

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 12 Volume: 80

Published: 30.12.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Z. Rasulova

Termez branch of TSPU named after Nizamiy
Teacher

I. Babamuratov

Termez State University
Teacher
+998 90 7460275

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN FAMILIES

Abstract: In this article, it is aimed to talk about the psychological and pedagogical features of the development of modern families, to study the ways and methods of the formation of children's education in the conditions of family relations, to touch on the issue of teachers of the future Primary School who determine the content of their work with the family.

Key words: modern families, psychological and pedagogical characteristics, family relations, education, socialization task, educational task, recreational and psycho-expert task.

Language: English

Citation: Rasulova, Z., & Babamuratov, I. (2019). Psychological and pedagogical features of the development of modern families. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 12 (80), 628-633.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-12-80-119> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.12.80.119>

Scopus ASCC: 3304.

Introduction

From the first days of independence, Uzbekistan began to build a new life, a new society. A solid foundation of a free – democratic state and civil society based on the market economy has been restored in Uzbekistan. Huge changes have been made in the political, economic, spiritual spheres. Our state began to occupy a strong place among the developed countries of the world.

Since the first year of the 21st century, the idea of the restoration of free and prosperous place of birth, free and prosperous life has become the main idea of the national development of the people of Uzbekistan. The main goal was to serve the country's peace, prosperity and prosperity of the people, to mobilize members of society and all layers of the population to create the great future of Uzbekistan, to find in the hearts of every citizen of our country a sense of loyalty and mutual respect for the ideas of independence, regardless of nationality, language and religion. Of course, the main idea of the ideology of national independence and the importance of the family in the

integration of its goals into the minds of the reader – youth, as well as education, can not be overestimated. Because the family is one of the most important social factors of ideological upbringing. The family is the negate of society and has centuries-old strong spiritual resources. After all, both the fate of a person and his future achievements, the choice of a profession, and morality are also tied to the family. Because of the good behavior, the morals of our children are perfected in the family.

From the first days of Uzbekistan's independence, the restoration of national values in the life of society and the development of a harmonious generation based on them rose to the priority direction of the state policy. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "the family is the main unit of society and has the right to stay in the protection of society and the state", while parents are obliged to feed and educate their children until they reach adulthood, to care for their parents of children who have reached adulthood, and who are capable of Labor. The moral and moral education of children in

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

the family is a pledge of our future. Therefore, from a young age in children, the formation of concepts about national customs, customs, traditions and moral culture depends on the family. The pure and pure fidelity of the child depends on the spiritual high growth, the strong, calm and harmony of the family in the family. Because the younger generation, which is brought up in it, is also spiritually mature, healthy, independent-minded, an adult being a perfect person. Of course, the moral and moral upbringing of the child is provided for by the family harmony, the degree to which the duration understands itself to the psyche of the family members, as long as they have their own independent opinion, worldview, truly human qualities.

The priority of kindness in the family is the foundation of moral and moral upbringing in the child. But the family, in its essence, has its characteristic features for each child. Bunda is an important place in the spiritual and moral upbringing of the child, in the care of mutual respect and strict order, his duties in the family, kindness towards each other, kindness, good and decent way of life, care about the survival of his family, relatives and close People, troops. Also, the lessons that an adult gives to young people, the experience in the chapter on the maintenance of a household, the upbringing of a child, will be of benefit to both boys and girls after ensuring family cohesion.

Family-Educational Institution. Education is considered one of its most important tasks. In the same dwelling, a child born not only inherits hereditary characteristics from parents, but also the rules of behavior, morality, treatment in them. High-status values, such as mutual respect between parents, kindness, honesty, purity, diligence, humanism, are absorbed into the behavior, consciousness of the child by the mother's milk, the kindness and example of family members. The family is the main factor and tool in the intellectual, moral, aesthetic, economic, environmental, physical, spiritual, hygienic, sexual education of the child. An example of this place is a parent-artist, a child – a work of art, and the process of upbringing is the art itself.

There are also other characteristic features inherent in Uzbek families. They have been formed for many years, raised in value and still retain their value today. That is, childishness, serfdom, strictness of the distribution of Labor, the management of the family budget by the parent, the self-esteem of the small to the adult, the pride of the family, the protection of the dignity has become a duty for each of its members, develop a sense of special affection for the place of birth.

Upbringing is a complex and long-lasting specific process, which begins long before the birth of a child. That is, the health, mood, pedigree, worldview, inner and outer world, morals, compliance with the material and spiritual level of the future parent, spiritual and physical readiness for marriage

are important in the upbringing of the child. The content of the education carried out in the family consists of evoking a sense of pride in children from their parents, family, ancestors, native land, Homeland, nationality, people, language, religion, traditions. Well, the harmonious spirituality of a person, initially formed in family conditions, plays an important role in the restoration of high spiritual society. It is known that the child will be extremely impressionable according to his upbringing. Children know their parents better than parents know their children. The child from the very first youth imitates the actions of adults, repeats their words. When a person grows up, he does not repeat everything he saw in childhood, but all these things are preserved in his soul, consciousness, leaving some trace of himself. Therefore, in the family, such issues as instruction and upbringing of the child, Enlightenment ideas are important.

The value of obtaining knowledge in the family, respect for educated and wise people, the idea of such qualities as hospitality, evangelism, courage, courage, self-interest, maceration, greed, betrayal of friends and people will have a great impact on education. Because the ideas about motivating children to receive knowledge in the family environment, its benefits, respect for the people of science form the basis of child perfection.

Calling children in the family to receive knowledge, believing that good will come from educated people, not only hear their opinion but also hear about the need to adhere to it in practice, scientific and educational work, the realization of noble goals are important features. Because, when a person is educated, he gives people rest. Along with being educated, they need to avoid committing bad behavior, the need to express admonitions about the harmful consequences of self-conceit, boast constitute the basis of moral and moral upbringing in the family. It is known that being educated, enlightened ensures that a person is kept away from arrogance, that the arrogance of a person in Capricorn can establish a positive relationship with those around him, that the arrogance of a person is far from the air. The pursuit of knowledge is sacred, noble work. Therefore, it is necessary that everyone aspires to the study of knowledge, applies to the acquired knowledge, abandons arrogance. A person who suffers from some kind of study of knowledge, who suffers, can fully master it, can perfectly master the secrets of his profession. Another of the features of the moral and moral education of children in the family is the development of the mind. Because the mind of an intelligent person becomes sharp, he quickly absorbs all kinds of turns into his consciousness. The sharpness of the human mind is the speed at which the bird flying above the ground sees the prey and takes place in the downward slope in the hope of having it as if it could solve any problem. The speed of the mind

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

of a reasonable person is compared to the speed of a bird. Intelligent, educated people do not carry out actions that cause importance, futility, harm to other people in vain. Does not fly to the gifts that are given. Every action that he makes does not wait for a gift to, the price of which is not so high does not put gifts higher than his dignity.

Another of the features of moral and moral education of children in the family is evangelism. Being the owner of knowledge and skill, being good, working for good and the benefit of the general public are the qualities inherent in the gospel man.

Very harmony among people, the emergence of mutual harmony is the main factor of the prosperity of the land, the full-fledged existence of people.

Teaching children in the family to glorify the person and his dignity, to have a sense of hospitality, friendship, cooperation, love for Labor, enthusiasm, and need for acquiring knowledge and professional possession, patriotism and Blood-Brotherhood, the importance of saving and preventing wastefulness, justice, and injustice, the consequences of good and evil, the rules of morality, the provision of information about the son to act tirelessly, enjoy it in adulthood, formulate concepts to see the result of Labor.

It turns out that the wisdom of the family in terms of education is the basis of the child's maturity. The family plays a first-rate role in the upbringing of a person in comparison with other social institutions. Because, in the same family, individual abilities, personal, professional interests, moral norms are formed. The family factor affects a person all his life. In social terms, a family is a community in which a person occupies various social roles. The family contributes to the self-determination of a person, the increase in his socio-creative activity.

In our republic, where family relations are considered high value, the social status of the family in Uzbekistan is extremely high and keeps its status to this day. However, the family crisis in this situation affects many families, including Uzbek families. Provided stability of relations in the family, because in the Uzbek family the necessary educational factors and skills pass from generation to generation. For the relationship in the family to be good, it can be said that today there is a need for the help of a highly qualified psychologist, educators, neighborhood.

For the education of children in the family to be stable, it is necessary to conduct activities in cooperation with schools, preschool institutions, and neighborhoods. Especially important for Primary School students in the formation of skills and competences in them for school activities. In this case, the teachers should know the family members of each student, be in close contact with them, conduct migrations. Children suddenly find it difficult to get used to school. In most cases, children refuse to go to school and this negatively affects their mastering. Therefore, the role of parents and teachers, the class

leader is incredibly large. The learning and adaptation of children to the school environment are mainly in the process of their education in the 1st grade. After passing the second year, the school will be able to fully adapt to the environment.

The family will exist in two directions: as a small social group and as a social institution. In the first case, it is a community formed based on kinship and united by cohabitation. In the latter, is a social institution where people live their daily lives.

In human society, the family performs several functions::

Reproductive-a decrease in the number of family members, as well as the presence of families with many children, is observed in Uzbekistan in connection with the continuation of pregnancy. Economic-the finding of material resources for others by one member of the family, the material provision of minors and the elderly, the accumulation of funds. Modern market relations require the activity of the economic function of the family in matters of property accumulation, property ownership, inheritance.

The task of socialization - the family is the first and main social group that affects the formation of the child. The family as a microchip has its influence on the spiritual, physical and social development of the child. The task of the family is to slowly prepare the child for society. In the family, a person is given education and upbringing, a narration of his intellectual, creative abilities takes place. Exactly in the family, the child learns to work and independence.

The economic-household family is the main and permanent economic basis of society. In it, it is carried out to maintain the physical condition of the family members in one rhythm, take care of the musculature and the elderly.

Educational task. We distinguish this task separately because it plays an important role in the process of the first socialization of the child. The formation of the child is also influenced by the atmosphere and climate. One of the important means of education in the sleeve is parents in the family, and in school, the teacher-mentors are a personal example.

Recreational and psychosocial tasks. This function is manifested in such a way that everyone in the family should feel comfortable. According to the observations of psychologists, sociologists, educators, human forces are intensively restored in family conditions.

Characteristic features of multi-family:

The high birth rate in Uzbekistan is explained by the following regional factors:

- the influence of geographic and climatic conditions on the human body, the length of the menstrual cycle in women,
- the tradition of going through marriage on Earth,
- social factors-the role of a woman in society and family.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

To date, in the practice of family education, there are disputes about the positive and negative features of polygamy, since, despite the significant uniqueness of this problem, this issue has not been sufficiently studied.

A family with many children is an individual team, consisting of adults and children. In it, favorable steroids are created for the socialization of the individual. Scientists dealing with the problem of organizing the process of upbringing in such a family also have different views. Some of them say that in a family with many children, the child collects experience through collective relations because a family with many children creates favorable conditions for upbringing and parents care about their children will be equally distributed. Other researchers believe that, or rather a child in a family with many children does not develop enough in all respects.

If we proceed from the rule that family education should determine the individuality of the child and develop his abilities, then for this we will be sure that the family should be incredibly developed.

Will there be an individual approach in a multi-family life? Does not much completeness and standardization of the educational process take place here? For an Individual approach, first of all, it is necessary to have psychological and pedagogical knowledge, as well as a special time and psychological analysis for the observation of children in the process of upbringing. Some non-productive educational factors are associated with the conduct of household activity in the Uzbek family, in particular in the Uzbek family with many children. In many Uzbek families, work at home is carried out by girls, and boys are almost free from these tasks. This condition can later develop habits that interfere with the circulation of the child in the family in the character of the son. sometimes children spend too much time on household chores. This also harms their education. Sometimes in Uzbek families, parents are completely indifferent to the education of their children, they do not provide practical assistance in carrying out their homework. In Uzbek families, it is customary to perform household tasks in the evening when all family members gather. In this situation, many distracting factors also arise-the desire to see television, the ability of family members to talk among themselves, the fulfillment of household chores. In many families, there are conditions for children to study, but they will not always be well equipped. In this regard, many parents feel that teachers and educators follow advice. It is necessary to familiarize them with certain ways of helping children.

The factors that interfere with the social adaptation of young men and girls in Uzbek families are the incorrect preparation of girls for family life for Labor, profession. The preservation of these traditions, which now requires qualification and

professional activity from a woman, and the fulfillment of her service and family obligations from a man to a woman, is a phenomenon contrary to modern social requirements. This phenomenon testifies to the fact that there is a disagreement between social upbringing and family upbringing. Eliminating the negative impact of such families requires perfecting the family as a major factor in individual socialization. The importance of this issue lies in the fact that the requirements of the educational process put forward in the national program of Personnel Training attach great importance to the upbringing of children not only in school but also in the family. At the same time, several Uzbek pedagogical scientists believe that there are favorable conditions for the upbringing of children in families with multiple children. First of all, the polygamous family a young structure that is comfortable in pedagogical relations. The care of parents when there are several children is also evenly distributed among them. In a large family, the child begins a collective relationship from an early age. Different interactions are formed between large and small Boas. Many parents say that it is easy to raise children in multi-family families because of this older children's help. The most important factors of upbringing in multi-family families are the climate of circulation, joint work, Collective initiative, the demand of parents, taking into account the age of children. Such families are distinguished by the fact that their children are formed by their moral character, diligence, kindness, correctness, independence, practicality. In a large family, a strong and natural children's team is formed, in which members of this team together take care, feel responsible uniqueness before other members.

Thus, the multidimensional factor of the Uzbek family has a positive impact on the upbringing of the child in general. An indication of the adaptation of the family in society is its social status, that is, the present state of the family. Family status is formed from a complex of individual characteristics of family members. There is four status of the family, these are: socio-economic, socio-spiritual, socio-cultural, status-role status.

Socio-economic status-determines the material State of the family. This is the provision of material that includes family income, living indicators. Earnings can be high, medium and low.

High-income families – the level of living conditions in the family not only allows meeting household needs but also creates a basis for the use of other services.

Families in the middle position - can meet the minimum social needs, but rest also provides a basis for the use of education and other services.

Low-income families-the level of living conditions is lower than established norms, in matters such as food, clothing, payment of accommodation, too, the problem arises. Families in a psychological

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

(mental) state - this is the psychological climate of the family. A good climate is characterized by emotional closeness, cooperation, equality. A bad, unpleasant climate is manifested in emotional discomfort in the abundance of quarrels.

Families in the socio-cultural situation-the level of education, the culture of walking, the task of preserving and conducting traditions, a wide range of interests, developed spiritual food, joint forms of rest and household life.

Attitude to the child-specific features and character, depending on the situation:

For the family to research social adaptation, It is necessary to know its features in social pedagogy, to evaluate them. A. Q. Minovarov believes that the level of the educational task of the family depends on its structure, which is divided into three directions.

These directions are also taken into account demographic-polygamy, symbolism, the cohabitation of two or three generations, the presence of both parents ' level of education of family members, the tasks of raising children, the peculiarity of family education, as well as the national characteristics of the family.

Family typology is formed on the basis of four main categories, which differ in the degree of social adaptation:

Good families-successfully carry out their duties, quickly get used to their own child food. It is enough to provide them with one-time assistance if problems arise. In risky families-adaptative abilities are lower. They hardly cherish the upbringing of the child and feel food for the help and control of the social educator.

Unsuccessful families are people who have a low social status in one area of life activity, they can not fulfill the tasks assigned to them, their opportunities are low, the process of raising a child is slow with great difficulty. For this type of family, active assistance from a social educator is needed. Due to the nature of their problems, the educator provides them with education, psychological assistance. Social families-these families should be radically reformed. In these families, parents lead a sedentary and inhuman way of life, living conditions simply do not meet the requirements for cleanliness-hygiene. With the upbringing of children, of course, who is not engaged, children are left uncontrolled, they are left behind in development. When working with these families, the social educator should work based on close cooperation with law enforcement agencies. One of our great scientists, Abu Ali ibn Sina, also took a serious and creative approach to the issues of child education. Many opinions of the scientist about the upbringing and education of a child amaze a person with its depth, humanity, and thoroughness. Ibn Sina advised that the upbringing of the child should begin as soon as the mother does, and she stressed that it is necessary to pay special attention to the maintenance

of the child's behavior in moderation. This is achieved by keeping the child in a state of severe anger, fear, sadness, and lack of sleep. All the time it is necessary to make the child ready to do what he wants and take away what he does not want. There are two interests in the bun. One is for the child's desire, and he grows up well-mannered from an early age, and then this becomes an indispensable qualification for him. Secondly-it is for his body because bad behavior meant that he would be in various client violations. Ibn Sina also attached great importance to the issue of teaching and educating the child in school, saying, "the event dedicated a special section of the work of "Tadbir ul-Manozil". In the section "teaching and educating a child in school" of the book, there is a stutter about the involvement of the child in school. He noted that children from all people are involved in school and that all children should be taught and brought up together. He was opposed to teaching the child at home alone. He explained the benefits of teaching the child with the team at school as follows:

1) if children read together, they do not get bored, they are interested in mastering science, try not to stay apart, the desire to compete develops;

2) in a mutual conversation, children tell each other the story that they read from the book, heard from adults.

Ibn Sina paid great attention to the role of the teacher in his works, where the issues of upbringing were expressed. Considered the choice of a tutor as an important matter. He recommends that the child be given the education of a teacher at the age of 6 years.

Educators" truthful, wise, just, tidy, dressed, considerate " to be aware of the weakness and the younger generation to teach and educate people have put forward several requirements. In his opinion: 1) the educator should be calm in dealing with children; 2) the teacher should monitor how the students are mastering education; 3) the teacher in the process of teaching should use different methods; 4) the educator should know the memory of the student and other mental abilities.

The following wise words of Ibn Sina are very relevant: "all good and evil deeds come into being as a result of circumstances, upbringing, habituation. Good behavior is also achieved because of habit."

In conclusion, it should be said that parents should choose a suitable way of upbringing for their children. The great-grandfather Abu Ali ibn Sina summed up his advice about morality as follows: "I wrote three thousand words in the chapter of instruction, I demanded three thousand words. Remember two of these three and forget one: remember God and the truth of death, and forget all that you have done." Ibn Sina said that the result of people being patient and resistant to all kinds of difficulties is that it leads them to high morality and happiness. Ibn Sina's ideas about moral education are still important at the moment to educate the younger

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PPIHII (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

generation as a harmonious person. We see that the issue of family and children is not a private matter of a man or woman. The child is not only a continuation of the life of the parent but also a chainring that determines the dignity, prestige, and attention of the nation at the same time. And the nation is the place of birth, the heart of the country, which means that the

more the nation is in terms of numbers, the more power and power it has over the homeland in which it lives.

The issue of family is an important nation that provides for the Trinity – the nation, the country, the Society of personality.

References:

1. Musurmonova, O. (1999). «*Oila ma'naviyat-milliy g'urur*». (p.200). Toshkent: O'qituvchi.
2. Munavvarov, A.K. (1994). «*Oila pedagogikasi*». (p.112). Toshkent: Uqituvchi.
3. Popov, G.X. (1992). *O'quvchining shaxsiy ishini tashkil etish*. Toshkent: "O'qituvchi".
4. Uzoqov, X., G'oziyeva, E., & Tojiyev, A. (1992). *Oila etikasi va psixologiyasi*. Toshkent: "O'qituvchi".
5. Xushnazarova, M., & Saydaliyeva, D. (2014). Bola tarbiyasida Abu Ali ibn Sino asarlarining hozirgi kundagi ahamiyati / Ta'lim va texnologiya (Ilmiy uslubiy maqolalar to'plami 1-qism). (p.68). Toshkent.
6. Ergasheva, G.Yu., & Usmonova, Yu. A. (2014). Fitratning «Oila yoki oila boshqarish tartiblari» asarida oilaviy hayot islohatlarining ayrim masalari xususida //Ta'lim va texnologiya (Ilmiy uslubiy maqolalar to'plami 1-qism). (pp.168-172). Toshkent.
7. Ergasheva, G.Yu., & Usmonova, Yu. (2013). A.Fitratning «Oila yoki oila boshqarish tartiblari» asarida oilaviy hayot islohotlarining ayrim masalalari xususida //Ta'lim va texnologiya (Ilmiy uslubiy maqolalar to'plami 1-qism). (pp.168-172). Toshkent.
8. Usanov, A., Eshniyozov, O., & Xusanov, M. (2013). *Oilada o'quvchilar iqtisodiy tafakkurini o'stirishning xususiyatlari* //Ta'lim va texnologiya (Ilmiy uslubiy maqolalar to'plami 2-qism). (pp.20-23). Toshkent.
9. (n.d.). Retrieved 2019, from www.ziyonet.uz
10. (n.d.). Retrieved 2019, from www.edu.uz
11. (n.d.). Retrieved 2019, from www.pedagog.uz