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**Article history:**

*Received: 19<sup>th</sup> January., 2022*

*Accepted: 20<sup>th</sup> January., 2022*

*Published: 22<sup>th</sup> January., 2022*

**Abstract:** *The article discusses the socio-psychological basis of the formation of reproductive culture in young people, their reproductive behavior, the attitude of young people to such ancient values as marriage and family.*

**Key words:** *Population, youth, reproductive behavior, reproductive culture, youth policy, birth, death, family, marriage, promelli, depopulation.*

In accordance with the Concept of Health Care Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2025, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev signed Resolution No. PP-4513 of November 8, 2019. According to the resolution, priorities have been identified, such as improving the quality of medical care for women of childbearing age, pregnant women and children. In fact, in any country, if there is a strong focus on the youth, which is the basis for the regeneration of the population, in this country will always be development. Due to the fact that the majority of the population in Uzbekistan is young, the future demographic development, the dynamics of human resource regeneration is largely determined by the reproductive behavior of this socio-demographic group, the level of stability of young families. The study of their attitude to the family and family values is an important and topical issue. The family is the most basic unit of society and performs reproductive, economic and psychological functions. The reproductive function of the family and its fulfillment implies how many children each family must have in order for the population to recover. According to statistics, if every family had one child, such a nation could become extinct after the eighth generation.

Demographers say that in order for a family to fulfill its reproductive function, each family must have an average of 2.6 children. The family is the place where the younger generation grows up and acquires social status. The experience gained in every aspect of parental life is passed on to children in this space. The family plays a key role not only in the biological formation of the population, but also in the spiritual and moral development of every member of society. It is no exaggeration to say. The results of many social surveys conducted in the country show that the population of the country views the family as the most important value of every human life. That is why the family-marriage relations are strong here, and this feature distinguishes our republic from other countries. According to the Russian sociologist A. Antonov, the family as a socio-psychological whole has such a normative and informational effect on the individual that, as a result, the child, first of all, acquires legal norms and standards of behavior in society. Population is the main wealth of any country. Because man is the main productive force of society, he is also the creator of all social wealth. Therefore, the population, its composition and other demographic characteristics are one of the main factors influencing economic, psychological and social development. The fact that 1/3 of the population of Uzbekistan is young (14-30 years old) is one of the main features of its age structure. Young people are studied as representatives of various disciplines, including psychologists,

sociologists, demographers, economists, and medical professionals. As a specific social group, young people play an important role in the political, economic and social life of society.

Sociologists describe young people as a generation of people who are in the process of socialization, engaged in education, and then have a certain education, profession and skills, assimilated cultural and other social functions. Young people have their own interests and values and have a significant impact on the development of the country's social system. It is this group of people that will emerge in the future as a driving force in the country's development. Demography describes them as a group of people by age. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy", which came into force on September 14, 2016, "youth (young citizens) - persons who have reached the age of fourteen and not older than thirty years »(Article 3).

It should be noted that in different countries there are different approaches to the separation of youth groups. For example, in the Western scientific literature there is an opinion that the age group includes people aged 15-20. Uzbekistan has developed a state youth policy, which includes socio-economic, organizational and legal measures taken by the state to create conditions for the development and socialization of intellectual and creative potential of young people. . By nature, the younger generation is actively involved in the process of population regeneration. It is known that the regeneration of the population means a constant change of generations. This process is related to the birth and death rates, as a result of which the previous generation replaces the previous generation. Birth is a major demographic process that determines the nature of population regeneration and its number has a significant impact on the dynamics of change. Birth and death are the basis of natural population growth. There are several indicators of birth: The total birth rate is the number of children born per 1,000 people and is determined in promel. Demographers B.S.Urhanis and V.A.Borisov determined the criteria for determining the birth rate using this coefficient. According to the criteria, the total fertility rate in the study area or population group is less than 16%, the birth rate is low, 16-24% is medium, 25-39% is high. and above 40%, the birth rate is very high. Birth is a biological process, which is associated with the reproductive tendency of people to have children. Reproductive tendency changes under the influence of the socio-economic environment in which a person lives. Mankind has gone through several socio-economic stages in its historical development, and the birth rate has not been the same at all stages of society's development. In Uzbekistan, the dynamics of the overall birth rate (number of children per 1,000 population, average) is high. The relatively high birth rate in Uzbekistan is due to the fact that the majority of the population lives in rural areas. This indicator is the result of reproductive behavior and represents the total number of births. It follows that reproductive behavior determines the number of children in a family and the birth rate. It should be noted that in recent decades, the country has undergone significant changes in the process of population regeneration. We can now see that the high birth rates in Uzbekistan have reached a record level. In Western countries, however, the observed decline in the need for children leads to significant changes in the reproductive behavior of the population. As a result, we can observe that the demographic situation in these countries exceeds the birth rate — depopulation. In Uzbekistan, where 1/3 of the population is young, the dynamics of population regeneration is determined by the reproductive behavior of this socio-demographic group.

Culture covers all areas of human life and is one of the most discussed phenomena in the scientific literature, but reproductive culture is studied in conjunction with philosophical teachings as part of human culture. However, the general vector of changes in the philosophy and culture of our century is characterized by anthropological awakening, manifested with great interest in the human problem, in various spheres of its existence, including the field of creators. Reproductive culture is the regulation of the historically changing reproductive needs of man and society, which develops due to the ambivalent direction of its survival and fertility. This culture is a qualitative description of

the lives of men and women, based on the universal importance of childbearing as one of the indicators of a person's full life. The essence of reproductive culture is manifested in its interaction with cultural types, sexual culture, health culture, parental culture, everyday culture.

The essence of reproductive culture (synonymously, the culture of reproductive behavior) is that it is a means of regulating the performance of the bodily function of reproduction and, as a result, a means of humanizing the restoration of new life. Therefore, the study of reproductive behavior of young people is one of the most pressing issues. In the field of psychology, the study of reproductive behavior of young people is a concept from the psychological point of view, with the help of which we can shed light on the essence of the concept of "man and woman." It is known that since the concept of "gender" is a biological category, the term is used in social psychology to justify the biological dependence of differences in the characteristics of men and women. A number of studies in recent years have shown that women, wherever they are in society or in the family, pay special attention to this social environment, ie interpersonal relationships, and their coordinating role. fulfills the line. This is especially true of the Eastern mentality. However, as the number of children in the family and the expansion of family ties, the woman continues to strengthen her position. This means that society needs to use the skills of women to manage interpersonal relationships, to find their place in this system. Mitigation of gender asymmetry - this trend reflects the integration of norms embedded in the mental subsystem of reproductive behavioral culture, increasing the access of men to its cognitive layer, changes in behavior associated with male participation in childbirth. based on the tender approach, we consider reproductive culture as a qualitative description of the vital activities of men and women, based on the universal value of childbearing, as one of the indicators of a full human life. Sociologists consider reproductive behavior to be a type of social behavior. In addition to individual needs, ethnic, religious views, and the specific behaviors of different social groups and segments of the population are also reflected in its implementation.

In demography, reproductive behavior is defined as "a system of behaviors and attitudes that manifests itself in or out of wedlock." This description was given by the Russian demographer VA Borisov. He later developed a theory of reproductive behavior with a number of demographers, identifying various aspects of the problem, including the role of contraceptives and abortions in determining the dynamics of birth, the social nature of the need for children, the reasons for declining demand for children in the family, reproductive predisposition. , the number of children in the family as an indicator of reproductive behavior (ideal, expected, desirable) and other problems. The need to have children is one of the most important components of reproductive behavior, which is mainly related to the conditions of socialization of the individual, life experience, the values of the parental family, the norms of reproductive behavior of previous generations. formed under the influence of In determining the number of children in a family, a person usually follows the norms adopted by the society in which he or she lives, or by large or small social groups to which he or she belongs.

**In conclusion** 1. The development of the concept of "reproductive culture" serves as the basis for the less developed component of cultural knowledge devoted to the study of the cultural state of human reproduction.

2. It was found necessary to include reproductive culture as a separate section in the textbooks of family psychology in order to explain to young people the whole socio-psychological reality.

3. The proposed structural and functional model of reproductive culture determines the typology, functional purpose and historical dynamics of this culture.

4. Basic psychological ideas enrich the theoretical basis for the study of the culture of everyday life and open up prospects for further cultural analysis of modern reproductive culture and its other historical forms. 5. The results and conclusions of the article can serve as a methodological basis for the development of the concept of sexual culture in the family relations of human and social life.

<b>212</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 01 in January-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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