



PRINCIPLES OF THE FORMATION OF COMPETENCY FOR PREPARING STUDENTS FOR FAMILY LIFE

Ismoilov Sherzodbek Dilshodovich

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pedagogical Sciences, "Physical Culture Theory and Methodology"

Department, Faculty of Physical Culture, Fergana State University

sherzod.qayirma@gmail.com

Annotation: *This article gives an idea on the formation of familial competence of students, the manifestation of interest in the traditions, values of their people and other peoples, the improvement of the way of life of students, pedagogy, psychological characteristics.*

Keywords: *Familist, physical, psychological, family, self-sacrifice, honesty, truthfulness, involuntary, conscientiousness, or-inappropriate, maturity.*

We want to insist that educational issues during the rise of Uzbekistan have become the main directions of State propaganda. One of the current pressing issues of higher education is that the upbringing of students during the period of study is considered very important therefore, in the upbringing of children, usually the role of the parent is important. Of course, it is important to take into account the level of the child. Therefore, it is necessary to develop and implement training programs aimed at the formation of qualities, entrepreneurial and family skills in students, such as love for the motherland, loyalty to the National idea, courage, courage, self-sacrifice, honesty, truthfulness, needlessness, conscientiousness, restraint, youth pride, dignity, kindness.

In order to set the priorities for the systematic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to qualitatively take the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high spiritual and moral qualities, thinking independently to a new level, to modernize higher education, to develop social sphere and economic networks based on advanced educational technologies:

improving the work of sociological and pedagogical-psychological service groups in higher educational institutions, preparing students and young people for family life, strengthening propaganda work on strengthening the family;

creating conditions in educational institutions for meaningful leisure of students and young people by learning a trade, acquiring new knowledge, working on themselves, purposefully using the achievements of modern technology, encouraging the formation of entrepreneurial skills;

it is an important task to keep students under the influence of various information attacks, foreign ideas, to prevent the occurrence of socially dangerous acts by them, to bring together influential methods of education, the widespread use of modern information and communication technologies, to take into account their interest in organizing spiritual and educational events and to support their initiatives.

S. on the issues of preparing students for family life and developing certain skills in Uzbekistan. Bazarova, U. S. Begimqulov, Sh.Q.Mardonov, A.Makhmudov, D.Mamatov,



N.Olabov, M.Ochilov, B.X. The contribution of such scientists as Rahimov is great. Students take the first step towards family life during this period, mainly involving 17-22 years of age. In them, concepts in relation to the family go to muakammala i.e. love increased their interest in love. The period of Student Life is distinguished by its imitation, the unshapeness of an important point of view, courage, masculinity, solemnity, sensitivity. His interests in life, his desire for innovation increase. The inner world is enriched, its character is formed, contradictions arise. As such, he takes a different look at some of the limitations.

The process of preparing students of educational institutions for family life requires a detailed description of this education from us. The choice of its main components can occur for various reasons. An activity approach that allows us to consider the phenomenon of familistic culture not only in terms of its components, but also in terms of its functional sides, that is, to calculate statics at the same time, is most acceptable to us. Using a systematic approach, we separate the structural and functional aspects and establish their close interaction, which ensures the integrity and dynamics of this system. The conditions of the student's family culture emphasize the versatility of the content of pedagogical activity, the need for forms of its implementation. It is the content of the process of forming a familist culture, the choice of which reveals its procedural side. In addition, family culture as a systematic education includes two components: the student's personal training as a subject of family life and professional pedagogical training for preparing future students for family life. Taking into account these characteristics, we identified the following main functional components of the students family culture: social, professional-pedagogical, psychological-pedagogical and personality transformation. The social component reflects the aspect of the formation of the student's familial culture as a subject of family life.

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