Modern family - functions and typology

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Annotation In this state, the problems of modern society are revealed, such as composition and interaction, survival in modern conditions, need and self-realization, as well as social cells of the society, the main form, vision, methods and organization of helpers.

Key words: family, marriage, family functions, family typology, nuclear family, single-parent family, remarried family, extramarital family

Аннотация В данной статье раскрыты проблемы современной семьи, ее состав и взаимоотношения, существование семьи в сложных современных условиях, потребности и самореализацию семьи, как социальной ячейки общества, и, самое главное, виды, способы и организацию помощи семье.

Ключевые слова: семья, брак, функции семьи, типология семьи, нуклеарная семья, неполная семья, семья в повторном браке, внебрачная семья

Family occupies a special place in the life of every person. A child grows up in a family, and from the first years of his life he learns the norms of community life, the norms of human relationships, absorbing from the family good and evil, everything that characterizes him. Having become adults, children repeat in their family everything that was in the family of their parents. In the family, the child’s relationship to the environment are regulated; in the family, he gains experience in morality and moral standards of behavior.

After all, President Mirziyoyev compared the family to a small homeland and put forward the following opinion. "The greatest happiness, I will not tire of returning it a thousand times, may our family rest in peace!" Family is a small homeland, if the family is peaceful, if it is happy, the homeland will be peaceful. Let us all be blessed to see those happy days, the perfection of our country and our youth as we are now intending!", - said the President of Uzbekistan [2].

The family is considered as the smallest social institution, as a social unit of society. The state of the country depends on the state of the family. In a family, parents and children are connected by a spiritual community. The level of spiritual culture in society also depends on the level of spiritual culture in the family.

Family is an important part of society. The formation and development of the family took place in direct connection with the political, economic, social, and spiritual relations in the life of society. Changes in the life of society, people's lifestyle, living and working conditions, national moral standards, psychology, and religious beliefs also influenced the moral, legal, and social criteria of family relations[1.B.71].

The economic condition of the family depends on the economic condition of the state. The economic state of society depends a lot on how a child is accustomed to work and how a teenager chooses a profession and is ready for independent work, whether the family will be “working” and on its contribution to the labor “piggy bank” of society. Carrying out a social function, the family forms depending on its cultural, social and spiritual level. Conditions in the family, housing, hygiene, characteristics of life and hobbies of the family - all depend on the social policy of the state.

The current state of the family is influenced by all the changes occurring in society: the accumulation of knowledge, technology, information exchange and the largest changes, such as the reorganization of the system, the crisis of the political and economic system.

The classic formula - the family as a social institution - defines the family as a union of people in marriage, connected by a common life and mutual responsibility.

Marriage is a historically changing social form of relationship between a man and a woman. Marriage regulates sexual life and establishes their conjugal, kinship rights and responsibilities for the purpose of creating a family, giving birth and raising children.

A family is not only a marriage group, but also a social institution. That is, a family concentrates a system of connections, a system of relationships not only between spouses, but also children, as well as relatives. The family is a unit of society that requires constant attention if we want the normal development of society.

Outstanding philosopher V.V. Rozanov noted: “The family is the closest and dearest fatherland to us; spatially, this is the place of the hottest connections; spiritually it is a place of perfect idealism” [4. -B123]. The philosopher considered the family issue to be the main one in public life.

Considering the family as an institution for raising children, today we can highlight a number of features in the implementation of this function. The observed changes in the quality of education in the last decade are primarily associated with the new socio-economic conditions of society

Functions of the family. The main function of the family is the reproductive, biological reproduction of the population. This is the main function, but besides this there are a number of social functions of the family. These are: educational - socialization of the younger generation; household - maintaining the physical condition of the family, caring for children and the elderly; economic - obtaining material resources from some family members for others, material support for minors and the elderly; social control - the responsibility of family members for the behavior of its members in society, in various fields of activity, this is a responsibility between spouses, parents and children, the older generation for the younger; spiritual communication – spiritual enrichment of each family member; social status – providing family members with a certain social position in society; leisure – organization of rational leisure, development of mutual enrichment of interests of each family member; emotional – implementation of psychological protection of each family member, organization of emotional stability of the individual, psychological therapy.

Social function of the family. In any state where social protection of the individual is proclaimed, this can only be solved through the protection of the family. The family, as the main social unit of society, unites people, regulates the upbringing of a generation, the cognitive and labor activities of the individual.

The status of the family depends on the behavior of the father and mother and their role in raising children. Are father and mother a role model for children? Their absence negatively affects the development of the child; such children are often defective, nervous, and anxious.

The family introduces the child into society; it is in the family that the child receives social education and becomes an individual. In infancy, he is fed, cared for, and handled. At preschool age, the world is opened to him. They help primary schoolchildren, teenagers and young adults choose a path in life.

In the family, they strengthen the health of children, develop their inclinations and abilities, take care of education, the development of the mind, the upbringing of citizens, and decide their fate and future.

The family develops humane character traits, kindness and warmth in the child, and he learns to be responsible for his actions. In a family, a child learns to work, chooses a profession, a young man prepares for an independent family life, and learns to continue the traditions of the family.
A family is a “house” that unites people, where the foundation of human relationships is laid, the first socialization of the individual.

Family typology. The deformation of the above basic qualitative indicators of the family and its diversity have led the Western scientific community to admit that today there is no single model of family, but there is a variety of patterns of family life [3]
Considering the types of families, let us turn to the most common modern family - a family consisting of many generations. In this family, both children and paternal and maternal grandparents live together. But now children more often live separately, maintaining family relationships of the same family, relationships of responsibility and solidarity between generations.

There is a family consisting of many generations, when adult children return home after some failures. Also, adult children remain with their parents because they cannot solve housing problems. This family is characterized by consanguinity of several generations, who are united by devotion to the family, a sense of unity, although they can live separately.

The most common is the nuclear family, consisting of a husband, wife and children, a family of three to four members. The functions of raising and educating children in this family were taken over by the school and preschool educational institutions. They, replacing the family, or rather, instead of the family, began to solve the problems of socialization of the individual. In this family, the roles of family members are changing, since in modern conditions women’s employment in production has increased.

An incomplete family is a family with one parent; in recent years, such families have become common. The parent in such a family is the mother, fathers are rare. American researchers have identified only 2.8% of families where the father is raising children alone. Such a family is the result of divorce, the prolonged absence or death of one of the parents, as well as the birth of an illegitimate child. Today there are 25% of families where the head of the family is the mother. These families require special attention from a social educator.
This family most often lives below the poverty line, the woman’s income is less than the men’s, and after the divorce the father contributes only a third of his salary to the budget. These families need government support. And the most difficult situation is found in families where children were born out of wedlock. Minor single mothers with a child are doomed to poverty.

An extramarital family that arises with the birth of an illegitimate child, in addition to difficult material conditions, also experiences a negative attitude from society towards it. Therefore, the mother must explain to the child the truth about his appearance as early as possible. Children react differently to the absence of their father. Boys are more vulnerable than girls. Often in such a family, the strong love of the mother negatively affects family relationships and the upbringing of the child. Another mother sees him as an obstacle to marriage. The father in such a family most often does not take part in raising the child, sometimes the mother herself refuses the father to raise the child.

A remarried family is a family with two parents, where, along with common children, there may be children from previous marriages. Sometimes they live together, sometimes only with the children of the husband or wife. Such marriages were rare in the 19th century, but in the 20th century they became common, especially after World War II. The problems of these families are: inheritance of the property of the stepfather, the relationship of the stepmother and children, their mutual understanding. In these families, there is a tendency not to repeat the mistakes of the first marriage, so the spouses are more united.

Of particular concern in such a family is the death of one of the parents during the first marriage. Children feel the loss acutely, and this affects the relationship with the new mother or father. Situations can be stressful when deciding on a meeting between your ex-spouse and children, former relatives, and grandparents. These situations require the help of a social educator. To work with such a family, psychological, clinical, educational and social programs are needed. It is important to remember that in this family there is a process of adaptation to a new life, new relationships for each family member.

This process usually lasts three years. It is important to pay attention to losses, to the distribution of roles in the family, to the problems of each family member and the entire family. When working with the spouses of this family, the social worker pays attention to the allocation of time, space and money, costs and relationships with adopted children. Since adopted children require special attention, they also require a special educational program that takes into account their material and spiritual state in the new family.

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