# Pedagogical Aspects of Interpersonal Relations in The Family in Adolescent Education

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**Abstract:** This article presents methodical information and recommendations on the pedagogical foundations of interpersonal relations in the family in the upbringing of a teenager.

**Introduction:** The family is the center of national values. Family culture, conscious entry into family life, preparation for fulfilling family duties, valuing the family highly in life, looking at the family with responsibility, developing the family values in the spiritual heritage of the people in harmony with the requirements of the time are always the standard of human life and recognized as one of the urgent tasks facing the society. The basis of society-the family is the main support in raising the spirituality of young people. The strength of each family, peaceful and prosperous life of family members, living in mutual respect and dignity is an important factor in preparing these young people for future family life.

The fact that more than half of the country's population is made up of young people, the urgency of the task of preparing the growing young generation for independent living in society requires accelerating the work of preparing young people for social life and family life. The growing tensions in human relations, the emergence of negative and nervous consequences in his psychological state through the influence of modern conflicts on the human thinking and mind, the regular increase in cases of discord in young families, the emergence of aggression in children and adolescents. problems such as the coming ones put the demand to fully carry out the task of preparing teenagers for family on the agenda.[1,3-4]

The family is one of the main tools that ensure the interaction between the individual and the society, the integration and priority of their interests and needs. The family gives a person an understanding of life goals and values, what he should know and how he should behave. Explanations and instructions of parents, their example, the whole lifestyle in the household, the family environment form behavioral habits and criteria for evaluating good and bad, worthy and unworthy, fair and unfair in children. The importance of the family as an educational institution is that the child is in it during the most important period of his life, and in terms of the strength and duration of its influence on the individual, no educational institution can do it. The foundation of the child's personality is laid, and when he enters school, he is already more than half formed as a person.

Currently, family problems are studied by many disciplines: economics, law, sociology, demography, psychology, pedagogy, etc. Each of these sciences reveals certain aspects of its activity and development according to its subject. Pedagogy studies the educational function of the family in modern society from the point of view of goals and means, rights and obligations of parents, parents' interactions in the process of raising children with schools and other children's institutions, determines reserves and costs.

The family creates the concept of home in a person not only as a room in which he lives, but also as feelings and emotions that they love, understand, and protect.

The family is the most important institution of socialization of the young generation. It represents the personal environment of the life and development of children and adolescents, the quality of which is determined by a number of parameters of a particular family. These are the following parameters: demographic-family structure (large, including other relatives, including only parents and children; full or incomplete; one child, few or many children); socio-cultural-educational level of parents, their participation in society; socio-economic, property characteristics and employment of parents; technical and hygienic living conditions, home furnishings, lifestyle features.[2]

The purpose of family upbringing is considered to be a place of formation of personal qualities in every person, which helps to adequately overcome the difficulties and obstacles encountered in life. Development of intelligence and creative abilities, initial work experience, moral and aesthetic formation, emotional culture and physical health of children, their happiness - all this depends on the family and parents, and all this constitutes the tasks of family upbringing. Parents are the first teachers who have the strongest influence on children. J. Rousseau also noted that each subsequent teacher affects the child less than the previous one.

Due to the fact that a person living in today's era of globalization absorbs a lot of information, responds to it, and solves the problems that arise as a result of the information, daily social problems affect his mental state and nervous system in various ways. It is natural that teenagers, who are the foundation of our future, face various difficulties in solving the problems that arise in order to live in society and find their place. For example, when there are serious political changes in the life of society, a person tends to take a deeper look at himself and his identity. Human life and life consists of ups and downs, straight and uneven paths. This situation is a unique test of life. In such situations, the role of mutually positive interpersonal relations in the family is of particular importance in the adaptation of adolescents to the social environment and in the formation of personal qualities.

The social experience of each person, his human appearance, qualities, and even defects are the product of communication processes. A person separated from society, deprived of the opportunity to communicate, can retain the qualities of an individual, but he cannot be a person. Therefore, it is very important to establish interpersonal relationships correctly in the social development of the child's personality. Interpersonal relationships are one of the main aspects of adolescent development. Through communication with others, young people develope personality and self-awareness. However, difficulties in negative interpersonal relationships are a source of stress and conflict and can lead to deviant behavior in adolescents. Interpersonal relationships help children develop personality, socialization, and develop empathy, understanding, cooperation, and many other useful life skills in adolescents.

The importance of interpersonal relationships in the family is that family and interpersonal relationships are essential for emotional, mental, and physical well-being. These relationships provide emotional support, companionship, and a sense of belonging that helps teens, who are not yet fully aware of the ups and downs of life, cope with life's challenges.

Also, interpersonal relations in the family are the most important factor influencing the formation of the personality, which creates a basis for understanding the world from the first years when the child learns moral values, social norms and cultural traditions. The family environment is also a powerful resource for adolescent development, providing close relationships, strong parenting skills, good interpersonal communication, and positive behavior modeling.[3]

**Advantages of family relationships:**

➢ Family relationships provide many benefits, including:

➢ Emotional support in difficult times;

➢ Education and guidance for children;

➢ Sense of belonging and uniqueness;

➢ Increase socialization and community participation.

**Advantages of interpersonal relationships:**

➢ Interpersonal relationships provide many benefits, including:

➢ Emotional support and companionship;

➢ Increased happiness and life satisfaction;

➢ Advanced communication and conflict resolution skills;

➢ Professional growth and career success.

Adolescence is the most difficult period of education. As a rule, during this period, a teenager experiences emotional instability, increased excitability, conflicts, anxiety, sudden mood swings, and depressive moments. The result is a decrease in self-esteem. At the same time, there are many positive factors: independence, the desire to recognize one's rights by other people increases, a conscious attitude towards oneself as a member of society is formed, and the adolescent's sphere of activity expands. The feeling of adulthood is a psychological sign of the beginning of adolescence. Communication with peers is very important at this age. The main need is to find one's place in society, which is carried out in the process of communication with peers; A teenager, on the one hand, compares himself with others, he strives to be the same as everyone else, but on the other hand, he strives to stand out at all costs. Disruption of communication with peers can lead to deterioration of academic performance and conflicts with teachers. Adolescence is characterized by problems in relations with parents. But an adult is important for a teenager because he still needs help, protection, support, and evaluation; But he protests and warns against the persistence of "childish forms" of control in his life, the demand for obedience.[5]

Adolescence is a period in which personal characteristics such as worldview, beliefs, principles, self-awareness, and evaluation are formed. As a teenager grows up, a personality system, worldview, beliefs, etc., such as "Ideal Me", "Ethical Me" and "Real Me", are formed in him, his ideas about himself are more clear and remains stable. A teenager begins to organize his activities on the basis of certain principles, beliefs and personal views. When forming a teenager's personality, it is necessary to take into account his attitude to the environment, social events, and people. According to the research conducted by psychologists, most of the teenagers have a correct understanding of spiritual and moral concepts such as determination, modesty, pride, sincerity, kindness. As a result of mastering the basics of science in their life experience,

a stable religious and scientific outlook is formed, on the basis of which moral ideals begin to emerge. It is known that during adolescence, a teenager's "I" is formed again. The people around him, especially his attitude towards himself, his interests, and the direction of his values will change dramatically. A teenager's first desire is to convince others that he is no longer a small child, but an adult. A teenager who tries to do things independently convinces himself that he has the right to do so because he thinks that he is "grown up" now. That's why psychologists interpret the "feeling of becoming an adult" as the main novelty of a person's adolescence [6,159-160]

The influence of the family on the formation and development of the adolescent personality is very important. The process of family and education are related to each other, complement each other and within certain limits, can even replace each other, but in general, they are not equal and cannot be so under any circumstances. .

Family upbringing is more emotional than other upbringings, because its "driver" is the love of parents for children, which instills mutual feelings in children towards parents. Let's look at the influence of the family on the personality of the child.

1.The family serves as the basis for a sense of security. Attachment relationships are important not only for the future development of relationships - their direct influence helps to reduce the feelings of anxiety that arise in a child in new or stressful situations. Thus, the family provides a basic sense of security, guarantees the safety of the child in his interactions with the outside world, learns new ways of learning and responding to it. In addition, loved ones are a source of comfort for the child in moments of despair and anxiety.

2.Parental behavior models are important for the child. Children tend to copy the behavior of other people and often those they are closest to. Partly it is a conscious attempt to behave as others behave, partly it is unconscious imitation, which is one aspect of identifying with another. Interpersonal relationships experience similar effects. In this regard, it should be noted that children learn not only the rules directly communicated to them (ready-made recipes) from their parents, but also observe the models that exist in the relationship between parents. they also learn certain

behavior methods (examples). When the prescription and the example match, the child may behave like the parent.

3.The family plays a big role in the life experience of a child. The influence of parents is especially great, because they are a source of necessary life experience for a child. Children's stock of knowledge depends to a large extent on the extent to which parents provide the child with the opportunity to study in libraries, visit museums, and relax in nature. It is also important to talk to children a lot.

Children whose life experiences include a variety of situations and who are able to overcome communication problems and enjoy a variety of social relationships are better than other children in adapting to new environments and reacting positively to changes in the environment.

4.The family is an important factor in the formation of discipline and behavior in a child. Parents influence the child's behavior by encouraging or condemning certain types of behavior, as well as by applying punishment or giving an acceptable level of freedom in behavior. A child learns what to do and how to behave from its parents.

5.Communication in the family becomes an example for the child. Communication in the family allows the child to develop his views, norms, attitudes and ideas. A child's development depends on how well he is provided with the conditions for communication in the family; development also depends on the clarity of communication in the family.

For a child, the family is the place of birth and the main place of residence. There are close people in his family who understand him and accept him for who he is - healthy or sick, kind or not so kind, flexible or prickly and cynical - he is there.

It is in the family that the child receives the basics of knowledge about the surrounding world, and with the high cultural and educational potential of the parents, he continues to receive not only the basic knowledge, but also the culture itself throughout his life. Family is a certain moral and psychological climate, it is the first school of relations with children. A child's ideas about good and bad, manners, respecting material and spiritual values are formed in the family. With close people in the family, he experiences feelings of love, friendship, duty, responsibility, and justice.

Unlike public education, family education has its own characteristics. By nature, family upbringing is based on emotions. Initially, the family, as a rule, is based on the feeling of love, which determines the moral environment of this social group, the style and tone of the relations of its members: gentleness, affection, care, tolerance, generosity, the ability to forgive , a sense of duty.

A child who does not receive enough parental love is friendly, angry, rude to other people's experiences, cynical, difficult to get along with peers, sometimes withdrawn, restless and excessively shy. lib grows. A small person who grows up in an environment of excessive love and respect will develop selfishness, effeminacy, corruption, arrogance and hypocrisy early on.[7]

In short, building and maintaining strong family and interpersonal relationships requires strength, commitment, and effective communication. Here are some tips for building and maintaining interpersonal relationships in the family:

➢ Prioritize quality time with loved ones;

➢ Active listening and effective communication;

➢ Showing gratitude and appreciation;

➢ Respect boundaries and differences;

➢ Open and honest resolution of conflicts and problems.

Therefore, family and interpersonal relationships are essential for personal and professional growth and well-being. These relationships provide emotional support, companionship, and a sense of belonging, as well as help teens cope with life's challenges as they begin to live independently.

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