

Formation Of Familistic Competence In Adolescent Boys

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Abstract: in pedagogical studies, the formation of familistic competence in adolescent boys is studied directly as a subject of special scientific research. Pedagogical reasons for the formation of familistic competence in adolescent children are based on the historical nature of paying attention to the types of families and the social origin of parents.

Keywords: familistic, psychological environment, education, ethnopsychology, social institution, masculinity

INTRODUCTION

In the process of building a legal-democratic state and a free civil society in Uzbekistan, which is on the path of independent development, a clear, forward-looking policy is being implemented to strengthen the institution of the family, which guarantees its integrity. All the implemented reforms are important in that they are aimed at supporting the interests of the family and every citizen from a social and psychological point of view. Family relations are comprehensive and are regulated not only by legal norms, but also by the rules of etiquette and customs. Based on this, not only the legal basis of the marriage structure, but also its psychological and pedagogical aspects, in an understandable and simple way, serves to ensure the stability of families. Research of family, family-marriage relations, psychological environment in the family, education and its ethno-psychological features is considered one of the important problems in the current period. Strengthening the family in our society, raising our youth to become mature, healthy and well-rounded people in all aspects, developing the family in harmony with the spiritual changes in our country, as well as other important social structures of the society, and increasing its influence as the most important direction of the state policy. attention is being paid. Interests in family and marriage research have always been stable and widespread. The issue of knowing this

social institution and ensuring its development is of primary importance for society.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The problems of forming familistic competence in adolescent boys have been widely studied in pedagogy. The problems of Uzbek families have been studied on a scientific basis since the second half of the 19th century. Scientists such as N.A.Nalivkin (1870), A.D.Grebenkin (1872), A.I.Divayev (1885), I.I.Ostroumov (1890), M.Gavrilov (1911) in Uzbek families have traditions, values, formation of familistic competence, ethical-aesthetic norms and these collected ethnographic data about such factors.

Research on the current socio-psychological problems of Uzbek families began in the 90s of the last century. E.A.Morshinina (1986), G'.B.Shoumarov (1986-1993) [153,156,160], N.A. Soginov (1986-1990), [162,163] V.M.Karimova (1994) conducted during this period. [56,57,58] We can mention the works of scientists such as F.A.Akramova (1996).

Although the formation of familistic competence in adolescent boys has not been studied directly as a subject of special scientific research in pedagogical research, many scientific researches have addressed important and topical issues related to reproductive health, women's and men's rights, and the scientific foundations of family stability. considered. The increase in the

number of dysfunctional families and the fatherless growth of boys in them is a big socio-economic, socio-psychological and pedagogical problem that is expressed not only in Uzbekistan, but also in all developed and developing countries. based on this, it can be said that our research topic has not been studied as a pedagogical special research subject, and this means that our research work is even more relevant.

K.Sodikov and R.Sobirov (1982) in the manual entitled "Sexual education" [127] discussed the issues of forming family competence in young people. It shows the importance of the role of family, school and society in the formation of students' understanding of the formation of familistic competence in adolescent boys. Later, U.M. Mirakhmedov, B.R. Rakhmatov gave information and recommendations about love suitable for young people and its hygiene in their book "Sexual education". It has been shown that familistic competence in young people depends on parents [83]. In such works, oriental values and manners are written. We have the high medical science of the past, the striving for self-realization of the individual, the social needs that lead to perfect humanity, and a lot of spiritual and moral heritage, which we must pass on to the representatives of our tomorrow that they can understand and accept as much as possible. it is permissible for us to deliver it.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

B. Umarov, a research scientist who dealt with the problems of forming familistic competence in teenagers, while studying the factors and causes of criminality in the process of solving this problem, found that the family factor plays an important role in this, especially conflicting relations between parents, personal behavior. proved to be the cause of the deviation. The author says that "children and teenagers are brought up in a complete, incomplete family, and as a result of the absence of both parents, they are brought up under the care of relatives or other people, which also affects the origin of their behavior." B. Umarov proved this point in his many scientific treatises and articles and

emphasized the negative impact of a dysfunctional family on the upbringing of minors. Another researcher, G. Normurodov, while studying the psychology of suspected minors in his research, substantiated some points close to the goal of our dissertation with empirical data. In particular, he cites the following facts: "The families of teenagers who are suspected of criminal cases, which are accounted for by the prevention inspector, are different. Most of them - 40 percent - are families defined as morally incompetent. That is, this category of families includes families of adults who are prone to behavior contrary to social norms in society (such as unemployment, neglect, defection, disregard for social norms) and those who live in their own way without disrespecting national and regional customs.

The issue of formation of familistic competence in adolescent boys has been in the focus of attention of scientists of various fields. In particular, psychologists M.G.Davletshin, David G.Myers, E.Ghaziyev, V. Karimova have conducted research on the problems of mental, moral, and physical development of adolescents, taking into account the age and specific characteristics of children in their research work.

In the later works of G.B.Shoumarov and E.A.Morshinina, the socio-psychological characteristics of the Uzbek family and their influence on the education of students are highlighted. However, in these studies, as in others, the pedagogical reasons and factors for the formation of familistic competence in adolescent children were not studied as a special research subject.

Pedagogical reasons for the formation of familistic competence in adolescent children are historical in nature, paying attention to the types of families and the social origin of parents. In particular, the role of the mother in the upbringing of a girl child, and the role of the father in the upbringing of a boy should be in the leading position. Despite the fact that men and women have equal rights according to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there is a difference in gender characteristics, duties in the family, society, and professional relations. This is scientifically interpreted in the directions of

masculinism and feminism in Western philosophy. Masculinism is characterized by strong, willful, determined, assertive, risk-taking, tough characteristics of men, while feminism is characterized by submissiveness, submissiveness, sensitivity, empathy, sadness, characteristic of women. summarizes the characteristics of the tendency to hit. According to the author, it is necessary to take into account moral, spiritual and psychological characteristics in the formation of familistic competence in adolescent children. In this place: the role and place of the father or mother in the family; trust and love of family members for a girl or a boy; the attitude of friends to a teenager; friends and place in the class community; what kind of family the boy is growing up in (full, incomplete, peaceful, troubled, entrepreneurial, intellectual, multinational and other families); Adolescent's ability, inclination, interest, aspiration, study, responsible attitude to their duties and tasks; The role of the family in the society where the teenager is growing up plays an important role. Pedagogical scientist Yu. Shaamirova researches the problem of national-spiritual upbringing of teenagers in dysfunctional families, and puts forward the following scientific ideas: first, in the family, a girl is prepared for motherhood by her mother, and a son is prepared for fatherhood by the example of his father. This determines the spiritual environment of the new family and the content of spiritual education in the future. Secondly, the absence of a father or mother in the family causes a number of moral problems in the future.

- in a son who grew up without a mother: rudeness, rudeness, inability to deal with women, inability to express affection, inability to sympathize, etc.;

- in a girl who grew up without a mother: in the imperfection of such qualities as tenderness, sympathy, docility, ability to manage a living, femininity;

- in a son who grew up without a father: in the emergence of vices such as arrogance, gossiping, hypocrisy, pettiness, inability to do big things, instability;

- a girl who grew up without a father will have weaknesses, inability to communicate with

boys and men in general, inhumanity, fear, cowardice, inability to take responsibility. And this is manifested not only in the wrong family, but also in their future families, and it causes moral damage to their future children to a certain extent. According to the author, not only the influence of the father, but also the influence of the grandfather, brother, uncle, uncle, and even the neighboring men in the family are not insignificant in the upbringing of a teenage boy. A teenager tries to get a certain character trait from each of them. He expects his behavior to be approved by them. Preparing young men for an independent life is a component of giving birth and raising a healthy generation, and first of all, it is decided on the basis of forming a healthy lifestyle. F.Khidirova's preparation of sons and daughters for family life is determined by the following criteria: marriage and family relations, organization of family life, management of household, organization of interaction between family members, cooking various dishes and pastries, waiting for guests, to be able to do sewing, to take care of the health of family members, to have enough information about the rules of personal hygiene, to maintain personal hygiene, to understand the essence of biological union, to have different forms of irregular intimate relationships diseases, as well as factors causing infertility, prevention of the origin of these diseases, raising children, creating a family budget, and its rational and appropriate use, is to acquire theoretical and practical knowledge. During the transition to adolescence, negative symptoms occur, especially in the behavior of boys. For example, habits such as stubbornness, stubbornness, not admitting one's own shortcomings, not doing what the teacher says on time, create a lot of difficulties for the teacher. A teacher should prevent teenage boys from going into bad ways with their pedagogical skills. Therefore, the pedagogue should not only assess the student's behavior and morals, but also know the psychological reasons. The fact that a child is diligent and cheerful from a young age depends on upbringing. Every parent wants their son to grow up to be strong, strong-willed, smart and capable. If a boy is told "what can you do, you are still young, don't interfere", this will kill the

child's aspirations and interest. This is definitely wrong. The reason is that the child begins to express his opinion, wants to show himself, and hopes and goals for the future begin to arise in him.

CONCLUSION

Thus, in preparing teenagers for independent life: following psychological and pedagogical principles, conditions, factors, laws; organization of preparation for independent life of young men taking into account psychological, physical and medical aspects;

- - relying on best practices and theoretical ideas advanced in world science in preparing teenagers for independent life; increase the medical, psychological and pedagogical knowledge of parents and the general public on this issue;

- - it is important to prepare and publish scientific and popular literature on preparing teenagers, including young men, for independent life, and to ensure that they reach every family, and to organize special columns in the mass media.

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