

THE ROLE OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE MODERN FAMILY IN PREPARING YOUTH FOR FAMILY LIFE

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This article discusses the sustainability of marriage and family relations depending on the willingness of girls and boys to family life, and also analyzes the basic functions of a modern family. The opinion of respondents about family functions in Karakalpak families is studied.

Key words: family, preparation for family life, the main function of the family, the Karakalpak family.

A negative indicator of the modern family is the fact that the social tendency of many parents to eliminate themselves from solving the issues of raising and personal development of the child has intensified, which is associated with their employment, overloaded domestic problems, loss of moral guidelines, and often inability and unwillingness to deal with their own children. Young people avoid the responsibility associated with marriage, are not psychologically and physiologically adapted to it, and in their moral and psychological qualities do not meet the high demand of marriage and family relations.

Preparing young people for family life is an important upbringing problem. The system of ideas about the family is an important factor determining the nature of the relationship and the emotional climate of the family. The stability of marriage and family relations depends on the willingness of girls and boys to family life, where the willingness to marry is understood as a system of socio-psychological personality attitudes that determines an emotionally positive attitude towards a family lifestyle.

Preparation for family life is traditionally one of the main areas of youth education, no less important than preparation for work. Therefore, it is important to form a constructive model of their family in young people before they begin to create their own family [1]. The family is one of the oldest social institutions. It arose much earlier than religion, state, army, education and market. The family is one of the most significant forms of human life, a basic condition for the functioning of society and an important element of its self-organization [2].

There is no unified classification of family functions in science, however, distinguished by different authors (A.I. Antonov, E.K. Vasileva, S.I. Golod, I.V. Grebennikov, M.S. Matskovsky, A.G. Kharchev, E.G. Eydemiller, V.V. Yustitskis) the set of functions is quite similar. The functions of the family are deeply historical, closely related to the socio-economic conditions of the life of society, therefore, over time, both the nature of the functions and their hierarchy change.

The most detailed analysis of the basic functions of the family is contained in the work of S.L. Talanova. Let us cite from his work a list of functions that psychologists most often attribute to families [3]:

- 1) Sexual regulation - satisfaction of the sexual needs of spouses, sexual control;
- 2) Reproductive, that is, the biological reproduction of the population in the social plan and the satisfaction of the need for children - in the personal plan;
- 3) Socialization - the assimilation of the values of norms, models of social studies in accordance with the models set in society;
- 4) Educational - purposeful and systematic formation of personality, maintaining the cultural reproduction of society;
- 5) communicative communication (exchange of information);
- 6) regulatory - the transfer of social norms and control over their implementation;
- 7) regenerative (“Renewal”) - the transfer of status, property and social status;
- 8) household - maintaining the physical health of members of society, caring for children and elderly family members;

- 9) the economic receipt of material resources of some family members for others, economic support for minors and disabled members of society;
- 10) the sphere of primary social control - moral regulation of the behaviour of family members in various spheres of life, as well as regulation of responsibility and obligations in relations between spouses, parents and children, representatives of older and middle generations;
- 11) the sphere of spiritual communication - the development of personalities of family members, spiritual mutual enrichment;
- 12) social - status - providing a certain social status to family members, reproduction of the social structure;
- 13) leisure organization of rational leisure, mutual enrichment of interests;
- 14) emotional satisfaction - obtaining psychological protection, emotional support, emotional stabilization of individuals and their psychological therapy;
- 15) protective - support for family members, protection against external threats;
- 16) recreational (“recovery”) - the function of restoring psychological health, achieving psychological comfort.

There are a number of studies (V. Karimova, G. Shoumarov, A. Schneider, Z. Khasanova, M.A. Utebergenov, etc.) devoted to the study of issues of young people's representation of family life, about the criteria for their readiness for marriage. At the same time, the question of the degree of readiness for family life of the respondents themselves remains poorly understood. Actual is the assessment of readiness and psychological argumentation of the subjects [4].

It is well known that one of the most important factors in family strength is the effective fulfilment of family functions by spouses.

In the Karakalpak family, like many other nations, the fulfilment of an economic function, i.e. material and financial support falls on the shoulders of men, while the educational function is mainly carried out by women. Even in a modern egalitarian Karakalpak family, where the wife's income is often not inferior to her husband's, due to pregnancy, childbirth, parental leave and some other factors, the wife does not finance the

family even for certain periods, while the man is “biologically released” from the above factors, it is obliged and stably fulfils the functions of a breadwinner, a supply chain to the family. Without diminishing the importance of other functions, it can be argued that truly economic and educational functions are among the leading ones in the life support of any family[4].

The respondents' emphasis on these two functions, in our opinion, is explained not so much by the knowledge of importance as by the fact that they are familiar with these functions, since from birth until today they continue to be an object of education for their parents and themselves perform these functions in relation to their younger brothers and sisters.

The economic function of the family is also well known, since every day begins with this question. In this regard, in preparing young people for family life, without detracting from the merits of other family functions, special attention should be paid to the formation of certain skills for the successful and effective fulfilment of this function. The presence and effective implementation of the psychotherapeutic function can save the vast majority of marriages from divorce, and the absence can lead to divorce with full material wealth.

The skills to perform this function should be used, first of all, for women, because they determine the “weather in the house”, psychological climate in the family, as was shown in the doctoral dissertation of G.B. Shoumarov (1990).

Based on the results of the study and life observations, it is necessary to work on the formation of knowledge, abilities among young people in matters of performing a recreational function (organization of leisure, rest, relaxation, restoration of psychophysical forces).

In our opinion, special attention should be paid to the culture of organizing leisure activities, not to the cult of gastronomic interests, but to the cult of spiritual values, the cult of a healthy lifestyle inside and outside the family, and the early involvement of children in sports and art, the formation of the need for regular excursions into nature, familiarization with historical monuments both in their own country and abroad.

Today, not every parental family can serve as an example in fulfilling this function, since a significant part of families is generally far from the model in terms of lifestyle and leisure activities. With this in mind, we must develop these skills, and most importantly, form the need for cultural leisure activities for today's youth, which will serve as a model for our children.

Without prejudice to the rights of a mature person, we must maintain the effective use of the family as a social control. This is not a tribute to traditions, but first of all, ensuring the interests of the individual, society, nations, family of today and future generations. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education” and the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan demand this from us.

The rising generation is constantly facing new questions, and this is logical: social reality and the family are changing. The introduction of a family psychology course at school can contribute to resolving both existing and emerging problems associated with the life of a modern family. Thanks to the study of this discipline, the school will subsequently observe a significant decrease in the number of divorces and other negative phenomena in the family.

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