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PERCEPTIONS ABOUT FAMILY LIFE AS A FACTOR OF PREPARATION FOR FAMILY LIFE

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the formation of young people's ideas about family life and the specific characteristics of these ideas, as well as their importance in preparing young people for family life.

KEYWORDS

Family, imagination, family life, family relations, family building motives, maternal and paternal roles, social status, social roles, family environment.

INTRODUCTION

Family and family life form the center of individual and community life. The family and its spiritual and economic well-being simultaneously lead to the moral and spiritual perfection of the individual and the socio-economic development of the society. Therefore, the study of various aspects of the family and its life is of great importance both from a scientific and practical point of view.

Family life and its full positive development are largely determined by family members' perceptions of family life. The compatibility of these ideas or, on the contrary, the presence of conflicts between them affects the socio-psychological climate of family life and determines the level of its economic and social-spiritual well-being. In this respect, it is important to form the right ideas about family life in young people.

The first ideas about family life arise in the individual's own family and are perfected according to the place he occupies in it. The first goal and task of the scientific research conducted within these circumstances is where a person gets his knowledge and ideas about family and family life.

A number of studies have shown that the personal role models of their fathers play an important role in the attitude of girls and boys to the roles of mother and father. We can find such information in the research of L.S.Alekseeva, A.I.Zakharova, E.A.Morshinina. From this information, father plays an important role for boys, and mother plays an important role for girls. From them, it is also known that boys prefer a wife who resembles their mother, and girls prefer a husband who resembles their father.

We can see such differentiation in the division of household chores in the family. It is known that, usually, young people have a certain social position in family work and household management. Therefore, their social status in the family plays an important role in the formation of their imagination. They participate in family affairs according to their position. Research shows that on the one hand, young people are less involved in family affairs, and on the other hand, negative moral qualities can be formed in them as a result of excessive care by their parents. From these two cases, the distribution of economic work and the formation and development of the subjects of their

implementation are not mediated by the direct example of parents, but by their participation in family life and personal characteristics that arise on this basis. After the young people build a family, they do not directly repeat the household chores and chores like their father or mother, but based on their personal qualities that are part of their family. In our opinion, participation of these personal qualities and individuality in household chores and household management is the basis for the formation of family (sexual, parental, conjugal) identity in couples who are the owners of a young family.

In the formation of ideas about family and family life, emotional-emotional interpersonal relations in the family play an important role. These relationships determine whether perceptions of the family are positive or negative. Therefore, "the family not only educates or, on the contrary, poisons the foundations of further social education." According to a number of studies related to emotional-emotional interpersonal relations in the family, personal qualities related to the emotional sphere of a person and relationships with other people are formed. These qualities, formed on the basis of parental relationships in the family, remain in the person for a long time and are manifested in the person's interactions, especially with other members of his family. It turns out that the characteristics of the parents' relationship are repeated by the children after they start a family. According to E.K.Vasileva, the family

of young men and women who grew up in an incomplete family or in a family with negative relations between their parents often breaks up. Perceptions of family life under the influence of interpersonal emotional-emotional relations become important internal factors of a person "projecting" and "idealizing" his family life. Although research in this area does not directly examine perceptions of family life, it allows us to directly draw conclusions about their effects. It is known that customs and traditions require certain behaviors and attitudes for the female and male genders. This situation is especially manifested in the communication and relations between men and women in family life. Imaginations about family life embody relationships between the sexes, "project" and idealize them. In this, firstly, perceptions of family life and secondly, the "projects" that arise based on them are differentiated. This differentiation is manifested in the opinions of boys and girls about the characteristics related to family life activities, appearance, volitional and communicative qualities of the person. Thus, perceptions of family life psychologically serve as an important factor that "designs" family life and life in it. In this, we will be able to clearly see the "ideal" and "anti-ideal" sides of the "planned" family life. This situation is initially expressed in the opinions of boys and girls about what characteristics a husband or wife, father or mother should have and what they should not have. In a number of studies related to this field, it is known that

young people have certain ideas about what qualities their future spouses should have, but lack of ideas about what qualities they should or should not have as a husband (or wife). They are more likely to have an idea of who will do what in the household in the husband (or wife) household.

It turned out that girls value the following qualities in their future spouses: education, intelligence, kindness, determination, business acumen, self-control among people, sports. In the family, the husband is considered as the head of the family even if he is a "helper in the family for the wife" for both boys and girls.

It became known that the following qualities are prioritized in the image of a woman: intelligence, beauty, business acumen, kindness, civility, having a higher education, having a good profession, preparing good food, sewing, having the skills to raise children. Young men and women place full responsibility for the family on their wives. It is recognized that there are certain conflicts in the minds of girls between choosing a profession and aspiring to get married in the future, but at the same time, it is shown that their imagination fully reflects the values outside the family. If girls have a strong desire to successfully fulfill family and social roles in accordance with each other, it is known that boys have a preference for professional activity.

It has been shown in a number of studies that boys and girls have different directions in the distribution of

housework. In this, the direction of "man's" or "woman's" work prevails. We can observe the same information in the different opinions of young men and women about the role of the family in social life. For example, boys pay more attention to the family's task of raising children, while for girls, the issue of mutual cooperation between husband and wife in the family is interesting. We can also see gender differentiation in how decisions are made in certain problematic situations. It turns out that girls tend to make democratic decisions in the family more than boys. Young men, on the other hand, believe that decision-making is only their responsibility.

We can also observe such sexual differentiation in thoughts about mutual emotional-emotional relations. If girls value psychological relationships with their future spouses and mutual trust more than raising children, it turns out that for young men, family recreation and raising children is a priority. It goes without saying that in the designed "ideal" marriage, the boys and girls have different orientations. Although young men and women accept "love" as the first condition for family happiness, young men believe that women are more responsible for the emotional-emotional relationship between a couple, while girls prioritize emotional support from their husbands. These situations are manifested when girls and boys perform tasks designed to analyze the causes of family conflicts.

CONCLUSION

As we mentioned above, young people's ideas about family life depend primarily on the social and psychological environment of their families. In this sense, the nature of married men's and women's perceptions of family life plays an important role in the inner life of the family. When preparing young people for family life, studying their imagination and organizing work on this basis guarantees the expected result.

The more perfect the knowledge and ideas about family life, the higher the chances of young people to build a strong family. Therefore, it is necessary to accept our young people as independent, mature individuals and form correct ideas about the ups and downs of family life in them.

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