



## **FAMILY AND PUBLIC COOPERATION IN PREPARING GIRLS FOR FAMILY LIFE AND PREPARING YOUNG PEOPLE FOR INDEPENDENT FAMILY LIFE IN KARAKALPAK FOLK PEDAGOGY**

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### **Annotation**

This article deals with the preparation of girls for family life in Karakalpak folk pedagogy and family-community cooperation in preparing young people for independent family life.

**Key words:** East, youth, family life, community, upbringing, problems.

### **Introduction**

In the East, the preparation of young people for family life has long been given serious importance. Scholars such as Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Kaykovus, Alisher Navoi, Rizuddin ibn Fahridin left their masterpieces on this topic, which have not lost their relevance. They have come down to us in the form of "Nasikhatnom", "Pandnom", "Hikmatnom". In preparing girls for life, these sources tell about the formation of human qualities, about the holiness of the family, about the fact that housewives take care of it.

"Kaikovus Unsurulmaoni, at the age of 63, wrote "Nightmare" for his son, in which he described his upbringing, family life, and personal development. "Family Education" by Vasily Karimova is the first of the author's brochures published in the "Family Education" section.

It focuses on the essence of family science, the factors that make up family education, and aspects of how to live a happy life, which are actually known to everyone, but not always easily mastered in practice.





The author sets as his goal the achievement of "family education", i.e. stabilization of spiritual values in the family environment by increasing the literacy of brides, grooms, young people and their parents.

A. Avloni's opinion that "Education for us is a matter of life or death, salvation or death, happiness or disaster" should not leave the agenda of the Uzbek people. Because the old people still call the youth to morality, and the youth is losing the tradition of respecting them and following their teachings. Everyone who casts their eye on it wants to try it.

Kovolev S.V. says it is important for teenagers and girls to understand the concepts of family and marriage. The concepts of marriage and love are observed in children aged 13-15 as opposite concepts, i.e. they understand that love and marriage are opposite concepts.

For students, the concept of love when choosing a spouse is only in 4th place, that is, after such qualities as respect, trust, mutual understanding. Young people do not take family seriously. As a result, they make many mistakes and later psychologically realize the importance of the family.

Our main task is to teach teenagers the value of family, the importance of love, the role of love in marriage and family, that it is the key to a long and happy life.

Zapepin V.I. Results with students showed that their imaginary spouse is very different from real people and cannot meet their needs at all. Main recommendations Sisenko V.A. preparing for family life.

1. Psychological "Knowledge necessary for family life"
2. Benefits for the education of pedagogical children.
3. Sanitary and hygienic education "Hygiene of family life"
4. Household services.

The family as a subdivision of society embodies the national characteristics of a particular people, nation or ethnic group, as well as the content of the existing system shows. The strength of families, their harmony and well-being are determined by the economic and spiritual development of the social system to which they belong, the spiritual and moral norms of society, and the content of state policy. In turn, the spiritual image of society depends on the results of social education in the family.

Therefore, for centuries, in every geographical and social space, special attention was paid to the formation of new families, the establishment of family life, the organization of the upbringing of children and the continuation of dynastic traditions.

About the important role of the family in the life of society and the role of family education in the development of the individual



The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov notes: “The family is one of the most important life values for our people, corresponding to centuries-old traditions and the spirit of the nation. There are a large number of families in the republic, where people of different generations live and run the household together. This will create favorable conditions for the upbringing of children, familiarizing them with universal human values and traditions, and the level of education. In such families, from childhood, they are taught to work hard, respect adults, strive for learning, and patriotism. Indeed, the factors necessary for the harmonious development of the individual in all aspects of the family environment, including legal, economic, psychological, environmental, aesthetic and other family factors that arise in the process of family management, attitudes, behavioral communicative interventions, are factors that serve to shape his socialization, that is, the ability to move freely, independently in the process of maintaining social relations. Therefore, in the conditions of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the period of renewal of social society, fundamental changes, market economic relations, as well as social competition, the formation of strong families is more important than ever. In the East, special attention was paid to the education of girls, and wealthy families appointed pure, intelligent, wise and experienced women as nurses for their daughters and entrusted them with the education of their daughters. Since the men who were heads of families were busy creating the livelihood of the family, the mother was always close to the children and was engaged in their upbringing. For this reason, the mother is considered responsible for the development of her children. When organizing the upbringing of girls in a family, girls develop certain skills and abilities to fulfill this responsible role, as well as housekeeping and housekeeping, caring for other family members. .

Our people have centuries-old experience in organizing the upbringing of young people in the family.

The content of this experiment is oriental etiquette - morality, modesty, advice with a sense of purity, the views of thinkers, scientific, theoretical and practical ideas. This experience has been used for many years to build family relationships. The rapid development of science, technology and technology makes new demands on the content of the work on organizing the upbringing of girls in the family. Indeed, the problems of raising the social status of young people, ensuring their social activity, broadening their horizons and worldview are more relevant than ever in the context of the deepening and complication of social relations. Conflicts of interest, contradictory approaches of humanity to moral and ethical standards, the effectiveness of family education in conditions of rapid exchange of information, the







formation of free, independent thinking, initiative, organizational skills among young people Preservation of national identity One of the most important conditions for the formation of a strong family is the education of young people, especially girls, build, organize an independent family life, create a healthy mental environment in the family, successfully prepare for the process of effective organization of family life. parenting.

The essence of this process is as follows:

Firstly, young people have a correct understanding of marriage and family life, as well as the essence of the relationship between the sexes;

Secondly, it prepares them morally for the process of organizing marriage and family life;

Thirdly, marriage at a young age and organization of family life (organization of social relations between family members, communication with family members (father-in-law, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law and brother-in-law), family Forms practical skills and competencies in the management of cooking, cooking and tailoring, biological integration, raising children, etc. Preparing girls for independent family life in the family is a complex pedagogical process, effective organization of this process. At the same time, there are a number of problems in the family in preparing girls for independent family life, which include:

Parents do not fully understand the essence of the process of preparing young people for independent family life in the family. National ethno-psychological peculiarity (Parents should not be able to openly communicate with their children on certain issues, should not reveal their inner feelings to others, the financial support of the family is one of the duties of a man, the responsibility for raising children lies with old age. The idea that one of the main tasks of the generation, as well as the tradition of assigning the task of explaining the content of the relationship between the bride and groom to the bride (bride), the groom's friends complete the essence of the process causing them to misunderstand.

Insufficient resource of parents to study theoretical and practical knowledge to prepare young people, including girls, for independent family life in the family. Restoration of national values during the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the study of the past heritage and the ideas put forward in it, determining the interest and need for the study of national spiritual values and national cultural heritage among the younger generation, respect for them about the family, its organization, the essence of family relations, raising children Thanks to the translations of intellectual works from Persian, Arabic, as well as ancient Turkic languages, as well as the research of modern teachers, psychologists and





physiologists, we have a set of sources. However, this set of resources does not extend to the proportion of girls who are on the verge of independent family life or are going through adolescence and adolescence. We know that young people make up more than 50% of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan (that is, about 12.5 million people in total). Acquaintance with the fund of the leading libraries of the country, the family, its formation, the content of family relations, family management, the organization of the upbringing of children, family problems, family divorces and their causes, their elimination, as well as the preparation of young people for independent family life, the number of covering publications did not exceed about 500 (publications in Uzbek and Russian). Let's try to find the ratio of these numbers based on a simple mathematical calculation, that is,  $12,500,000-500$ . In this case, the coefficient is 25,000. It turns out that family literature available in the libraries of the republic accounts for every 25,000 boys and girls.

Given the fact that parents are engaged in social work, the possibility of free communication between parents and children on certain aspects of family relations, the possibility of providing information about all aspects of family life in educational institutions is far from the truth. For example, only 0.2% of 25,000 boys and girls use special literature to promote family life, its organization, the essence of family relations, their effective conduct, sincere, mutual trust between parents and children, the establishment of reasonable relations, the solution of family problems without excessive emotions, conflicts, to obtain information about the conditions for preventing family divorces.

3. The theoretical and practical assistance provided to the family, as well as to parents by public organizations, educational institutions and institutions working in certain areas, is disproportionate to social needs. We know that more than 70% of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan lives in villages and auls. Although the social changes that have taken place during the years of independence have yielded significant results, they have not been able to fully solve the serious problems of improving the living standards of the rural population and the quality of household services. This situation is still preserved due to the problems that arose in connection with the establishment of market economic relations. That is, insufficient employment of the population, interruptions in the regular and timely payment of wages to workers, the economic crisis in some collective farms, the reorganization of some industrial enterprises (declaration of bankruptcy), and so on. Deterioration of the social situation of workers working in these areas. The internal problems facing public organizations, educational institutions and some specialized institutions also do not allow for the continuous, consistent and systematic provision of household,





medical and social assistance to the population, especially to the rural population. Unfortunately, it has been formed between families and educational institutions for decades and has certain traditions and experience in successfully organizing the education and upbringing of young people.

The partnership between the family and the educational institution is coming to an end. The current cooperation between them is a positive solution to the internal problems of educational institutions of various levels (repair of educational buildings, their sanitary improvement, a certain level of motivation of students, etc.) with the sole purpose of raising funds. In the family context, continuity, systematization and consistency of activities carried out among the rural population in the context of preparing young people, including girls, for independent family life are not ensured. At a time when a lot of effort and money is spent on such events, sometimes this topic is completely forgotten.

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