



FAMILY AND EXTERNAL SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

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Annotation

We know that every change in society goes to the family. When a family has a good social environment, it has the same effect on society. Through this article, we can see how the external social environment affects the family and the changes that take place in this country. A person changes throughout his life. He will develop both socially and mentally, and if the upbringing of the child is appropriate, he will develop as a member of society and take his rightful place in a complex system of social relations. Because development is influenced by education.

Keywords: child, upbringing, environment, attitude, change, life, parent, family, person, profession.

Main Part

The value and importance of family socialization is that under its influence, firstly, the individual prepares for a large, independent life, including family life, forms its own qualities and attributes, and secondly, a fully developed, harmonious, generational, healthy person will be able to grow into. That is, the family and its healthy spiritual environment teach the child to live in society, to compromise with others, to work together, to be professional, to obey the rules of morality in behavior. , prepares psychologically. Individuals living in a social environment characterized by positive social relationships are more motivated than those who do not like the support of their peers, which is one of the key factors in motivating a child to pursue social goals, and teacher support for the child's social and social relations. which increases the motivation. pursuit of academic goals. Parental support influences children's level of interest in school and their goals.

The development of the child's personality is based on the philosophical doctrine that man is a social being. At the same time, man is a living, biological being. Hence, the laws of natural development are also important in its development. Also, when an individual is valued as a whole, his development is influenced by biological and social laws, which are inseparable. Because a person's activities, lifestyle, age, education, life experience, as well as other tragic situations and illnesses are affected by the struggle. The development of the child's personality is based on the philosophical doctrine that man is a social being. At the same time, man is a living, biological being. Hence, the laws of natural development are also important in its development. Also, when an individual is valued as a whole, his development is influenced by biological and social laws, which are inseparable. Because a person's activities, lifestyle, age, education, life experience, as well as other tragic situations and diseases also affect. People change throughout their lives. He will develop both socially and mentally, and if the upbringing of the child is appropriate, he will develop as a member of society and take his rightful place in a complex system of social relations. Because development is influenced by education. A person changes throughout his life. He will develop both socially and mentally, and if the upbringing of the child is appropriate, he will develop as a member of society and take his rightful place in a complex system of social relations. Because development is influenced by education.



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The environment shapes children's behavior in order to expose them to situations that arise in their lives and prepares them to remain stable in a competitive world. A child's behavior formed at a young age always determines his or her character and is always reflected in his or her behavior throughout his or her life. The family tests the customs and traditions of the people and society. He will pass on the good ones to future generations. By raising their children and inculcating universal values, the family gives them an initial social orientation. By including their children in the larger community, the family also influences the direction, economy, culture, and morals of the community. That is why in the East, the family has long been considered a sacred fortress. In particular, the richness of Uzbek families is still preserved. In our nation, the role of parents is great, as families develop a certain way of life, gain life experience, live a frugal and healthy life, and bring up their children to be morally mature adults. Uzbek families are characterized by their strength, orderliness, childhood, respect for kinship, kindness and other values. needs and values are formed. The family goes through several stages of formation and development.

- The first stage - the period of family formation, during which a new relationship is formed between the couple in the family. It is a period of adaptation of people of different natures, brought up in different families, which lasts on average up to a year. During this period, family material conditions, housing and mental microclimate are created. The family is the "platform" for a healthy lifestyle, and it is in the family that everyone learns the basic hygienic skills and develops a worldview for a healthy lifestyle.
- In the second phase, along with the continuation of the creation of housing, the issue of the birth of children in the family and their early upbringing was on the agenda. Usually, families go through a period of strengthening. During this period, the couple's respect for each other, support for each other, and, as one of the proverbs says, the adoption of a "double twin" will strengthen the family and have a positive effect on the upbringing of children.
- The third stage in the development of the family is the stabilization of the family, in which the financial situation of the family is usually created, the couple's attention is focused on current issues. Harmony between husband and wife can have a positive effect on a child's upbringing and family cohesion.
- The final stage of family development is characterized by the gradual disappearance of the family and its end. Whether the children are starting an independent family or living in the same yard, each of them is busy with his own life, his own problems, and the couple is left alone to deal with their own health issues. a distance from one is observed. During this period, the couple should help each other to push the path of old age, to adapt to it.

It is narrated that 'Umar appointed a man as an official. When he came with a job, they would embrace one of the children of the Commander of the Faithful and kiss him. "I have children too, but I have never kissed or caressed them," he said. Hadrat 'Umar said, "Since you have no mercy on your children and youth, how can you have mercy on the elders?" He immediately dismissed him. There are other social factors that directly and indirectly affect a child's socialization process. For example, a number



of processes, such as reforms in society, the state's youth policy, educational institutions and their educational standards, religious institutions (mosques), market relations, determine the content and essence of this issue. In addition to the above-mentioned resocialization process, the family environment itself may in some cases be associated with negative socialization. Based on a number of studies, scientists have identified four groups of factors:

- a) Lack of compromise between parents, lack of clearly defined ethical principles for strengthening family relationships;
- b) Parental mental illness and delinquency;
- c) poor living conditions, insufficient conditions for the child's full development, preparation for lessons and physical training;
- d) school conditions are not up to standard;

e) The family has a poor reputation in the community and has a troubled, disabled family status;

In the context of global information, various sources of information, including information, propaganda, fabrications, rumors, and morality that run counter to family values, reach the child's mind through the Internet; patterns, etc. are among the social factors that have negatively affected a child's socialization in recent years. In cases of family breakdown in childhood, several theoretical perspectives have been proposed to explain the relationship between the social environment of the family and the short- and long-term health consequences. The family stress model assumes that parental ability is hampered by parental psychological distress due to divorce or economic hardship. Psychologically distressed children of divorced parents are exposed to unreliable marriages and marital disputes and threaten their well-being. Usually, increasing social activity in the family is done by strengthening the will of the child. Because often parents do not pay attention to the development of their children's mental and physical strength, focusing on the development of their children's intelligence and intelligence. As a result, the child quickly stumbles on the path of marriage, can not cope with various social situations, and grows up fragile. Therefore, in family socialization, special emphasis is placed on the child's social awareness, social skills, and measures to improve them. Investment theory, which aims to serve as a buffer in the relationship between children, emphasizes that economic disadvantages have a negative impact on the cost of education and recreation, which contributes to the well-being of the child.

E. Erickson describes the problems of youth crises, mainly considering how these crises affect the child's social adjustment process. So, in the first year of life, according to E. Erickson, the parameter of social interaction develops, the positive pole is trust, the negative pole is insecurity. The second stage is the second and third years of life, when the child becomes independent (if the child has the opportunity to realize their motor and mental abilities) or indecisive (if the parents are impatient and do their best for the child) is formed. itself). The third stage - four, five years - is responsible for the formation of the child's entrepreneurial spirit (if the child takes the initiative in the activities of the vehicle) or a sense of guilt (if the parents show the child that he is active). harmful). The fourth stage - from the age of six to eleven - is a psychosocial parameter, which is characterized by a sense of inferiority, depending on the skill on the one hand, and the child's interest in organizing things on the other. their development



and adaptation takes place. The fifth stage, the age of twelve or eighteen, is a stage of role-playing and confusion. At this stage, the child has the task of uniting all his social roles, understanding them, connecting with the past and projecting the future, understanding his individuality. The development of resilience depends on how the crisis of this age goes.

In short, "family" has a different meaning for its members than what each family member can mean. In other words, a "family" is not simply a collection of individual members living together. The family has its own identity and "life". In many cases, family members, even with personal funds, try to ensure the interests of the family. First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov and our government He considers the family as the basis of society, cares for it and uses all the opportunities for its material and social development. In particular, the head of state said about the role and importance of the family in society: Family traditions, values and customs shape the child's life. Most importantly, children understand and feel the needs of society through the school of family life. It is about setting things right, strengthening them, and deepening them.

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