The Role of the Family Environment in Personal Education

Inoyatkhon Madimarovna Arzimatova

Fergana State University Associate Professor of Philosophy, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the negative financial conditions that affect the content of family upbringing, the negative social environment in the family, the psychological and pedagogical unpreparedness of parents for the upbringing of children.

Keywords: *family, social disorder, personality genetics, upbringing, child rearing, mentality.*

INTRODUCTION

The family has a unique role to play in all aspects of society. The family's educational value cannot be underestimated. Given that the process of upbringing takes place mainly in the family, we consider ourselves justified in looking for the causes of most of today's moral depravity in the family environment, in addition to the positive aspects of personal development [1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is known that in recent years, young people are experiencing social and moral disorders (alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, etc.). The events of February 16 in Tashkent show that our youth is exposed to such trends as terrorism and religious extremism. If we take a closer look at the processes by which these social disorders occur, we can see that modern Western sociology emphasizes two main reasons influencing educational processes: the Italian Ch. Lombroso and E.. The biological or congenital factors described in their works by the representatives of the schools founded by Ferry, G. Tard of France, E. Hutzi of America, as well as the social factors reflected in the works of E. Durkheim, R. Merton and other sociologists. E. Fromm, one of the leading representatives of the school of psychoanalysis, in his book "The Human Heart" emphasizes the role of social factors in the prevention of social disorders, emphasizing the importance of family upbringing. Biological or innate factors include a person's genetics, clientele, and other natural characteristics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social factors also play a role in the development of social disorders. These factors include personality traits and problem situations. Family characteristics are determined by family upbringing, because it is in the family that a person's character, attitude to spiritual and cultural values is formed.

The following factors have a strong influence on the content of family upbringing:

1) negative financial conditions in the family;

2) negative social environment in the family;

3) lack of psychological and pedagogical readiness of parents for the upbringing of children,

Because these negative processes are interrelated, they can have different effects on the formation of personality traits.

Based on these, family upbringing processes can be divided into several types:

A complex educational situation. All three of the above factors have a negative impact on family upbringing. A combination of the above factors, but to a lesser extent, affects the family environment of moderate educational complexity.

Relatively favorable upbringing A stable, peaceful and prosperous family environment with no negative factors.

The socio-psychological environment in the family and the psycho-pedagogical level of the parents play an important role in the formation of personality traits. Sociological research shows that the majority of adolescents with bad behavior and immorality are brought up in a difficult upbringing situation - in families. Smart and well-mannered children are brought up mainly in families with a positive upbringing.

Parental education has almost no effect on the financial situation of the family — the results of family upbringing. The formation of personality traits is mainly based on the psycho-emotional environment in the family, the moral orientation of the family as a social institution and the general and psycho-pedagogical culture of parents, as well as their different views on child rearing, cultural levels, habits, e ' it is also important whether the tics are compatible with each other. This, in turn, shapes young people's personal as well as their preparation for work, family, and citizenship. The fact that our young people are getting lost in various currents without understanding them shows that their faith is empty, as well as their deep ignorance of our religious and national values. These features must be formed.

 The second factor highlighted is the problematic situation. The more difficult the situation, the stronger the probability of deviating from the social norm: when there is a contradiction between the objective content of the situation and the subjective significance, the person is not primarily based on objective content acts according to subjective significance. The challenges of the transition are causing so many problems that our young people are taking to the streets because they are not ready for them. This requires in-depth study and research of problematic situations in families.

Sociological research shows that the following problems can occur in families.

1) the presence of an environment in the family where children are regularly negatively affected (parents or one of them is an alcoholic, prostitute parents or adult family members are selfish, antisocial behavior);

2) disagreements that lead to deep conflicts between parents;

3) conflicts between children and parents as a result of parents' inability to choose the right means of influencing children;

4) disruption of the traditional stable structure of the family, ie the departure of one of the parents, often from the father's family.

If we take a closer look at these cases, 35% of young people with negative morals are children of families like the 1st group above. The complex family relationships in these

families are complemented by negative attitudes towards other social institutions, and many of the material aspirations of these families do not meet social requirements and norms. Alcoholism, beatings, and the father's cruel treatment of his wife and children all lead to the breakdown of healthy mental relationships between children and parents, and the educational process consists mainly of threats and corporal punishment. The children of these families are very curious, aggressive and quarrelsome. Arrogance, deceit, cowardice, rudeness, cruelty are their characteristics. These include many homeless people, thieves, thieves, and heavy drinkers. Of course, a lack of affection, attention, and love in a family environment will inevitably lead to these consequences.

In Group 2 families (between parents), there are constant conflicts between parents as a result of incompatibility of cultures, worldviews, interests and feelings. Because the focus is on conflict, there is no serious parenting, and children become a weapon in the hands of the parties to the conflict. In order to overcome conflicts, parents flatter their children, try to buy them. Teenagers try to take advantage of this. The children of these families are brought up to be selfish, selfish, and treacherous. Exhausted by constant family conflicts, children often take to the streets and join various gangs. 18% of participants in crimes committed without realizing it are children of these families.

Also, one of the main causes of most family conflicts today is economic problems. In the conditions of market relations formed in our country, it is the man's responsibility to provide for the family. As the culture of the new economic relations is not yet fully formed in the minds of our people, they have not yet adapted to the new living conditions of our people, so many parents are marrying off their children, let alone families. This, in turn, puts young families in the throes of the first economic crisis. To avoid similar situations, it is advisable to allow young men to marry only when they are able to provide for the family. "The family budget is a powerful influence on the family's environment by ensuring its development and well-being."

The above families are families with unhealthy upbringing. There are also families (Group 3 families) that may appear to have a healthier environment from the outside. However, the children of these families are often misbehaved. The main reasons for this are the lack of pedagogical culture in parents, the low level of education and insufficient time for the upbringing of children. Due to the lack of a parenting culture, some parents give their children a one-sided upbringing. That is, they are either completely harsh or completely soft. Children who are brought up in a very strict manner, especially teenagers, fight hard for their independence. As a result, they develop negative habits, such as lying, cruelty to the weak, and obedience to the strong. Because of their parents, they look down on all adults. Most of these children are more likely to leave home.

There are also a number of negative parenting processes in very lenient families. Parents make demands on their children, but they do not fight hard to achieve them. As a result, the child becomes a man, a gentleman, and then a selfish, uneducated person. When we hear about children who have recently joined various extremist groups, we are surprised to think that he was a child of a well-to-do family. In fact, these families also have different problems, and it is not a coincidence that the children of these families get into different streets, but it is a product of wrong upbringing.

To prevent this, in order to properly manage the educational process in families, it is necessary to organize courses on family pedagogical culture for young people who are starting a family, and to make it mandatory for future parents to attend these courses. should be provided.

Another "problem" that can occur in families (Group 4 families) is the absence of a parent in the family. A special study found that 40% of juvenile delinquents were raised in single-parent families. Children in these families are less controlled than their peers and are more likely to have financial problems. Even when raised

in the best conditions, there are some disadvantages. For example, the absence of a father in the family, who is a role model for boys, may lead them to be inexperienced in manly problem solving or to be raised as a female client.

In view of this, it is important to note that each parent has a unique role to play in family upbringing. However, it is also wrong to oppose the breakdown of many families and to create artificial barriers, because conflicting families do more harm to society than an unfinished family. Ongoing conflicts in conflicting families can lead to female suicide and the fact that most children are brought up in a negative way, which can be passed on to future generations under the laws of succession.

When conflicting families are separated, the chances of a child being raised in a negative way are reduced by 50%, and women are less likely to commit suicide. The financial situation of the family can also improve. In some cases, the absence of a parent can bring family members closer together and have a positive effect on the family's upbringing. Because these families are constantly attracting the attention of the public, children are also under strong control,

There is another issue with this issue that needs to be addressed. Article 27 of Chapter 5 of the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be amended to include housing for children. because families often live in the same house even after a formal divorce. This, first of all, has a negative impact on the upbringing of children, and is also incompatible with our national traditions. Therefore, after a divorce, it is necessary to ensure on a legal basis that families do not live together in the same house.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be emphasized once again that the process of family upbringing is an important problem of today. Involvement of the whole society, scientists, educators, neighbors and other members of our society in these processes, strong control over these processes through scientific research, is one of the factors threatening our future national stability - reducing social disorders among young people. were.

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