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## MODERN FAMILY, ITS TYPES AND FUNCTIONS

Matnazarova Dilorom Radjabbaevna

Teacher of School No. 38, Urgench district

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### Abstract

This article examines the types of modern families, their role in society, and their main functions from a sociological and ethnographic perspective. The family is considered not only as a biological and economic unit, but also as an important social institution that performs educational, communicative, and pheliocytological functions. The article analyzes the criteria for classifying family types and the importance of each function in modern conditions based on scientific literature. The relevance of the policy of attention and support for the family by the state and society is also emphasized.

**Keywords:** Family, modern family, sociology, functions, social institution, upbringing, communication, pheliocytology, demography, society.

### Introduction

Family is a small community formed on the basis of social and natural factors, which is a system of relationships between individuals of both sexes, not only for the purpose of living together and leaving offspring, but also for the purpose of creating conditions for their spiritual and physical development and independent entry into life.

The family is a sacred place that preserves the continuity of every people and nation, ensures the development of national values, gives birth to a new generation, educates it spiritually and physically, and is considered the main foundation of society. The family is one of the most beautiful wonders of nature, it is a social unit based on the “natural-biological”, economic, legal, spiritual relations inherent in humans.

The family is one of the most ancient social institutions of human society, its main function is to satisfy not only biological, but also social, economic and spiritual



needs. Within the family, the continuity of generations, upbringing, inheritance of values and socialization take place [1, p. 23]. Today, the form, structure and functions of the family are changing significantly as a result of various factors - urbanization, migration, global cultural influences and technological progress [2, p. 14].

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan recognizes the family as the basic unit of society and guarantees its protection by the state [3, p. 24]. This further strengthens the importance of the family as a social institution.

**Types of modern families.** In sociological and ethnographic studies, modern families are classified according to the following criteria [4, p. 88]:

- 1. By composition:** complete, incomplete (without a father or mother), reconstituted (second marriage) families.
- 2. By the number of generations:** nuclear (consisting of parents and children) and multi-generational families.
- 3. By the number of children:** childless, families with 1, 2, 3 or more children.
- 4. By the level of education of the spouses:** higher, secondary-specialized, general secondary or other.
- 5. By territorial location:** urban, rural and mixed-type families.
- 6. By social origin:** families of workers, peasants, intellectuals.
- 7. By national composition:** mono-ethnic and multinational families.

These variations serve as an important basis for analyzing the structural features of the family [5, p. 52].

The main functions of the family institution

The family performs the following main functions in modern society:

### **1. Reproductive function**

This function biologically ensures the continuity of humanity. Through reproduction, not only children are born, but also the demographic stability of society is ensured [6, p. 117].



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## **2. Educational function**

The socialization of children, the formation of moral, aesthetic, attitude to labor and society begins precisely in the family. The family, as the first social institution, determines the foundation of the child's consciousness and character [7, p. 63].

## **3. Economic function**

The family is economically significant due to its role as an independent unit. The formation of a family budget, resource management, consumption and saving habits develop economic culture in children [8, p. 78].

## **4. Communicative function**

In the family, there are mechanisms for social communication, emotional ties, mutual understanding and emotional support, which has a positive effect on the psychological health of the individual [9, p. 91].

## **5. Regulatory (control) function**

The family serves as a means of internal social control. Through it, rules of etiquette, social norms and values are transmitted from generation to generation. Social “permissions” and “prohibitions” given to children by parents are the initial level of social order [10, p. 109].

## **6. Feliocytological (personal happiness) function**

In modern social psychology, this function means the importance of the family environment in a person's feeling of happiness. Success in personal life, full self-realization, kindness, emotional stability are formed precisely in the family [11, p. 147].

The successful implementation of the above functions is a criterion for ensuring family happiness for any family. It should also be borne in mind that the family is a part of society, its main unit. Therefore, the successful implementation of its functions by the family affects not only its internal state, but also the social health of society. Therefore, in order to make society healthy, it is necessary, first of all, to establish family relations, to ensure that they contribute to solving not only the



internal problems of the family, but also general social problems. Despite the fact that the modern family manifests itself in various forms, it retains its importance as the basis of the social, economic and spiritual stability of society. The family remains a strong institution not only as a place for raising children or as an economic unit, but also as a source of cultural, moral and emotional stability. Each of its functions plays an invaluable role in the development of society and the realization of human potential. Therefore, it is necessary to consistently continue the policy of attention and support for the family by the state and society.

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