



FAMILY, ITS STRUCTURE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC GENESIS AND FUNCTIONS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 28 th February 2021 Accepted: 7 th March 2021 Published: 30 th March 2021	The article examines the family, family relations as a product of the development of social life and analyzes its socio-economic indicators. It is also argued that the improvement of family relations depends on the development of society
Keywords: Family, family relations, socio-economic indicators of families, functional functions of families.	

INTRODUCTION.

In our country, the socio-economic support of the family has risen to the state level, as evidenced by a number of measures aimed at its development. In particular, the President of the Republic Sh. M. Mirziyoev on February 27, 2020 in a video conference on measures to reduce poverty through the development of entrepreneurship, highlighted the most important and urgent tasks aimed at further development of the country: "Young families need support, assistance and support. Social protection policy aimed at strengthening attention and care for both categories and well-off families will be continued at a new stage. 12-15% or 4-5 million people are poor, their daily income does not exceed 10-13 thousand soums, or a family has a car and livestock. but if a person is seriously ill, 70 per cent of the family's income goes to medical treatment, and the vital needs of the family, such as food, treatment, education and clothing, are met." [1]

The family is one of the basic units that shape society. Therefore, the problems associated with its formation cannot be considered in isolation from the whole set of socio-economic processes and events. In particular, a comprehensive study of the socio-economic basis of the family, the study of the functional functions of the family has always been relevant, because in the process of social relations, the factor influencing any development as a social organism is primarily "family-society". The family, family relations are a product of the development of social life and are a specific type of social relations. It represents different aspects of social life. Social relations are violent relations that arise as a result of people's vital activities. They are different processes, social groups, relationships between the people who make them up, represent their different activities as a whole and unite them into a social community (social group, nation, people). Social relations are material and spiritual, and the most important of the material relations are the relations of production. Their perfection is determined by the development of the driving forces. The development of the productive forces goes hand in hand with family life. Hence, in the system of social relations, the family plays such an important role as the formation of the individual factor-labor force. Spiritual relations in the formation of the family are based on material and social relations. While the family is a specific form of social relations, these relations are ideologically connected with their ideological, social, family and personal relations of people. In this process of interaction, social relations constantly influence various aspects of family relations and enrich them with content.

Social relations constitute the content of social institutions that perform regulatory and organizational functions in society. Social relations create the structure of society. The family, on the other hand, is a social unit based on the natural, economic, legal, and spiritual relationships of people. Natural relations include physical relations and family-marriage relations, having children in the family, economic relations - property relations - housing, yard management, legal relations - official registration of marriage in state bodies, personal and property relations between family members.

It should be noted that family relations have not been formed in all historical periods of mankind as in the brochure, but in one way or another have been formed differently due to the influence of various events in society or the family.

The improvement of family relations depends to a large extent on the development of society and the role of each family member in society and the family, the role he performs, the organization of his social protection by governmental or non-governmental organizations, social institutions.

As the family is formed and developed in the heart of society, it manifests itself as a small part of that society. Socio-economic relations in society affect the development of the family, which in turn affects its structure - changes in family relations, as well as its material and economic basis.

Therefore, family relations are not only natural and physiological relations between spouses, but also blood relations between family members. This forms the basis of the family. The legal, moral, aesthetic and spiritual relations between the members of the family are its superiors. Historical development has been reflected in family relations, in specific changes in family structures, as a reflection of changes in the lifestyle of people from the time of the formation of human society to the present day. Taking into account these structural changes, the process of family formation can be divided into several stages. It is on the basis of this periodicity that it is possible to determine the dynamic composition of families. There are a number of views and approaches on the genesis of oils and the determination of their periodicity.

One way or another approach to this issue is related to the process of classifying families. In our opinion, family typology is based on kinship or blood relations between family members. The social basis of the family, economic interests, common goals, the specificity of family relations, constitute its socio-economic genesis. To better understand the essence of this, it is necessary to analyze the following generalized rule.

The couple is the main link in the family, on the basis of which the demographic types of the family, close kinship or the composition of families from parents and children are formed. In their analysis of the problem of family classification, scholars dealing with the problem of the family in social practice have identified 16 demographic types of families and divided them into 5 groups: single families with 1 person (1), families without children (2), families with children (3), single-parent families (4), and other family species.

In order to reveal the socio-economic roots of family formation, first of all, the mechanism of formation of new families, namely the formation of new families of older children in parental families, the peculiarities of its formation, economic and demographic factors related to the emergence of several independent families regular review is necessary. To understand the nature of fluctuations in the emergence of new families and the transformation of families in the population in many respects, it is important to study the dynamics of gender, age and family structure of people in the population.

The age, sex and composition of the population have a separate place as the socio-economic and demographic basis of family formation. According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Justice in 2020, the ratio of men and women in the population of the republic (50.3% of men, 49.7% of women) allowed to create new families. Currently, 26.2% of the population is 16-29 years old. This is the basis for the emergence of new families in our country.

The family, its role in the system of social relations, its place in the economic life of society at all times, the attention of great geniuses of human thought, thinkers, as well as sociologists of our time, economists, sociologists, psychologists and other social scientists from Western Europe and CIS countries. has been the object of research of representatives of certain industries.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

It should be noted that the views of Central Asian thinkers and enlighteners also contain valuable ideas about the family and the features of its formation and family relations. Although we do not need a detailed scientific analysis of their views on the family, the recent past, Abdurauf Fitrat's "Family or Family Management", "Family", the emergence of the family, its role and importance in society, family economics, it would be appropriate to dwell on his views on protection and reverence as a sacred place.

In particular, in the sections "Family or family management", "On marriage or not", "On the bride and groom", "On how a couple should live", "Life and management of the family" thought. The following considerations of Fitrat on the formation of the family are invaluable. In his view, humans suffered under natural disasters and died from animal attacks. Over time, they realized that they needed to live as a team. The first group they organized was the Ahl al-Bayt, or family. The idea has been put forward that the Ahl al-Bayt community is the core of human culture and civilization. Under the leadership of a person consisting of a couple and children, the cohabitants, according to Fitrat, form a family. It is noted in the play that various laws have been developed to protect the interests of each family, which are called "Address Measures" (Household Measures).

Another noteworthy aspect of Fitrat's views on the family is that in his works he studies the uniqueness, shortcomings and achievements of the Uzbek family, the beginning of the family reform, the main task of the family, parenting in the family, the role of women in the family analyzed in detail. Fitrat tried to argue that family discipline is a peculiar ground of social and state discipline. That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there. " The happiness and glory of every nation. Of course it depends on the discipline and harmony of the people. Peace and harmony are based on the discipline of the families of this nation. "

The study of the socio-economic foundations of the family, its functional status, socio-psychological and biological aspects is also given serious attention in modern science. The socio-economic roots of the family are inextricably linked with the features of its historical formation. Because the family is the first and primary link in the social system.

From an economic point of view, the family is the household and is the mainstay of the microeconomic system. The family is integrated into the macroeconomic system, ie the national economy. The fact that the

household is becoming a microeconomic entity, which is widely used in the economic literature today, makes it necessary to take a new approach to the concept of family.

On the surface, descriptions aimed at revealing the essence of the concept of family seem to be sufficient in the scientific literature. In our opinion, in the digital economy, the concept of family takes on a new meaning.

In the context of the formation and development of digital economic relations in the country, the family began to be considered as a microeconomic entity. Along with the concept of family in the scientific literature, such concepts as "family economy", "family business" began to be widely used. It should be noted that they differ from each other in content and essence. Hence, it is necessary to disclose the content of each of these concepts, taking into account their specific features.

In order to reveal the essence of the socio-economic genesis of the family, it is necessary to define the concept of family economy. For this purpose, first of all, it is expedient to proceed from the definition of family.

Thus, the family is a marriage-based system that meets the physiological, natural, and socio-economic needs of the family and its members.

This definition is directly related to and reflects the concept of family farming, with the emphasis on property relations that govern economic activity, in addition to the close kinship relationship that unites a group of people in the family. Because the family economy is based on property, the means of production belong directly to the family, in which both the workers and the beneficiaries who benefit from the benefits belong to this family. These features of the family economy also determine its functional status.

It is known that one of the most important tasks of the family is related to its economic activity. Therefore, any family can be stable only if it solves domestic problems together and is economically self-sufficient, and becomes an active subject of socio-economic processes taking place in society. The family is the primary socio-economic unit of society, in which reproduction of the population, upbringing of children is carried out, their movement from individuality to socialization is provided. The income of the population is formed in the family, and the material and economic and consumer needs of its members are met.

Another important function of the family is that it involves the process of generational change. The change of generations ensures the continuity of society. Families have their own demographic characteristics. Such demographic characteristics include social events such as births, deaths, marriages and divorces. Demographic process indicators are used to describe the demographic situation in a country.

Researcher E.K. Vasileva writes that regardless of the purpose of the family, its function can be divided into three groups: population growth, ie the function associated with the child and the function of raising children, the function of social life, the function of extramarital affairs. In turn, the prestige of the family is inextricably linked with its place in society, the number of children in the family, in other words, the demographics of the family. This situation also leads to the expansion of the functional status of the family, increasing the scope of its functions in the system of economic and social processes. Therefore, in our opinion, it is expedient to study the role and function of the family in society in the following three independent areas. These areas differ from each other not only in terms of their purpose, but also in terms of the object of activity. They can be conditionally called 1) economic, 2) educational, demographic, social, 3) cultural and recreational.

The modern family does not have the character of a production cell in the period of its initial formation. But at the same time, the farm has fully retained its economic activity as a material basis to meet the needs of family members. As a result of this activity, a family budget is formed and its use (within each family) creates opportunities for family property, care for disabled family members. The educational, demographic, social process, which is the second sphere of family activity, is inextricably linked with the natural and social function of the family, which reproduces the population. The family plays an important role in the upbringing of the next generation with its own unique influence. The family can be said to be an important space that shapes the younger generation as individuals. However, the social responsibility of the family in upbringing varies depending on its socio-economic and demographic situation. Improving the educational, demographic, social status of the family is carried out on the basis of ensuring compliance with changes in demographic processes.

RESULTS.

Today, the population of 34.5 million people in the country is united into 8.2 million families. Almost 60 percent of these are large families. As we noted above, the role and place of the family in society is determined by its functional status. In the process of studying not only the spiritual and moral, educational aspects of the family function, but also its socio-economic foundations, it becomes clear that the activities of families consist of very complex and complex functions. In the family, the natural needs, aspirations, attitudes of each growing individual to certain socio-economic values are formed. That is why creating opportunities for the family to ensure sustainable development in a certain order is important for the development of the whole society. Through the prism of family needs, social security institutions can better understand the most pressing social issues, such as health, housing, recreation, and take appropriate organizational measures, from how to generate income in the interests of the population.

Meeting the social needs of the population, improving the welfare of the people also depends, first of all, on improving the family economy. Therefore, it is expedient to carry out two directions of scientific and theoretical analysis of economic factors of social protection of the family and its protection. These are the directions: the micro

level and the macro level of family protection. The macro level of the study of the welfare of the population is a comparative analysis of the macroeconomic development of the whole republic and individual regions, a conceptual approach to the disclosure of the most common economic issues of improving the quality of life, in short, reducing social-production-consumption relations related to solving tasks such as increasing output, reducing the income of the population.

The micro-level of welfare analysis requires a differential approach to the theoretical study of family life, styles and forms, rather than addressing the socio-economic status of families, while the function of family life controls issues that affect virtually all aspects of society. The description of family functions is shown in Figure 1.

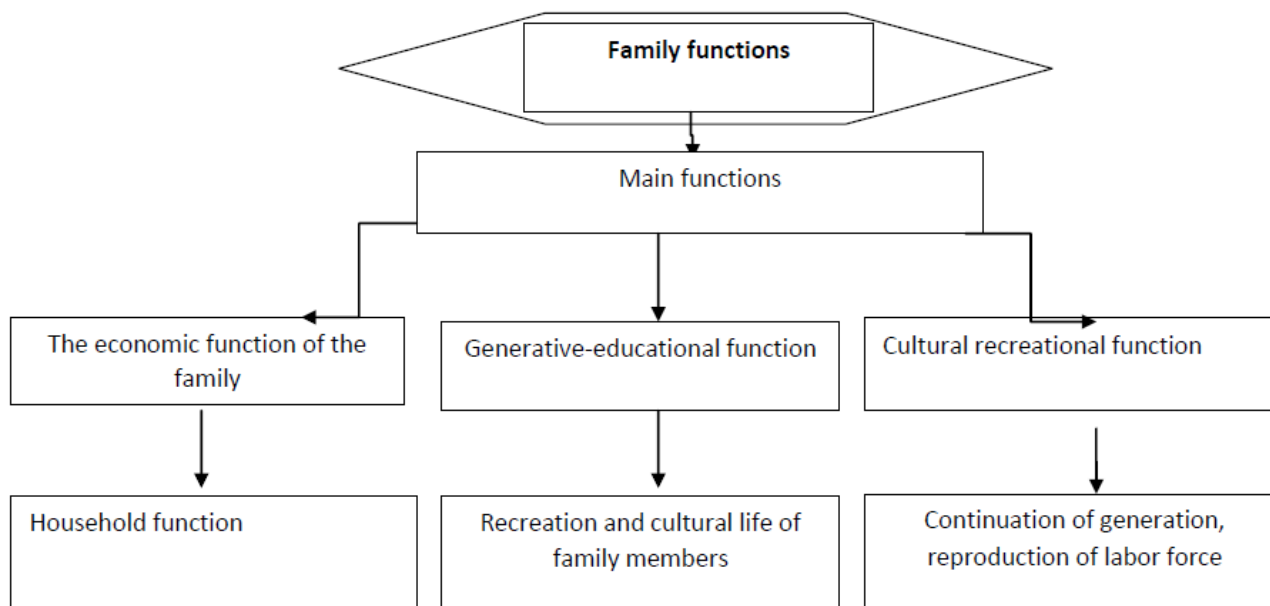


Figure 1 is compiled by the author.

It can be seen that family functions are diverse, they are interrelated and have the property of mobility, variability. These features of the family function arise in connection with its following material-economic, social and individual functions:

- The function of the individual consumer of educational and benefits associated with ensuring the continuity of the generation;
- function of the family in the field of relations with public life.

Without a detailed analysis of all of the above functions, we have only decided to make a generalized study of the socially active behavior of its functional functions in the second group.

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