

PSYCHOLOGICAL, THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL
FOUNDATIONS OF REPRODUCTIVE CULTURE

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Annotation: this article contains certain grounds for the development of theoretical, methodological and practical aspects of the study of reproductive culture, which make it possible to obtain a holistic view of reproductive culture, which cannot be achieved within the framework of the methodology of scientific knowledge. The article provides information about reproductive culture, trends in its development and analysis of transmission mechanisms.

Keywords: model, psychological determinant, demographic behavior, reproductive behavior.

Culture covers all spheres of human life and is one of the most discussed phenomena in the scientific literature, but reproductive culture, as a branch of human culture, remains on the edge of scientific knowledge and still has not attracted proper attention. However, the general vector of changes in the philosophy and culture of our century is characterized by anthropological Awakening, which is manifested by an increased interest in the human problem, in various areas of its existence, including in the field of creativity.

The sphere of fertility is considered one of the places of manifestation of culture, since the standard norms of childbearing and other aspects of Human Reproduction are regulated by certain values and cultural traditions. The whole complex of modern domestic and global problems that exist around the ability to have or not to have children makes us understand the phenomenon of Human Reproduction from the point of view of socio-humanitarian Sciences, primarily cultural studies.

The need to understand the effectiveness of the measures taken to eliminate demographic instability in our society creates a wide problem area for cultural science that can give practice a deeper knowledge of human reproductive culture, its past and present, and most importantly, future progress. The concept of "reproductive culture" exists in the scientific literature in a latent state without a clear definition. This concept denotes a complex, multifaceted and vaguely interpreted phenomenon of a person's daily life, which, on the one hand, involves universality on its basis, and on the other hand, full of specific meanings historical, national confessional and other contexts.

The absence of systemic ideas about reproductive culture does not allow it to be used as a source for positive personal and social changes. Uncertainty of value orientations, limited knowledge and a lack of specialists capable of translating reproductive culture, including those with a cultural profile, negatively affect the fate of people and socio-cultural processes in general.

What is reproductive culture? What is the meaning and functional purpose of this culture? How did its historical development develop, what processes characterize its current state in Uzbekistan and what "past results" await us in the future?

In science, there are certain grounds for the development of theoretical, methodological and practical aspects of the study of reproductive culture.

Foreign(D.) devoted to the understanding of cultural science as a science in the creation of a theoretical model of reproductive culture Bidney, K.Girts, J.Myardak, L.White) and local scholars (G.A.Avanesova, I.M.Bikhovskaya) we relied on his works., S.N.Ikonnikova, M.S.Kagan,

E.S.Markaryan, E.A.Orlova, K.E.Razlogov, Y.M.Reznik, E.N.Shapinskaya), methodology and theories of cultural research (O.N.Astafieva, NG Bagdasaryan, V.P.Bolshakov, P.S.Gurevich, AS V.Kurguzov, TFL., IE Fadeeva, A. Ya. Flier, T. A. Chebanyuk, P. Yu. Chernosvitov). In this line are the works of authors who recognized the active nature of the nearest culture - M.S. Kagan, E.S. Margarita, A.Ya. Flier.

The model of reproductive culture should reflect its dual nature due to the dual nature of a person's reproductive behavior, aimed not only at the birth of children, but also at limiting the ability to procreate. Sexual culture is regulated by a special sphere of culture, which is not reduced to a healthy culture, parental culture and other components of the culture of everyday life.

Within the framework of the methodology of scientific knowledge, it makes it possible to obtain a holistic view of an unattainable reproductive culture.

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Analysis of reproductive culture, trends in its development and transmission mechanisms cultural-anthropological approach (B. Malinovsky, M. Mid), which gave the study an interdisciplinary character, humanitarian and Natural Science speeches on the study of advanced reproduction in philosophical, social, domestic science person. (V.C.Kagan, E.S.Margarita), which predetermined that the main focus of this study was not the material and spiritual achievements of culture, but the person himself as a subject of activity. A systematic approach to the study of reproductive culture (L. Bertalanffy) made it possible to show the relationship of three planes of its analysis: structural, functional and historical. Taking into account the objective differences between the contribution of a man and a woman to the reproduction processes, a gender approach was used in the work. Understanding the everyday practice of reproductive behavior in modern Russian society was carried out from the point of view of phenomenology (E. Husserl). The analysis of reproductive culture as a function of personal characteristics and design the innovative mechanism for translating this culture required an appeal to a personality-oriented approach (K. Racers).

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.¹

Among the main factors of reproductive behavior, "invisible" socio-psychological determinants are American (R.Hill, J. Stikas, K. Back) and was identified by the British. (R. Friedman) scholars in the 1950s, which pointed to the existence of planning factors within the family. A.I. Antonov and M.V. Medkov assesses these conclusions for the first time as an important step in understanding the definition of fertility, which is associated with the value orientations of the individual: it is not enough just to identify external facts of behavior, there must also be internal facts. taken into account, socio-psychological structures - value orientations of the individual, his attitude, motives and needs. And reproductive behavior is expressed not only in certain external actions, reproductive phenomena, but also in the change of these internal structures, beliefs, attitudes and motives.

Therefore, the population, its composition and other demographic characteristics are one of the main factors influencing economic, psychological and social development.²

¹ Tolibjonovich, M. T. (2021). EASTERN RENAISSANCE AND ITS CULTURAL HERITAGE: THE VIEW OF FOREIGN RESEARCHERS. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 2(05), 211-215.

² Mamatova Nafisa Roziboyevna. (2022). Socio-psychological factors in the formation of reproductive culture. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact Factor: 7.429, 11(01), 210–213. Retrieved from <https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR/article/view/149>

The above Authors (A.I. Antonov, V.A. Borisov, M.V. Medkov) and other local researchers (V.N.Arkhangel'sk, I.I. Belobaradov, A.L.Lebed, E.N.Novoselova, A.B.Thanks to Sinelnikov and others), such concepts as "reproductive needs" (reproductive needs) appeared. For children), "reproductive relations", "reproductive motives" were increasingly included in the scientific apparatus of demography and sociology, which was reflected in the well-known defining reproductive behavior V.A. Borisova: "reproductive behavior is a system of actions, attitudes and psychological states of a person associated with the rejection of the birth or birth of children of any order in marriage or outside of marriage."

Over the past 15 years, a new area of psychological knowledge has been closely related to problems of reproductive behavior-perinatal Psychology (I.V. Dobryakov, G.G. Filippova, N.P. Kovalenko, E.V. Mogilevskaya, I.V. Smirnova and others) developed. with problems after the period of pregnancy, childbirth, childbirth in psychological, pedagogical and physiological aspects.

The main focus of Perinatal psychology is the relationship between the mother and her unborn child, the change in the personality of a woman during pregnancy and in the early stages of motherhood, and the basic concepts: "conscious parenting", "readiness for motherhood" (paternity)", "acceptance of the role of parent", "satisfaction with the role of parent", "adaptation to pregnancy", "maternal behavior", "deviant motherhood", "maternal attachment"; the processes of psychological support

Moving from the psychological dimension to the pedagogical dimension, it should be noted that reproductive behavior has been a blind spot for pedagogy for a long time due to its sexual "geography". But for the last twenty years, a new stream in the pedagogical understanding of the problems of reproductive behavior was introduced by social pedagogy and exotics-prenatal pedagogy.

In general, as a study of reproductive behavior in biomedical and socio-humanitarian dimensions, science gradually began to implement its structure, which included elements such as reproductive needs, relationships, motives, interests, plans, decisions, actions, reproductive results. On the one hand, the implementation of the elements of this chain is based on the physiological possibility of children. Fertility, but on the other hand, it is determined to a large extent by various socio-cultural influences, therefore, reproductive behavior should be considered as a socio-cultural phenomenon that requires cultural analysis and the concept of " reproductive behavior of a person.", in addition to the existing biomedical and socio-demographic interpretations, it must be supplemented with cultural and anthropological content.

From the concept of "reproductive culture" a number of sociologists, economists, demographers, psychologists, representatives of Medical Sciences (A.P.Bagirova, E.A.Ballaeva, V.V.Bodrova, N.V.Borovikova, E.Zdravomyslova, A.M.Ilyshev, V.Sakevich, M.G. Kolomeytsev) in the context of the study of fertility factors, analysis of the effectiveness of reproductive labor, attitudes towards pregnancy, issues of abortion and maintaining reproductive health, but the content of this area of culture is not disclosed. The concept of "culture of demographic behavior", more developed within the framework of sociological and demographic paradigms of the study of reproductive behavior. According to this, for example, E.G. Sokolova, B.S.Pavlova noted that the culture of the demographic behavior of the family can be expressed as the degree of compliance of the social norms, values, directions, relations of the family group, behavioral actions with the basic needs of social development in the field of the population. increase.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.³ In this article are given the importance, role,

³ Meade, J. (2001). An examination of the microcredit movement. *Accessed on*, 12, 07-14.

types of the family in modern society. Its development from ancient times till present is widely described in this article.⁴ The most important aspect of working with unorganized young people is that they are related to engaging in entrepreneurial activity. The author sought to reveal the philosophical essence of Uzbekistan's experience in this regard.⁵

Considering that the category "demographic behavior" includes all types of behavior related to reproduction (birth, death, marriage, divorce, widowhood), migration and population mobility, the culture of demographic behavior covers the listed processes. E.G. Sokolova (aka Kalinina), B.S. Pavlov, as components of the culture of demographic behavior, the following are distinguished: culture of premarital behavior; culture of reproduction of family traditions and Customs; pedagogical culture of parents and elderly family members; culture of relationships (cooperation) and generational continuity at the family group level; culture of strengthening kinship and increasing kinship ties ; culture of maintaining health and rational use of vital forces; culture of migration mobility; culture of aging and survival. In such a systematic image, the culture of demographic behavior becomes a very broad sphere of culture, comparable to the culture of everyday life. Thus, these authors emphasize: "the culture of the demographic behavior of the family can be reduced, such as the culture of everyday life, the culture of interpersonal communication, the culture of nutrition, the physical culture of the family, the culture of educational activities, the culture of information activity, the culture of domestic labor, etc".

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⁴ Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2020). The features of appearing family in modern society. *European science review*, (3-4), 69-72.

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