couple. After all, the success of an individual family depends on the ability of the spouses to understand the nature of family responsibilities and be able to fulfill them. Therefore, special attention should be paid to preparing young people for family responsibilities. According to Karpukhin, love (62.6%), family (54.8%) and health (38.5%) are the most important values of the youth of the Russian Federation. [4] The results of this sociological study also show that the family they are raising plays an important role in preparing young people for independent family life and in shaping them as the head and mistress of the family.

Since these are:

- Spiritual and moral micro-environment of the family where young people are brought up;
- The material and social status of the family in which young people are brought up;
- participation of parents in solving family problems;
- employment of parents in production;
- adherence to a culture of communication in the family;
- attitudes of family members towards each other and others;
- socio-psychological characteristics, such as the formation of a positive "self" in family members, not only have a significant impact on the formation of the future bride or groom, but

also the acquisition (transfer) of specific patterns of behavior to lead an independent family life serves as a source for.

If we pay attention to the statistical analysis of the number of divorces in our country in 2020, the largest number of divorces is in Tashkent, Syrdarya, Andijan and Tashkent regions. This suggests a contextual approach to working with families, taking into account ethnocultural aspects.

The lowest number of divorces per 1,000 families was observed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (0.5), Kashkadarya (0.6), Khorezm (0.6) and Surkhandarya (0.6) regions. So, we can see that the "makhalla" system implemented in our country is bearing fruit. In the words of researcher S.S. Abdikarimova: "Local ethno-traditions are reflected in the traditions of every region, district and even village. These local features make Uzbek ethno-traditions fun and colorful. ... Moral values in the Uzbek family, such as harmony, love, and mutual respect, give ethno-traditions a humanistic essence". [5.15]

In addition, half of the total family divorces observed in 2020 had one child in 29.3 percent of childless couples and 20.6 percent had two or more children. Most importantly, the number of family divorces has increased in many countries due to the COVID-19 pandemic, while in our country the situation is relatively positive in 2019. In other words, 31.4 thousand divorces were registered in 2019, but by 2020 this figure decreased to 2.1%. As of January-March 2021, there were 59,754 marriages registered in the country. This is 10,243 more than in the same period last year. [7] This is a vivid expression of our people's confidence in the future, their desire to continue their generation, even in such a difficult and dangerous situation.

According to the results of the sociological survey, 67% of the respondents (couples) took the first lessons on the existence and performance of family responsibilities in the place where they were brought up, that is, more precisely in the family, grandparents, parents or indicated that they had taken it from their mother's family lifestyle. This figure is more typical of traditional families, families of several generations, which can be traced to the success of family upbringing. However, in modern families, that is, in families with couples and children, how this indicator works should be the focus of researchers dealing with family issues. According to B. Kwashan, "The new social conditions that have emerged have created a new type of behavior in men and women, resulting in the formation of a number of new qualities." [8.19]

The extent to which the resulting qualities are in line with the interests of individual families can be traced back to the lifestyles of young families. Here's how to put one together for use with your family. Moreover, given the desire of each family member to express their spiritual resources, the formation of family spirituality is an important issue with a social meaning.

As a result of reproductive functions, the number of family members increases, which means that the family expands and its composition changes. From the socio-psychological point of view, the psychology of relationships in families with extended kinship (kinship, belonging to the same generation), i.e. consisting of two or three generations (parents and families of children) is a complex object of scientific research. It differs emotionally in the structure of the kinship bond, the nature of the relationship, the duration and content of the relationship, and the style of expectations and respect. In terms of kinship, "Father-Son-Granddaughter" is expressed directly. Structurally and functionally, this kinship is broad in terms of coverage, and the expansion is due to the children of brothers and sisters. In doing so, it is necessary to focus on the role of social roles and their functions, taking into account the functionality, based on the basic principles of genealogy. This is because in the system of family relations, there are also levels of social closeness through kinship. For instance, there is a special bond between "Mother-Daughter, Father-Son" and the second level

is "Granddaughter". Although these kinship ties do not have a homeopathic (homeo-Greek "similar", "same") content, but on the basis of the theory of maturity (development), more precisely in the path of education is homeopathic in terms of preserving inheritance. Therefore, although social institutions differ in their functions, they are of practical importance in the development of the human personality.

As a social institution, the family has the functions of educating, directing, mobilizing, adapting, relaxing, procreating, psychotherapeutic, and leading to happiness. Apparently, the set of tasks performed by the family is not represented in the list of tasks of other institutions. This is probably why the family is being studied in such fields as social philosophy, sociology and social psychology, in the areas of family communication culture, social closeness in family relations, and transformation of family roles, family conflicts and values.

The genesis of the family corresponds to the origin, formation, transformation of ethnos, nation and state. However, it came into being as an expression of the "natural needs" of the two sexes (Plato, Aristotle, and Kant). However, these needs have been transformed by the increase in consciousness, thinking, and empirical experience, combined with socio-demographic, economic, legal, and spiritual factors. As a result, the family has linked human needs to culture and order, eventually transforming man into a conscious, cultured being that is different from the savage. [5.18]

Professor G.Shoumarov commented on the timeframes and age of the family, which can be observed in marriage. Families with 3 to 5 years of life experience have been shown to be middle-aged". [9] This, in turn, differs in terms of the causes, course, and duration of problems in the family during this historical period.

Theoretically, the family is divided into groups on the basis of various characteristics, which can be considered as a distinguishing feature of the age of marriage, nationality and age of the couple, profession, place of residence, education, profession (specialty). This type of grouping has a practical meaning for the targeted selection of psycho technics used to provide psychological assistance to the family and its members (psychological counseling, psychological diagnostics, psych correction, etc.). [10, 11, 12]

In practice, what is important for the family is the successful completion of the stages of family life, which differ from each other in terms of professional characteristics. [18, 19] T. Semikina said that "in the family of servicemen, these stages take place in a unique way, in which all the responsibility rests solely with the husband and wife, the practical assistance of the military team, the advice of commanders at various levels" [13].

During the period of historical development, each family goes through a series of stages, as a result of which there are positive and negative trends in the institution of the family. [15, 16, 17] Commenting on the positive trends, Professor V. Karimova said: "Another positive trend in the family and marriage is the change in the age of marriage of boys and girls. Recent studies have shown that the average age of first-time marriages is 24.3 years for boys and 21.5 years for girls. If we recall, in the early 90's, marriage was predicted to rejuvenate". [14.12]

Not only young people, their parents and close relatives, but also the neighborhood, the professional community, in short, the whole society is interested in the smooth running of family life and ensuring the well-being of its members. After all, the family as a social institution ensures the socio-psychological development of the individual. This is reflected in the following:

✓ mastering the culture of thinking;

- ✓ mastery of behavior in conflict situations;
- ✓ being able to support someone spiritually;
- ✓ has mastered the culture of emotions;
- ✓ be tolerant of the shortcomings of others;
- ✓ have psycho technics of self-control;
- ✓ Having a child and raising it together.

CONCLUSION

Apparently, the family is a place where a person serves to form an individual spirituality, serving to ensure the spiritual development of the person. Therefore, the family is the social institution in which the closest relations take place, which creates and spreads spirituality under the influence of impartiality and pure devotion. Given that the scientific study of various aspects of the family is appropriate, and the results obtained during its study can be used for planning and implementation of education, we can say that the institution of the family is the primary source of our national development.

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