

Socio-Psychological Determinants of Student Youth's Perceptions of Family in Social Relations in Society

Abdurayimov Sardorbek Odiljon ugli

Teacher of the Department of Pedagogy and Psychology "University of Business and Science"

Abstract

In this article, today the student is covered by a theoretical summary of the Social Psychological determinants of young people's perceptions about family building and family.

Keywords: family psychology, determinacy, identity, tolerance, hierarchy of relationships.

INTRODUCTION

Today, focusing on youth education and its importance in the society is the goal of the representatives of all spheres. In particular, the student's attention to the family and family relations and how they perceive the family, what kind of concepts they have and what is the determinant that causes them to find the person of their ideal, who is the leader, attracted the attention of all researchers. Attention to this issue is very high in our country, because it is not for nothing that young people are said to be the builders of the future of society, and we can say that students are the object and subject of all sciences in positively shaping such concepts of young people. A.S. Makarenko emphasized that "educational work in one family should not be exactly the same as work in another family."

Modern development requires every person to correctly understand reality, analyze, draw conclusions, moral purity, mental endurance and be active in all aspects of our society's life. It is known that the family establishes and shapes the above qualities in a person. The brightness of human life depends on the young people we are raising today. The family is the basis of such a huge task and the creator of material and spiritual wealth. The family, as the primary social unit of society, has a complex structure and content, and in its activities it fulfills the goals and tasks of the family members. not only reflects educational activities. Therefore, preparing the young generation for family life based on the teachings of fathers and mothers and national values is an important and responsible task for higher education. The student period includes the average age of 17-22 years. "Students mean a social group that is preparing to fulfill roles related to social life and specialization in material and spiritual production" [6].

This period is the process of reaching civil and psychological maturity. Because during this period, the whole system of social rights and duties of a mature person is taken over. On the basis of the development of self-awareness, young people's personal lifestyles related to choosing a profession and acquiring it are formed.

Today, preparing young people for marriage and responsible performance of the role of parents, increasing the father's authority and supporting parents are considered the most important tasks of young people, because the family is the most important social institution, its well-being and provides the stability of the spiritual and moral upbringing of the young generation and the

successful development of the society. Difficulties in conveying the experience of generations of family traditions and the introduction of new role stereotypes, the promotion of fashionable marriage trends are gradually causing the integrity of the family system, including its model, to change at the level of structure in the human mind.

It is determined by the society's demand to form the value ideas of the young generation about the family. At the current stage of historical development, there is a strong change in universal values that destroy the social institution of the family. The relevance of the problem is also related to the strong influence of the Internet and social media tools on the cognitive, emotional and behavioral sphere of the youth personality, their lack of life experiences, critical attitude to the established standards of the "new" family. [5] In this regard, it is necessary to respond to the problems of dehumanization and renew the processes of spiritual and moral culture in the educational environment of the higher school. We believe that one of the important directions in the field of education is to strengthen and form young people's ideas about the value and worldview of the family as a social institution.

Literature analysis and methodology

We made a theoretical review of the literature on the studied problem and determined the methodological basis of the research. In the process of studying special literature, we theoretically analyzed the family of young students and its socio-psychological characteristics of existing contradictions, what are the socio-psychological determinants of young people's ideas about family in the formation of students' ideas about the future family. The results of M. A. Tomashevskaya's experimental research on the difficulties identified in the ideas of the student family and its modern model revealed the following aspects: it is a lack of knowledge in the field of family psychology and pedagogy; lack of knowledge about self-management methods, lack of formation of communicative skills in regulating interpersonal relations, stereotypes of thinking and behavior. Thus, the theoretical analysis of existing contradictions, the experience of experimental verification of students' difficulties in forming ideas about the future family influenced the choice of the research topic: "social-psychological determinants of young people's ideas about the family" [3].

In the context of our research, the concept of S. Moskovichi, based on the theory of collective imagination of E. Durkheim, seems important [5, p. 212]. We are interested in the idea that collective representation is seen as a social factor that "constructs reality" that is relevant to both the individual and the group as a whole. However, according to S. Moskovichi, collective and social visions are not the same. Taking into account the work of S. V. Kovalev, we emphasize the importance of the influence of the readiness of young people to start a family, which is determined by the awareness of the importance of their actions. They arise from ideas about the family, the possibility of accepting obligations both for themselves and for others, they are connected with the upcoming responsibility, care and the need to accept limitations. Thus, the project formation of the idea of future family life is especially important for them [4, p. 47].

In their research, scientists K. R. Kopistyanskaya and N. V. Osetrova emphasize the importance of the parental family influencing the formation of the future family model and image of the young generation. S. I. Holod studies the influence of the trends of the modern culture of the family on the formation of young people's ideas about the future family, on the study of spiritual and moral values announced by the family [5].

S. Moskovichi explains: "by social ideas we mean a set of concepts, beliefs and explanations that appear in everyday life in the process of interpersonal communication" [4].

According to the specified research topic, let's once again return to the characteristics of the phenomenon of "social imagination". S. Scribner identifies three types of such components: fashion, culture, and tradition. Traditional ideas related to the ceremony exist both in a large social group and in the family. Fashion takes a short time, it is formed not according to needs, but with the help of advertising and mass media, it is planted. The works of G. M. Andreeva, A. I. Dontsov, A. V. Petrovsky and others stand out among local researchers of the studied psychological concept. K. A. Abulkhanova - The concept of S. Moskovichi became the basis for research. Agreeing with the views of the cognitive approach, S. Moskovichi, T. P. Yemelyanova believes that the elements of social consciousness are the social ideas of a person about the events taking place in society. And, of course, everything affects them: scientific views, educational system, ideological attitude, cultural values [6]. Concluding the above, we emphasize that scientists consider social ideas as one of the procedures that form social thinking. Let's consider socio-psychological ideas in the context of "family".

Taking into account the work of S. V. Kovalev, we emphasize the importance of the influence of the readiness of young people to start a family, which is determined by the awareness of the importance of their actions. They arise from ideas about the family, the possibility of accepting obligations both for themselves and for others, they are connected with the upcoming responsibility, care and the need to accept limitations. Thus, the project formation of the idea of future family life is especially important for them.

S. I. Holod studies the influence of the trends of the modern culture of the family on the formation of young people's ideas about the future family, on the study of spiritual and moral values announced by the family. G'. B. Shoumarov, in preparing young people for family life, focuses on love, family, its characteristics, family problems, especially divorce, death of children, causes of childlessness, inability to manage economic and economic affairs, problems of education in the family, family communicative tasks of members, inability to use free time correctly, biological, psychological, social life of husband and wife in the family, moral and psychological environment and factors influencing it, relations between family members and focuses on the issue of their legitimacy, the influence of sexual education [7]. In preparing young people for family life and ensuring family stability, it is appropriate to pay attention to their parents' level, lifestyle, character traits and, finally, professional activities, the scientist says, and the direction of equality is more evident in performing all family work. emphasizes that he is Children's upbringing in families with few or many children depends on the school, family cooperation, providing pedagogical knowledge to parents, the problems of relying on our national customs and traditions in education, forming the scientific outlook of students in the family and school, and ensuring their social activity. draws attention to the fact that all this applies to the problem of preparing the young generation for family life [8].

After all, in Central Asia, from ancient times, the traditions of the heads of families, such as making their children domestic, have been passed down from generation to generation, and have been absorbed into the psyche of every young person.

This period is the process of reaching civil and psychological maturity. Because during this period, the whole system of social rights and duties of a mature person is taken over. On the basis of the development of self-awareness, young people's personal lifestyles related to choosing a profession and acquiring it are formed. At the beginning of social maturity, it is especially necessary to know and obey the laws. If the social influence on young people decreases during this period, they may behave contrary to the standards of life and parents. Because the actions and wrong ideas of various evil and ill-intentioned forces affect the minds and hearts of our youth and try to turn them to their

side by any means, and the lack of faith of some young people, due to their ignorance of the law and its requirements, they succumb to such foreign influences [8]. That is why national values are considered important in understanding the sense of responsibility and duty in young people. For example, at the age of 17-19, the student is not yet able to control his behavior and behavior, and due to the lack of life experience, he makes mistakes in many matters, cases of carelessness are observed. They lack the ability to analyze, control, evaluate, and criticize their own activities. That is why there are conflicts in their work. However, as they progress to higher courses, their creative thinking, feelings, moral feelings, and self-evaluation are formed based on their beliefs.

I. V. Grebennikov enumerates the social, moral, legal, psychological, physiological-hygienic, pedagogical, aesthetic, and economic factors of preparing young people for family life, and assumes their implementation in a mutually dependent manner. Therefore, the individual, his ability, character, temperament, self-education, the interaction of society and the family, the individual and the family, the psychology of interpersonal relations, the culture of attitude and behavior, boys and girls the moral foundations of relationships, women, femininity, external and internal beauty, friendship and its national foundations, love-behavioral culture of lovers, its connection with the general culture of man, that love is also a means of education, not making mistakes in love information is provided.[8] Special attention is paid to the topic of marriage and family, which is one of the biggest problems, issues of preparation for marriage, and its legal foundations. In the society, attention is paid to the fact that the strength of the family, its well-being, and ensuring its harmony are among the main goals of the national ideology, and to reveal the unique characteristics of Uzbek families. Parents as the support of the family, the main basis of family well-being - livelihood, housekeeping secrets, work culture, rules of waiting for guests also play an important role in life. At the same time, it is necessary to admit that our observations have shown that currently attention is paid to preparing young people for family life, mainly during their adolescence, that is, general secondary education and academic lyceums and colleges. However, most of the young people start a family-marriage relationship just before or after graduation. Therefore, it is necessary to develop more students-young people in higher educational institutions for family preparation and to prepare them spiritually and morally, domestically and economically, aesthetically, sexually and psychologically. In fact, there is a strong need to prepare for family life in higher educational institutions.

In the study of determinants influencing the formation of socio-psychological ideas about the family among students, we focused on the formation of important values. It is known that the difference in the values of future spouses is very important for the quality of life of the family and its life. If the values that are important for one spouse are the least important for the other, this can be reflected in the family model. The family does not become a single education; it tends to break up due to the emerging worldview of internal contradictions.

Analysis of results

In our theoretical work, it was explained how young students today perceive family life and its social and psychological aspects, and what are the determinants that cause them. After all, the role of the head of the family, that is, the husband, is great in the strength of the family, in its material support, in maintaining it in a social-pedagogical, spiritual-spiritual manner, as well as in the education of children, together with the mother. In order to prepare young students for family life in higher educational institutions, in the course of economics lectures and practical training, thrift, entrepreneurship, commerce, financial management of the family, proper management of the family, sex education in hygiene classes, rules of decency, pedagogy spiritual and moral maturity, feelings of respect for one's spouse, hard work, mental maturity in psychology classes, freshness,

self-control in any situation, not giving in to excessive emotions, self and family development in social development in philosophy it is necessary to understand the role and place and to form such qualities.

Family life together is a great testing ground for people of all ages, regardless of gender, race, character, education, profession. To the extent that this issue worried our ancestors in the past, it has not left the generations of today alone. As long as mankind lives, the problem of human relations will not end. The issue of family relations includes a wide range of sciences. Because young people are on the threshold of independent life, on the one hand, they need to be ready for family life, and on the other hand, they work as specialists in preparing the young generation for family life in educational institutions. When starting a family, young people are faced with a number of requirements, the most important of which are social, domestic, spiritual, spiritual, and sexual readiness.

Also, how strong are the feelings of boys and girls during the student period and its effective influence on mental and emotional development, the high sense of justice and truth, their importance in the family and social environment, the readiness for beauty and the need for aesthetic taste in the future family life. is of special importance. According to the theoretical sources that explain how young people are ready for family life and how their social psychological ideas are formed, the main source of them is the superiority of acceptable marriage motivation over insufficient levels of marriage in young people. Regardless of gender, the leading motives for marriage at a young age are "love" or other aspects. At the same time, the material component of future family relationships is of more interest to girls than to boys. There are special requirements for the personal characteristics of the future spouse of students.

Against the background of self-realization outside the family, girls are ready to perform household and parental functions, while expecting a partner to help raise children more than solving everyday problems. The paradox of the situation is enhanced by the fact that young men are ready not only to support their spouses in these areas, but also to actively express themselves in them. In particular, the claims of young people in the field of parenthood exceed their expectations from a future spouse.

According to the concept of E. Erikson, the social conditionality of the emergence of subcultures is carried out by the individual inclinations and aspirations of young people in general, which explains the phenomenon of collective identity and the interdependence of the life cycle of individual and social changes. Family life together is a great testing ground for people of all ages, regardless of gender, race, character, education, profession. To the extent that this issue worried our ancestors in the past, it has not left the generations of today alone. As long as mankind lives, the problem of human relations will not end. The issue of family relations includes a wide range of sciences.

In the psychological literature dedicated to highlighting the social and psychological problems of the modern family, different forms and manifestations of pre-marital factors are distinguished. Below we bring to your attention information about some of them. Among the pre-marriage factors are the maturity of young people who are starting a family, their motives for starting a family, the terms and conditions of how long they have known each other before starting a family, and their future family life. imaginations can be included. Of course, these factors may have different characteristics in different young people, while each of them, in turn, differs into several types. For example, when it is called maturity for marriage, it is possible to distinguish the aspects of maturity of young people who start a family, such as physical (physiological), sexual, legal, economic,

spiritual-ethical, psychological. Among them, the indicators of legal and sexual maturity have sufficiently clear symptoms and signs, and there are aspects about which a lot of information is given in the relevant legal, medical, psychological literature, and economic, spiritual-ethical, psychological aspects. a little more complex, a fixed indicator, characterized by the fact that it does not have a limit.

In other words, puberty begins in them. So, by this time, along with the growth of material and spiritual interests of children, sexual needs are considered to be powerful sources of personal activity, and it begins to manifest itself in various psychological and social forms. The emergence of sexual desire and sexual need is a unique stage of a person's biological development. They have a great impact on the development of the child's psyche, the formation of his personality, and other aspects of his life.

Conclusions and recommendations

In conclusion, we can say that we have expressed below what the socio-psychological characteristics of young people's perception and imagination depend on family life in social relations. It is not enough for the prosperity of young people's future life, but it is becoming a demand of the times to provide them with a wide and sufficient amount of psychological knowledge and concepts from the lessons of family life. Because only in a family with a healthy psychological environment, it is possible to bring up a future generation that is well-rounded and suitable for the country. It was found that the structure of social ideas about the family in young people is multifunctional and complex, it combines the image and its meaning for the individual.

Their core is a stable formation due to the historical, social and ideological conditions of the nation. In the course of theoretical and empirical research, conclusions about the social influence of deterministic factors on the formation of young people's ideas about family are confirmed, including parents, family, friends, education, the Internet, mass media. socio-psychological determinants include not only a positive emotional attitude based on love and sympathy, but also consumer attitudes aimed at obtaining one's own well-being and benefit. Students pay more attention to the values of personal life and professional self-awareness than the values of social importance. Instead of teaching young people to students, we always give them the advices and educational values left to us by our forefathers and the psychological ones. It is permissible to understand that they should treat the laws in the right way to family relations, that the family is a sacred place, that it should be protected, and that it is necessary to build a family by understanding the advice of parents.

References:

1. Маленова, А. Ю., & Самойленкова, А. В. (2014). Представления о брачно-семейных отношениях студенческой молодежи: социально-психологические риски и ресурсы. *Вестник Омского университета. Серия «Психология»*, (1), 43-51.
2. Эрпера, Л. М. (2010). Социально-психологические детерминанты образования молодежных субкультур. *Вестник РГГУ. Серия «Психология. Педагогика. Образование»*, (17 (60)), 274-284.
3. Кашапов, М. М., Киселева, Т. Г., & Коточигова, Е. В. (2003). Компетентность: понятие, виды, основные подходы к диагностике компетентности психолога. *Человеческий фактор: Социальный психолог*, (1), 39-44.
4. Лазаренко, Л. А., Сафронова, А. Д., & Гапонова, Г. И. (2023). Социально-

- Психологические Детерминанты Представлений Студенческой Молодёжи О Семье. *Проблемы современного педагогического образования*, (78-2), 352-355.
5. Вишнеvский, Ю. Р., & Ячменева, М. В. (2018). Отношение студенческой молодежи к семейным ценностям (на примере Свердловской области). *Образование и наука*, 20(5), 125-141.
 6. Umedjanova Malika Luqmonovna. Talabalarni milliy qadriyatlar ruhida oilaviy hayotga tayyorlash. Monografiya. – Buxoro, 2022. – 102 bet
 7. Xasanboeva O. «Oilada ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiya» T., 1998y.
 8. Fayzullayev, M. M. (2023). psychological literacy and its assesment of in youth. *Educational Research in Universal Sciences*, 2(6), 170–172. Retrieved from <http://erus.uz/index.php/er/article/view/3358>
 9. Anvarovna A. S. Constructions (Models) Of Social Intelligence In Future English Language Teachers //Horizon: Journal of Humanity and Artificial Intelligence. – 2023. – T. 2. – №. 4. – С. 169-172.
 10. Ataxo’jayeva S. A. et al. Ingliz Tilini O’rgatishda Loyixa Ishini Tashkil Qilishning Afzalliklari //Science and Education. – 2020. – T. 1. – №. 1. – С. 403-406.
 11. Ataxo'jayeva S. Emperial foundations of the study english language teachers //guldu axborotnomasi. – 2023.
 12. Mirzamurodovich, F. M. (2023). Concepts Of Formation And Development Of Psychological Literacy In Continuous Education. *Horizon: Journal of Humanity and Artificial Intelligence*, 2(5), 495-497.
 13. Abdurayimov.S.O. Issn 2181-3515 Volume 2, Special Issue 4 June 2023 Educational Research in Universal Sciences Vol.2 No.6 Special issue 4 (2023) 666-669