

**ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПЕДАГОГО-
ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ В ВОСПИТАНИИ ДЕТЕЙ В
СЕМЬЕ.**

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**PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF PEDAGOGICAL - PSYCHOLOGICAL
CHARACTERISTICS IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
FAMILY.**

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Abstract. In the family, the responsible task of raising the young generation to become a perfect person is on the shoulders of parents. There is a saying that a child can be raised by seven neighborhoods and a father like a mother. In fact, the formation of human personality begins with the family. In particular, the child develops will, habits, character, behavior, attitude to the environment, beliefs and views. It is not for nothing that the saying that the homeland begins at the threshold can have a positive or negative effect on the child's psychology and upbringing. In this article, you can get acquainted with the priorities of how to educate the young generation.

Абстрактный. В семье ответственная задача воспитания молодого поколения совершенным человеком лежит на плечах родителей. Есть поговорка, что ребенка могут воспитать семь кварталов и отец, как мать. Фактически формирование личности человека начинается с семьи. В частности, у ребенка формируются воля, привычки, характер, поведение, отношение к окружающему, убеждения и взгляды. Недаром поговорка о том, что Родина начинается с порога, может оказать положительное или отрицательное влияние на психологию ребенка и воспитание. В этой статье вы сможете познакомиться с приоритетами воспитания молодого поколения.

Kalit so‘zlar: Oila, ota-ona, ijtimoiy, ahloqiy, iqtisodiy negizi, pedagogik va psixologik.

Ключевые слова: Семья, родители, социальная, моральная, экономическая основа, педагогико-психологическая.

Key words: Family, parents, social, moral, economic basis, pedagogical and psychological.

The family is a complex social group, which is formed as a result of the combination of biological, social, moral, ideological and spiritual relations. Therefore, the changes in marriage and the relations of family members are directly related to the changes in its material, household and economic basis. The issue related to the education of youth in the society should always be the main task of the state policy. Since time immemorial in the East, education and training have been extremely sensitive.

The atmosphere in the family is stable when parents feel their responsibilities. In order for children to grow up to be polite, the neighborhood, along with the parents, is a great school of example. It is not for nothing that our people say that "birds do what they see in their nests". A parent raising a child should be able to show noble qualities in every movement, posture, behavior and interaction with others. Because the child is extremely imitative and observant by nature. Therefore, the people around him influence them with their habits, sometimes without realizing it. Rough relationships in the family, a lot of lying, unpleasant behavior create an unhealthy environment that negatively affects the upbringing of a child.

Parental behavior plays an important role in raising a child. If a child grows up hearing harsh words from his parents and being beaten, this will have a negative effect on his nature. This, in turn, creates "spiritually sick" people from children raised in an unhealthy environment in the family. They also have a negative impact on the morale of society. In the family, parents are influenced by "mass culture", which has a negative impact on the education of children.

Family is the foundation of development, family is the center of education, Family is the foundation of society. It is an environment where all human qualities, good intentions, professions, values formed in the mind of every person from early childhood are perfected, ideological and spiritual education is carried out. The Hungarian sociologist M. Komleji, who studied the interaction of family members, identified four factors of the family environment (situation, conditions, situation) that directly affect the attitude of schoolchildren aged 10-14 to study and work. divides into groups:

1) public activities of parents (their ideological views and attitudes towards work):

2) relations within the family (parental relations, relations of parents with grandparents, mutual relations of brothers and sisters):

3) educational-pedagogical activities of parents (their educational problems, interests, cooperation with the school, help of parents during lesson preparation for students, their educational significance:

4) student's activities in the family (student's daily schedule, certain obligations in household chores), etc.

Today, the public is concerned about the following urgent problems. Who are raising boys and girls in the family and in what spirit and manner are they raised?

- Is the education of the family carried out in a planned and orderly manner? What level of prestige do parents, older relatives, and birth parents have in the eyes of students? In what way are the methods of encouragement and punishment used in the family and so on. Also, in interpersonal relations, the nervous system of family members (its strength, balance, docility, instability), temperament (its choleric, sanguine, phlegmatic categories), ideological content, its interest, feeling, ideal, belief, worldview, personal position) moral character, attention, its strength, dispersion, distraction, support) memory, will (independence, determination, boldness, fearlessness), speech (meaningful, logical,

melodic, speed, roughness and softness), emotional internal experiences (mood, exhilaration, tension, excitement, hunger, bitterness, joy) very interesting.

The approximate scheme of the structure of relations between family members is as follows:

- 1) relationship between grandparents and all other family members:
- 2) mutual relations of parents:
- 3) communication between parents and children:
- 4) order of mutual relations of their children:
- 5) relations of the bride with all family members:
- 6) such as the way brides (ovsins) communicate with each other.

The family plays a very important role in the consistent and orderly implementation of moral education. The foundation of a person's moral, spiritual and spiritual image is laid in the family. That is why famous scholars paid great attention to family education and wrote a number of valuable works dedicated to this issue.

The Uzbek people have a centuries-old rich culture and history. This cultural heritage includes the total spiritual wealth of society. In particular, the pedagogy, spiritual and cultural history of the peoples of Central Asia has a rich heritage, and their essence and meaning are reflected in the folk art and the works of advanced thinkers. In particular, the work of studying the heritage of the peoples of our republic in the fields of pedagogy and psychology is still waiting for many of its researchers. Even a few centuries ago, the masterpieces of scholars such as At-Tirmidhi and Ismail Bukhari enriching the human spiritual world, in particular, the complex of hadiths that illuminate the content of the "Quran-Karim" are the life-giving sun of the Muslim world. The opportunity has come for our youth and children to enjoy its rays.

The family, along with being a fortress of society, is a cell that provides worthy citizens and specialists for society and the state. It is precisely this concept of the family and the negative and positive aspects of globalization affecting child upbringing that have been analyzed, and the importance of our national mentality

has been theoretically shown. The family has its own rules for raising a child, and parents should use them appropriately. In particular, they are as follows:

- 1) creating emotional harmony, mental peace and a warm climate in the family:
- 2) maintaining the reputation of parents:
- 3) unity of demands between parents and adults in education:
- 4) education of the child's personality in work:
- 5) family, school and community cooperation:
- 6) to love and honor the child:
- 7) establishing a strict regime and routine in the family:
- 8) taking into account the age and personal characteristics of children in upbringing:
- 9) to determine the child's development:
- 10) inculcating entrepreneurial qualities in the child, among others.

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