

ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ НАУКИ

THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC FACTORS ON THE FAMILY CRISIS

Nazirov Halililokhon Hamidilokhonovich

Ismayilov Akmal Ziyadillayevich

Rasulov Akbar Nomozovich

Teachers of Chirchik Pedagogical Institute

Department of social sciences

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RESUME

In this article, we will focus on the problems that arise when it comes to family property. As a result of radical changes in social life, the rapid development of the economy and culture, the implementation of entrepreneurial activities based on various forms of ownership have laid the foundation for the change and development of family socio-economic conditions.

Keywords: divorce, causes of divorce, marriage and divorce statistics, effects of divorce, prohibition of divorce, birth rate, marriages without registration, cohabitation, family, traditions, values.

Today, in the era of rapidly changing globalization, Uzbekistan sees its future as the development and respect for the family. This is evidenced by the fact that building a modern, exemplary and prosperous family, further enriching our traditional values, has become one of the priorities of state policy. From the first years of independence in our country, the most important tasks have been to increase the role and status of the family in society, to create its legal framework. Taking into account the unique history of our national statehood, the ancient values and traditions of our people, the chapter "Family" has been included in our Constitution. This chapter of the Constitution enshrines that the family is the basic unit of society and has the right to protection by society and the state. It also stipulates that marriage is based on the voluntary consent and equality of the parties, that parents feed and nurture their children until they reach adulthood, and that adult, able-bodied children are obliged to care for their parents; equality before the law, regardless of citizenship, motherhood and childhood are protected by the state. This is evidenced by the fact that Article 63 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that parents are obliged to feed and bring up their children until they reach adulthood. Article 64 states that adult, able-bodied children are obliged to take care of their parents. At the same time, the Family Code and other laws and regulations set out these rules and procedures.

At the same time, it should be noted that research has shown that some of the problems that are not unique to our people in recent years - divorce, conflict, unemployment, unhealthy family environment, depression, need, crime - are unsettling, incapable, defective families and a number of socio-emotional problems. The fact that the number of divorces not decreasing is a matter of serious concern.

Research in some regions of the country has shown that the main causes of family failure are: Psychological factor - a difficult psychological environment in the family, lack of mutual understanding, constant family conflicts, parental interference in the life of a young couple, alienation of young couples put, indifference to each other; The

social factor is alcoholism, infertility, poor health of the husband or wife; The spiritual-moral factor is the long-term extramarital affair of one of the spouses; The economic factor is unsatisfactory living conditions, financial hardship, unemployment, the husband's inability to provide for his family, the loss of contact with the family of one of the couples who went abroad as a labor migrant, and the inability to repay debts. These can be supplemented by the following reasons: 1. Housing; 2. Unemployment; 3. Material shortages; 4. Young people getting married without being ready for independent living; 5. The husband or wife leaves for other countries to work; 6. Poor spiritual and moral environment in the family; 7. Interference of other persons in the family; 8. Mother-in-law relationship; 9. Lack of information about the marital status of the bride and groom before marriage, the characteristics of the service (for example, the military); 10. Ignorance of family values.

As we can see, one of the most important factors leading to divorce is the economic factor. In this article, we will focus on the problems that arise when it comes to family property. As a result of radical changes in social life, the rapid development of the economy and culture, the implementation of entrepreneurial activities based on various forms of ownership have laid the foundation for the change and development of family socio-economic conditions. An important task for the family today is to bring up a qualified generation capable of performing tasks in various spheres of social life, to correctly and competently solve complex problems that need to be solved in the new conditions. The implementation of this task, in turn, requires further strengthening of the family economically and socially, further improving the moral and legal foundations of the family. The current stage of family development should be considered as a crisis of the traditional (peasant, patriarchal) family, but not the institution of the family as a whole. The processes of globalization have led to a decrease in social control, resulting in an increase in the number of alternative forms of the family [3.37]. We know that a traditional Uzbek family consists not only of a couple, but also of children, grandchildren and grandparents. Sometimes

there are several married couples in the family, living together on a common farm. Well, in this case, the question naturally arises as to whether family property is a whole, a whole property, or whether it is a conditional combination of property consisting only of separate parts. According to N.M. Ershova [2,286], family law applies only to family property in relation to the joint property of the couple. Such family property may be a common share or joint property. The use and disposal of common equity is the responsibility of the head of the family. The right to use and dispose of joint property belongs to the couple in the family. As a general rule, each member of the family has the right to claim his or her share of the common share property in the family. If there is a dispute over the allocation of shares from the property, it will be resolved by the court.

The main economic source in the formation of family property is the joint property of the couple, as well as the separate, common property, which belongs to each of them personally. Joint joint property was acquired during the couple's marriage, and various property belonging to each of them personally may have been acquired before and during the marriage. For reasons provided by law, property belonging to each of the spouses may be considered as joint property. Family property includes the property of not only the couple but also other members of the family. The joint property of a couple as a part of family property has a special character due to its socio-economic nature. This property can consist not only of the needs of family members, household and ancillary household items, but also of available means of production. So, family property consists of private property belonging to each of the couple and other family members, in addition to the joint property of the couple. Family members have the right to own, use and dispose of their personal property to the extent not prohibited by law. The use of property is associated with the development of its useful properties, the satisfaction of material and cultural needs of the owner. Disposal of property is associated with the actions of a citizen to sell, exchange, lease, circulate it as an investment.

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Unfortunately, in today's family divorces, property disputes, whether between spouses or between siblings, create a situation of mutual conflict. As a result, the family environment is changing and troubled families are emerging that are dangerous to society. This is especially evident in the differences in the environment in which people live. In some cases, we can see that the daughter of a well-to-do family demands that the conditions in the house be the same in the family where the new bride is born. Here education is important. Disagreements in the family would be prevented if the use of property was based on the principle of conciliation, especially in the management of the common income between the spouses.

Based on the findings of the study, a number of proposals have been developed to prevent divorce and strengthen families. In our opinion, first of all, it is necessary to organize the training of qualified personnel for the structures of the "Parents' University". It is necessary to increase the legal literacy of citizens who are getting married on the basis of relevant legislation on the rights and obligations of the couple, in particular, the procedure, conditions and consequences of concluding a marriage contract. It is expedient to conduct comprehensive advocacy work in this area, to create appropriate methodological guidelines, to develop methodological recommendations. From general education schools to university curricula, the introduction of family-based classes will be beneficial.

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МЕЖПОЛИКУЛЬТУРНОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО СОВРЕМЕННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ЕГО РАЗВИТИЯ

Грехнёв Вадим Сергеевич

д-р филос. наук, проф.

*Философского факультета МГУ им. М. В. Ломоносова,
(Москва), тел. +7-916-229-39-15*

INTERPOLICULTURAL SPACE OF MODERN EDUCATION AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

Prof. Vadim Grekhnev

Lomonosov Moscow State University. Department of Philosophy.

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматривается межполицультурное пространство существования современного образования и доказывается, что его состояние и процессы изменений во многом обусловлены их