

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ECONOMIC STABILITY OF THE FAMILY AND THEIR PECULIARITIES

Makhmudov Odiljon Holmirzaevich

Andijan branch of Tashkent state agrarian university, Andijan, **UZBEKISTAN**

Email: maxmudov65@umail.uz

ABSTRACT

The article raises the problem the economic stability of families, their harmony and peace, and the rapid development of society. Research in the fields of family psychology, family pedagogy, family demography, sociology has provided some general theories regarding family stability. Today, science pays special attention to the study of the socio-economic fundamentals of the family, its socio-psychological and biological aspects, and the factors that influence economic stability. Family has always been considered as the most important link in society and has been one of the highest values. This tradition continues to this day.

Keywords: Economic stability, family, marriage, society, divorce.

INTRODUCTION

In our country, it is paid much attention at the level of state policy. The development of family in Uzbekistan is considered globally within the framework of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the Strategy of Action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. Therefore, Article 63 of our Constitution states that "The family is the primary unit of society and has the right to the protection of society and the state." In addition, the necessary legal framework has been created to ensure the economic stability of families, their harmony and peace, and thus the rapid development of society.

From the economic point of view, the family is the basis of the household, which is the main link in the microeconomic system and is integrated into the macroeconomic system and the national economy. The transformation of a household or a family economy into a microeconomic entity, which is now widely used in economic literature, needs to shed light on the meaning and substance of the concept of "family".

LITERATURE REVIEW

In particular, economist A. Ulmasov described the concept of "family" in his scientific work: "The family is a complex, which is the sole purpose, that is, a social structure, based on the commonality of kinship, property and interest, and the needs of people". (A.O'lmasov, 1998). Leading scientist M. Burieva says, "The family is a socio-demographic group connected by natural biological, marriage, kinship, economic law, spiritual relations and mutual responsibility". (M.R., 1997). Economist D.Egamova took a deeper look at the issue, saying that "Family is a group of people based on natural and biological, marriage and fertility, economic and legal relations, interrelated with each other's responsibility and moral responsibility and is a socio-demographic cell that is transmitted from generation to generation". (D.N., 2006).

Thus, the family is a marriage-regulated system of physiological, natural, and socio-economic needs, and it is a combination of people working together on the basis of socioeconomic kinship

and economic relations. In the above definition, there are economic considerations that are directly related to and represent the notion of "family", that is, with the emphasis on property relations that go beyond economic relations. After all, due to family relations, the means of production are directly family-owned, and those who work and those who enjoy the benefits are the same.

Studying the economic literature requires serious research on the concept of "economic stability of a family", its socio-economic factors and activities. It should be noted that research in the fields of family psychology, family pedagogy, family demography, sociology has provided some general theories regarding family stability. At the same time, the theoretical and methodological basis and conceptual basis of economic factors that have a direct basis for family stability are poorly understood.

In our view, at the present stage of development of human society, every event should be viewed not only from the point of view of social, spiritual, educational, but first of all socio-economic factor. Based on this, we have tried to highlight the economic mechanism of ensuring the economic stability of families.

METHODOLOGY

Before elucidating the concept of "economic stability" of a family, we considered it expedient to clarify the meaning of the concept of "sustainability." Sustainable is from in English, Sustainable has the meaning of "sustainability" and "permanent" in Uzbek. Although this concept is different in nature, it is in essence general. A number of authors (S.I.Golod, N.A.Yurkevich, Z. Yankova) have used the term "stability" to describe the successful family development. Another group of experts (V.A.Sysenko, E. Gukova, I.Demenkeva) gave a negative connotation to the notion of "stability" and opposed it with "positive" stability.

According to them, "marriage stability" is a statistic of family processes and notes the legal and permanent existence of the family even in the absence of mental solidarity and mutual sympathy. Sustainability, in their opinion, is a dynamic category that can be used to describe the union that develops in harmony. (N., 1996). In the Interpretation Dictionary of the Uzbek language, sustainability is defined as "a firm priority that is firmly established". (O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati, 1997). In the Uzbek National Encyclopedia, sustainability is described as a "companion to change, a double concept of philosophy." (O'zbek tilining ensklopediyasi, 1998).

Although the definition of 'stability' in the above source relates to specific aspects of family economic stability in general, it does not fully explain its essence, and in some ways, it also contradicts the economic stability of the family. For example, stability and volatility reflect this conflict. Because any volatility in the economic stability of the family means that it is unstable.

It is important to note that the stability of each family depends primarily on the peace in the community, the solidarity of citizens, and the development of production. In addition, "Family" is a lifelong union of a man and woman who voluntarily enters into marriage, and is built on the principle of love, trust and respect, solidarity, mutual support, and responsibility.

Family relations are regulated based on such principles as equality of rights of husband and wife, mutual settlement of internal issues, upbringing of children, their well-being and welfare, protection of the rights and interests of underage and disabled family members.

RESULTS

According to data provided by the Research and Practice Center "Family", the following factors are the reasons for the breakdown of the lives of 18,521 divorced families in April-September 2018: (Abduraxmonova, 2018)

- 48.4% - domestic disagreements between spouses;
- 17.4%- mother-in-law, father-in-law or third-party interference in family matters;
- 5.3% - infertility;
- 6.3% - material shortages, spouse unemployment and economic problems;
- 5.5% - the consequences of alcoholism and other addictions;
- 3.5% - internal and external migration;
- 11.3% - for a variety of other reasons.

Even in a small survey on social networking, "What do you think is the main reason for family divorce?", Most of the network's users share in the customs that young people are neither independent of thinking or earning money, young men are trying to make their own words, and girls are far from okay, ignorance of religious knowledge, loss of self-esteem, impatience and others, like denying guilt.

DISCUSSION

In many European countries, marriage is legally recognized as the only legal marriage. However, in the UK, Greece, Spain, and Portugal, registration of marriage is possible on an alternative basis - either religious or civil. In some countries, such as Egypt, Libya, Algeria, and Iraq, religious marriages are officially recognized. In our republic, the religious marriage does not have legal significance. Because in this process, the prospective spouse is not required to undertake a medical examination. Moreover, such marriages do not constitute marital rights and responsibilities.

According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Uzbekistan, 64 percent of young people are not fully educated about reproductive health. They rely on irregular information from their peers and the Internet, not from their parents or experts. As a result, there is a misconception about post-marriage life, or there is no clear idea of how to handle certain issues.

The study found that 86 percent of boys and 93 percent of girls expressed a desire to learn more about healthy sexuality. (Maxmudov, 2013). This means that if college-lyceum students are informed about reproductive life by experts (not for the purpose of holding a spontaneous meeting and posing for a report), they are ready to listen. Knowledge about healthy sexuality, sexual reproductive health, causes that lead to infertility and what modern medicine can offer is an important step toward family preparation. In a society where it is shameful to talk and talk about sex, the emergence of emptiness in this area will not work. The minimum age for marriage in the country is 18 years for boys and girls. According to the survey, 85.7% of boys and 22.3% of girls actually prefer marriage after 22 years. So, there is a basis for changing the age of marriage and this is important.

CONCLUSION

Given the above factors, it is advisable to ensure that the economic stability of families is not only the responsibility of the state, but also that each family member has the knowledge and understanding of the factors that influence the development of the family.

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