



# LEGAL EDUCATION OF AN INDIVIDUAL - ONE ASPECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION TO FAMILY LIFE

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### ABSTRACT

*This article illuminated the process of legal education of an individual and knowledge of family law is one of the important aspects of entry into family life. The research given that an analysis of the validity of existing marriage and family relations shows that most specialists, such as lawyers, psychologists, and educators, sociologists dealing with the problems of legal education in the family, consider the main condition for the sustainable existence of marriage and the family as such to be the legal, moral, and psychological level of youth education as well.*

**KEY WORDS:** *legal education, knowledge, psychological level, sustainable existence, marriage.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Preparing a person for marriage is an integral part of the general system of legal education of a person. At the same time, until recently, it was believed that a young person, upon reaching 17 years old, was completely ready to create a family [1]. However, pedagogical and psychological research convinces us that this is not so, and therefore the readiness of young people to marry and start a family should be the goal of psychological and pedagogical work.

Legal education of an individual and knowledge of family law is one of the important aspects of entry into family life. An analysis of the validity of existing marriage and family relations shows that most specialists, such as lawyers, psychologists, and educators, sociologists dealing with the problems of legal education in the family, consider the main condition for the sustainable existence of marriage and the family as such to be the legal, moral, and psychological level of youth

education, including a certain degree of awareness of compliance with legal and moral standards adopted in society.

### METHODS

Marital duty and responsibility to family members determine the nature of the relationship in the family. But these categories, being moral, legal, psychological, are an expression of economic necessity. Because of this, society is extremely interested in monitoring marital and family relations. And this control is carried out through social and legal norms. These norms are determined by various levels of social structure and regulate almost all areas of marriage and family relations, starting with the choice of a partner in a marriage union and ending with the behavior of partners in the termination of marriage and the complete breakdown of the family [2, p.45].

Legal and moral standards control and manage family and marital relations. Moral norms



are a form of expression of public opinion. Moral norms are elements of moral consciousness. In accordance with this, in an individual legal consciousness, each legal norm is subjective in nature.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

At many historical stages, in various social, ethnic groups, the relationship between public and individual legal consciousness develops in different ways.

The instability of moral standards, and, consequently, a certain variability of moral and legal consciousness, leads to the fact that the moral and legal sanctions of society, regulating the sexual relations of citizens and the moral behavior of spouses, are changing.

All these factors, based on the legal upbringing of citizens, have a significant impact on the stability or instability of marriage, as a public institution, as it is accompanied by monotony of relations in marriage and, possibly, by an unfairly distributed circle of responsibilities, as well as different economic responsibilities of each spouse.

To date, there has been a significant weakening in the family of the regulatory impact of previously established in society and enshrined in the public consciousness norms of behavior. Such factors are connected, first of all, with the fact that in modern conditions some important functions have disappeared, which played a significant role in the traditional Uzbek family. The functional roles typical of the male spouse, the female guardian of the family hearth have also partially changed. All these factors have led to a change in ideas about the essence of marriage and the tasks of the family as a social institution. The creation of a family, in the view of a certain part of young citizens, is increasingly becoming a means of satisfying their intimate needs. In itself, this trend is logical, but the most important thing is the creation of a strong family, which in the future should form the basis of society.

Family life, in contrast to other forms of gender relations, presupposes, first of all, the relations of a man and a woman fixed in the law, and therefore, legal relations with all the ensuing consequences. Young people who marry immediately from the sphere of group and interpersonal relations fall into the sphere of family relations regulated by society at the state level. All legal regulation of social and public relations, in comparison with other forms of regulation, has the specifics that the state seeks to clearly organize social relations and ensure the integrity of the social system.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the rules of law in the field of marriage and family relations reflect the basic principles of relations between the sexes, relations between spouses and children. The regulation of marriage and family relations consists

in legal regulation, which determines their social essence by fixing the basic civil rights and obligations of family members to each other. The behavior of the spouses is limited by the framework of moral and ethical standards and in this connection is acquiring public significance. To date, no one is forcing marriage, but everyone should be required to obey the laws of marriage.

Thus, from the point of view of educating citizens, an essential point in the psychological readiness of citizens to marry, to fulfill the role of spouses, is their readiness not only to fulfill the needs for being close to a person of the opposite sex, but also to realize the significance of their actions. In the legal education of citizens, in addition to moral obligations to each other, civil liability and civic duty are also essential, which is primarily associated with an increase in the overall responsibility for any actions. Knowledge of the norms of marriage and family relations inevitably affects the level of psychological preparedness of youth for their future family life.

In addition, it should be noted that the changes recorded by sociologists in the current state of marriage and the family as a whole can be explained by the fact that certain groups of young people, by law, being physiologically and biologically ready for marriage, nevertheless do not fully achieve the level of personal development necessary for this, because psychologically they are not ready to perform the social and legal functions of spouses.

The system of preparing citizens, especially young people for a future family life, along with sex education and the formation of a common family culture, as well as interpersonal communication skills, which primarily consists in the ability to balance one's interests and actions with the interests and desires of another person, should include the formation of a certain level of legal education.

A significant part of the propaganda and educational work in the field of family relations is carried out at the place of residence in the mahallas. However, unfortunately, we cannot say that the ongoing work yields tangible positive results, although civilian lawyers, makhalla elders, elders, and long-livers often take part in these events. But, as the practice of pedagogical work and psychological research in this area shows, not all young people have a clear understanding of the role of civil and family law. According to the indicators of our sociological research, one of the reasons for this state of affairs in the legal education of an individual is that some psychological characteristics of young people's awareness of various types of social norms are not taken into account.

It is well known that in psychology any regulatory requirement can fulfill its task of regulating behavior only if a person has a positive attitude towards him. From the point of view of the



legal education of youth, a purposeful legal pedagogical process should include the assimilation by citizens of the value of various types of social and legal norms, which will ensure the formation of an adequate attitude towards them. We can assume that the formed positive attitude of young people to the rule of law, to the values of legal education can serve as a certain indicator of their readiness for marriage, in other words, an indicator of their civic maturity.

Our sociological studies among young people up to 30 years of different ages have shown that 35% of the respondents derive knowledge of civil law from friends, peers, 25% receive legal knowledge from various sources, for example, from the media, from parents, etc.

Thus, this means that the formation of the personality and its individual sides of its character occurs under the influence of various types of social and legal norms. Psychological and pedagogical norms can sometimes be realized by people only as an external influence or perceived as his own personal norms of behavior. In the legal education of citizens, especially young people, in preparation for family life, first of all, it should be noted the lack of a proper attitude to law, as a necessary personal value for some young people. Based on this, it can be assumed that in the future, the legal and moral standards governing marriage and family relations will not serve as an effective guide for this category of young people determining the behavior of husband and wife in the family. Based on the foregoing, it follows that an understanding of the socio-legal nature of marriage and the family, as well as civic duty in the family, can be significantly distorted as a result of the influence of some group norms towards, first of all, the satisfaction of purely individual needs for interpersonal communication at the level of a small group.

## CONCLUSION

This is due to the presence of certain shortcomings in the system of legal education, propaganda work aimed at preparing citizens, especially young people for marriage.

The solutions to these problems are perhaps the following:

- Conducting among youth a comprehensive system of measures for legal education and advocacy at the place of residence, work and study;
- The formation of the youth of the necessary knowledge base on civil and family law;
- The formation of a clear awareness of civil responsibility for any social actions, an understanding of the social significance of each action. In the process of forming legal knowledge among young people, it is necessary to carry out special work on the formation of the correct attitude of young people to various social and legal norms, understanding their integrity in the social life of

everyone and in society as a whole. It is necessary to disclose the importance of various regulatory systems of social and legal regulation of social behavior of citizens.

## REFERENCES

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