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NATIONAL AND GENERAL WORLD VIEW OF THE PERSON IN FAMILY RELATIONS

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received Accepted: Published:	24 th September 2022 24 th October 2022 30 th November 2022	In this article, the problem of interpersonal compatibility as a very sensitive and extremely complex problem of family relations is analyzed socio-philosophically. In this, mutual work, study, and mutual compatibility or incompatibility of values corresponding to the personal relationship between a man and a woman were studied.

Keywords: Family, family values, family relationships, personal relationships, communication, personality, woman, man.

The family is the most important means of individual formation of a person: it is here that the child gets involved in social life, learns its values, norms of behavior, ways of thinking and language. In other words, the family is a school of education, it forms life experience and perceptions of the world. The problem of interpersonal compatibility is a very delicate and extremely complex problem. People entering into communication (in the process of communication, working together, studying, playing or personal relationship between a man and a woman) turn out to be compatible or incompatible with each other, or even completely incompatible. Interpersonal compatibility is based on the optimal combination (similarity or complementarity) of partners' value orientations, social and moral positions, tastes, character and character, emotional and intellectual level and relationships, in interaction, in joint activities or in married life. is mutual acceptance.

The criterion of interpersonal compatibility is the satisfaction of the partners with the result and, most importantly, the process of interaction, if each of them is at the height of the requirements of the other, understanding and always regulating the relationship, which does not need to create special conditions for the establishment of mutual relations. Interpersonal compatibility, as a rule, is based on mutual sympathy, respect, favorable results of future relations, that is, the reliability of the relationship.

Family and marriage issues have always been of great interest, value relationships are formed in the family, and the child learns how to relate to himself, others, and the world. We learn the first lessons of life in the family. Family is a unique institution of personality formation that cannot be replaced by any other social group.

Family problems are considered by philosophers, psychologists, sociologists, teachers and others. Some scientists believe that we are contemporary with changing the family, others are convinced that the processes taking place in this institution today are negative.

Nowadays, many sociologists, demographers, and psychologists note the impact of negative changes in the family on the moral condition of the entire society and the dynamics of the population. Philosophers' research, which includes an understanding of historical and philosophical materials, is able to create a holistic picture of views on family and marital relations. With a deep philosophical approach, the family is described as a complex form of social community, a model of knowing the world.

In order to give a balanced assessment of the processes taking place in the family at the beginning of the 20th and 21st centuries, it is necessary to deeply study the scientific and philosophical approach to the family, where the family is considered as a special institution.

The family is one of the important social institutions that reflect the development trends of the whole society. The family is the main moral institution of socialization of the individual and the historical transmission of cultural values. Now more than ever, society needs a spiritually strong family capable of raising a morally and physically healthy person. It can be said that the health of the nation depends on the moral health of the young generation. In the course of cultural and historical development, both the form of family relations and the content of these relations, for example, the relations between spouses, have changed. For philosophical-anthropological and philosophical-cultural analysis, it is important to consider the reasons for the emergence of certain forms of marriage and the

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causes of the family crisis. It is necessary to observe the changes in the modern family, which is the carrier of cultural and moral values, as well as the study of marriage and family types in traditional society.

Family is a complex socio-cultural phenomenon. Its distinctive feature is that it is able to direct all aspects of human life, and can also go to the levels of social practice: from the individual to the socio-cultural level. Three interrelated blocks can be conditionally distinguished in the family structure: 1) natural and biological; 2) related to economic, general economy management; 3) spiritual and psychological, to a greater extent related to the love of parents, care for children, elderly parents, standards of moral behavior. The totality of all ties in the union creates the family as a separate socio-cultural phenomenon, because the closeness of a man and a woman that is not legally strengthened and not connected with a common life cannot be called a family.

Family should not be defined by marriage. Marriage is a form of relationship between a man and a woman, with the help of which society regulates their family, kinship rights and obligations, and regulates their sexual relations. Marriage tends to change historically. Unlike marriage, the family can be thought of as a more complex system of relationships than marriage, because the family connects not only husband and wife, but also children and other relatives. In this regard, the family should be viewed from the perspective of a social institution, not as a marriage group.

If we consider the family as a social institution, several stages of the family life cycle can be distinguished. It is customary to distinguish several periods of this cycle, but the main ones are as follows:

- 1) marriage;
- 2) giving birth;
- 3) end of childbirth;
- 4) separation of the last child from the family;

5) ending the life of one of the spouses. The essence of the family is reflected in its functions - in the ways of its activity and life.

Family problems and related demographic problems are currently in the focus of science and society. This is primarily related to the crisis of the family institution. Recently, there have been significant changes in the structure of the modern family: the number of children is decreasing, the size is decreasing, the role and importance of relatives in strengthening family relations is disappearing. This complex situation leads to the destruction of the moral foundations of the family, the loss of human values in family life, and the weakening of family ties. These situations are of serious concern to the state and society. The family crisis can be the reason for the behavior that does not have a social basis in modern society, drug and alcoholism, the increase of crime and neglect among children, social orphanhood and the escalation of various conflicts on a national basis. In such a situation, we believe that it is necessary not only to conduct sociological, psychological, pedagogical and other special studies on the study of the problem of family crisis, but also to pay special attention to socio-philosophical analysis aimed at researching this problem in an in-depth generalization.

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