



## ISSUES OF UPBRINGING IN UZBEK FAMILIES

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the role of spiritual factors in productive lifefamilies. Special attention is paid to the description of the construct "spiritual abilities". The article analyzes the influence of the spiritual and moral aspect of value orientations and motivation on the satisfaction with marriage and the success of family life. It is shown that family well-beingcontribute to: spiritual and moral motives of marriage, spiritual value orientations related to the awareness of life meanings, self-improvement,altruism. The importance for the productive life of the spiritual family is notedabilities and the underlying spiritual orientation of the individual

**Keywords:**spiritual and moral factor, family well-being, productivefamily life, values, successful, healthy family, spiritual abilities, spiritual orientation

Currentlyproblemsrelatedtoway s, forms, methodsofimpactofchangingsocialstru ctureintheprocessofglobalizationonthe natureandmanifestationofthefamily, marriageandinnerfamilyrelationsisactu al, becausepresentationofobjectiveknowl edgeofthenatureofthefamilyandfamily -maritalrelations, explanationsofthereasonsfortheintensi ficationofnegativephenomena, bothinsocietyandinthefamily, identificationoftrendsandpatternsofinf luenceofglobalizationprocesson changes in family relations is necessary for the study of changes in the family, the identification of the main trends in the formation of new family relationships which has a real

significance for the formation and upbringing of the younger generation. The child retains throughout his subsequent life what he gains in the family in his childhood.

Theimportanceofthefamilyasaninstitut eofeducationisduetotheactthat, thechildisin it forasignificantpartofhislife and no other educational institutions can compare with family in terms of duration of its impact on the personality. Initle foundations of the child's personality and by going to school he is more than half formed as a person. Thefamilyischaracterizedby a certain structure, familiar internal arrangement and groups of its members.



The basis of the lifestyle of the family is the communications system – interpersonal, family relations and external contacts, information exchanges, mutual educational and mobilizing influences, mutual assistance, striving for unity of thoughts and actions, and also individual peculiarities of every member of the family. In the results of such kind of relations of members in the family, it acts as a personal microenvironment of personal development. Main family links as microenvironments of development are: collective opinions, interpersonal family relations, family traditions, customs, moods, norms of family behavior, moral and spiritual climate. Family traditions bring closer relatives and make a real family, but not just a community of blood relatives. Home customs and rituals can become a peculiar kind of vaccination against the separation of children from their parents, their mutual misunderstanding. [1, 144]. For comprehensive development of the child it is necessary to create such conditions in the family, under which its physiological, emotional, intellectual and moral needs will be satisfied sufficiently and at the required quality level. The result of such kind of education is child's health, his happiness and

well-being. Family is the first instance on the way of the child to life. Parents are patterns that the child focuses on daily. Personalities of parents play an existing role in the life of each person.

Family is the most important thing, that every of us have. In the Republic of Uzbekistan from the ancient time they honor and protect family ties as one of the wealth of the people, for smart society and strong government form on the base of solid family [2, p. 131].

In the family lie foundations of moral education of man, cultural development, that form subsequently norms of his behavior, enrich inner world. Family greatly stimulates his social and creative activity, contributes to the formation of a comprehensively developed personality. Stability of family institution is guarantee of a successful and comprehensive country as a whole. Every nation and nationality has family traditions and related legal relationships with them. An Uzbek family has its peculiarities. Life and victories of four great ancestors, who sacrificed themselves in the name of honor and merits, kept and reported to us history. Tumaris fought against the invaders to defend honor and freedom, first of all, of her family. Alpomish set off distant Kalmyk steppes to free his beloved Barchinoy. The legendary commander



Amir Temur appreciated family honor and dignity most of all. The education system established by the people of Uzbekistan, for many historical ages always served as a powerful means of transmitting sociological experience accumulated by previous generations. Uzbek national pedagogy possesses exceptionally rich folk materials: epic poems, various colorful fairy tales, songs, proverbs and sayings, riddles. All of them have enduring cognitive and educational value, that hasn't lost its relevance and at present. In all genres of Uzbek folk poetic art a child and his education takes a large place. In proverbs and sayings it is brightly expressed joyful attitude to the child born, love for him, concern for his future: «A house with children—laugh and care, a house without children is gloom real», «Daughter and son – your eyes in your forehead», «Mind is gained over the years, well-breeding – from the childhood». It is emphasized responsibility for child's proper upbringing. The idea of labor has a special place in folk pedagogy. Labor is the main term in the educational process. The development of love for labor in the youth is associated with the formation of mental maturity, physical health, moral and aesthetic principles in a person [3, p. 28].

Main principles of an Uzbek family are in the sanctity of marriage, responsibility of parents for children's education and duty to parents, mutual respect and consent, protection of family honor and dignity. Traditions are inseparable part of the lifestyle and national culture of Uzbek people and occupy a high place in the system of values and attitudes. The strongest families are based on local customs and traditions. Over the years of independence of Uzbekistan historical cultural values and original folk traditions, including relating to the family institution, not only preserved but also received further development in our society. Citizens of Uzbekistan see this as a process of growing national identity, returning to the main source the people. Today family values are returning to life together with Uzbek people. In Uzbek families retain high authority of and respect for parents. The number of people believing the necessity of parental blessing for marriage is continuing to increase. Every second citizen of the country is sure that material independence of the newlyweds and mutual love are necessary to establish a family. However, sons after marriage try to settle near their parents' home in order to help each other and their parents whom the younger son stays to live



with. Every family still considers well-established broad family ties to be their property and therefore pays great attention to the education of family feelings in children. Most of our people are sure that family can be considered made and happy when there is agreement, peace and calm, mutual understanding and respect, love and spiritual kinship, and also material wealth providing good living standards. The family is happy only then, when it has children. The child spends significant part of his life in the surroundings of his family. In the communication process with his mother, father, brothers, sisters and other relatives since the first days of his life the structure of personality begins to form in the child. He sees how his parents' attitude toward him, toward each other and people around the world on the basis of it the child develops his own sense of reality, his own system of relations. The moral condition of the family, its well-being also develops from harmonic mutual relations of spouses, their equality and mutual understanding. In this process it must not be forgotten about the main role and merits of women who is housekeepers, symbol of warmth, kindness, comfort and prosperity of the family, in providing family

welfare. So far the tradition of singing lullaby "alla" has remained. Though it is not understandable for the child lying in the cradle, affectionate words, tender melody positively affect him. Getting older he begins to realize the meaning of the song, to understand orders and wishes of his mother. The attitudes, the state, atmosphere in the family is that what is important for the child, as for the future fully successful Man. One of the founders of Uzbek literature Gafur Gulam believes that it depends on parents how well their child will grow up, whether he will occupy a worthy place in society. He says that it is necessary to control the child's education strictly, to familiarize them with work, to rely on the traditions of folk pedagogy tested over the centuries in the family education. Parents' behavior, their attitude towards people, towards labor, exactingness to children for respect their dignity are real factors providing the child's formation. The great Uzbek writer Abdulla Kadiriyy wrote in his works about Uzbek families, about hospitality of them, ethics in the families, family relationships, respect for elders, for women-mothers. Therefore worldwide support and strengthening of this important social institute, especially young families,





has become one of the priorities of government policy in Uzbekistan in the years of independence. The tradition to live in close communication at the place of residence, regardless of kinship, is also preserved.

This tradition has turned into one of the features of national culture of the Uzbeks, their character and psychology. The institute of mahalla established over the years of independence plays an important role in providing participation of people in the solution of actual questions of the life of society, being the main system of self-government of the people.

Mahalla historically and in the modern sense has always acted and continues to act as a clearly expressed social, cultural and spiritual community of people connected by a common place of residence, common social and other interests.

It is here that collective opinions are often formed on topical issues of the economy, social and cultural life, the rules of behavior of people in society are determined. «Mahalla – father and mother for everybody» – says folk wisdom.

It is the association of citizens at the place of residence, which has no analogues in the world, helping everyone to solve common problems in the best sense of the community. Having a thousand-year history,

eventoday it remains the centre of family household and religious rites and ceremonies. Here the best traditions are carefully preserved and passed from generation to generation. It is a school of life in every sense which forms the moral character of a person. Here they rejoice together, hurry as soon as possible to help in difficulty, arrange a house and build a house.

And if somebody planted a fruitful tree, then everyone can take his cuttings and plant them in their yard. So it has become a customary since ancient times.

One of the areas of activities of the mahalla is the formation of high spirituality in the people, bringing and formation of an active citizenship among its inhabitants. Aksakals (wisemen) at the same time not only solved daily household issues,

but also bring people the idea of national independence and principles of spirituality, contribute to their approval in society, while showing a personal example, each rite is of great importance for Uzbek people and every family honors the traditions of these rites, despite the fact that today in many countries they have begun to move away from some traditions and family values. Manas social being from birth till death and harmoniously develop only in the society, among other people.



The process of socialization is believed to be the main indicator of the formation of the individual, however, the activity in society requires from a person to comply with the established regulations and traditions. Norms of morality, elementary rules that are necessary for future life can be mastered only in the family [4, p. 57].

Family plays a great role in every person's life.

A person who grew up in a kind family thanks for joy all his life. A person who grew up in a difficult family thanks it for science all his life. Family is the dearest and closest people. Family is a special collective playing the most important role in the child's education. Only wise and loving family can provide it. It holds on a mutual understanding, trust, concern for each other, joy from joint actions.

Here we can hear about ourselves that people from a side will never dare to tell us but here nobody stops loving us. And whatever happens, we can always count on understanding and support of relatives. A person can't live without family. For the full upbringing of children presence of the family is believed to be necessary term. Family influence only, only parental attention and training can make each child a real, perfect man developed physically as well as psychologically and intellectually. It is intra-

family relationships that shape the personality.

Parents must be what they want their child to be – not in words but in deeds. They should teach their by the example of their life. From the birth a man appears to be in the society. Respect for the family and personality is the foundation of social policy of our country today. Family problems are becoming a priority of economic and political development of Uzbekistan, its social sphere. Increased attention and care for young families, ensuring their legal and social protection, providing with broad material and moral support to families deserve now a high positive assessment and even arouse a peculiar interest of international community in studying the experience of Uzbekistan. Currently, work to further strengthen this institution is becoming increasingly effective in our country. The government program «Family year» is directed to increasing the role and importance of the family in further development of spiritual principles of the society, and also to strengthen the attention to the matters concerning the improvement of conditions and living standards of every family. The aim of the program is strengthening the institution of the family as a basis of the society and its legal and socio-

economical protection.

The priority of the implementation of the tasks to provide material and moral support to young families, their entrepreneurial qualities, in providing housing, as well as creating modern social conditions [4, p.21-23].

The relevance of the importance of ensuring family well-being is manifested today in the implementation of targeted programs «Healthy mother – healthy child», «Consumer loans to young families», in activities of Scientific-Practical centre «Family», the fund «For smart generation» and other social organizations. In the ceremonies organized by them the best Uzbek family traditions and customs are popularized.

This helps to educate healthy attitude towards family in young people. In Uzbekistan all conditions to make a good family are formed. In our republic the importance of the family institution is high for every citizen of the country. This is due to the fact that they see the main purpose, first of all, in providing and strengthening stability in the country and in society, in educating a harmoniously developed young generation.

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