

The Family is a Strong Fortress of Society

Kurbonova Guzal Saydakhmatovna

Tashkent State Pedagogy University Base doctoral student Specialty history of Uzbekistan

Abstract: In each historical period, the relationship between family members has been enriched with a variety of content, and the family has survived the hardships of the period and retained its traditional reputation as the starting point of society. This article deals with the theory that the family is strong fortress of society and its power is the strength of the country.

Keywords: family members, social institution, love, scientific and cultural heritage, tradition, sympathy, friendship

The steady growth of the population, the preservation and transmission of certain traditions and sacred customs from generation to generation were concerned by society and the state in any period. Great Russian psychologist A.N. Leontev studied the importance of intergenerational communication for the development of society and one of the earliest works he argued the that if there was not intergenerational communication there would be no transmission even in development itself. The family, as an important part of society, plays an important role in fulfilling this task. Thus, the family as a social institution is responsible for the steady growth of the population through birth, migration that means moving somewhere, or replenish the amount that is declining as a result of death. Because both society and people are interested in the renewal of labor resources and labor force for social and economic development. In addition, every society has unique values, immortal heritage and traditions that are passed down from generation to generation. The preserving state of citizenship, customs that serve the spiritual elevation and cultural growth is due to the family.

Educational institutions and cultural centers in the state and society also have a role in preserving and transmitting cultural and spiritual values from generation to generation. However, their role in preserving the values that are considered sacred between generations cannot be as high as that of the family because of their frequent changes. Therefore, the state maintains a system of laws and jurisprudence in order to supply strong and prosperous family for people living in peace. By the help of these laws state coordinate not only the marriage itself, but also the relationship between parents and children. Strengthening this space is the continuation of the task of preserving national and universal human values for future generations. So, Benefits to young families in Uzbekistan, giving allowance for childbirth and adulthood, socially protecting motherhood and childhood, Punishment of a parent for material, moral, or even criminal liability for failure to perform his or her duties to the child are ways to achieve main aim that is given above.

By analyzing this case it should be highlighted that among the many relationships that take place between people, only family relationships are so valued by the state. For example, love, friendship, trade relation among human , entrepreneurship, labor relations are almost outside government intervention. This means the family's responsibilities to society, first of all, its ability to meet the specific needs of family members, and thus serve the needs and interests of the state and society. Along with other social institutions, great attention is paid to the family in ensuring the bright future of our country. This is a logical continuation of the ongoing reforms in all areas. Therefore, it is necessary to form individuals in the family environment who are able to make a worthy

contribution to the overall development of our country. The strengthening of families depends on the growing attention of the state and society to the family, and, on the other hand, on the full realization of the subjective, that is, the internal potential of the family. Internal capacity of the family means the structure of the family, the goals set by family members, the upbringing of children, education, individual development of the individual, moral upbringing, the factors of love in the family environment. Especially in our country, where the process of spiritual recovery is in full swing, the institution of the family is gaining a stronger place in social life. An important factor is that the traditional methods of production and forms of labor organization, formed in accordance with the content of social and economic relations that have historically existed in our country, are also unique to Uzbekistan.

In particular, the demographic situation in the country is one of the most important features that determine the need to choose the path of socio-economic development. Uzbekistan is one of the countries with high birth rates and natural population growth. Over the past decades, the population of the republic has been growing by an average of 2.5% annually. The large number of children and adolescents in the population is a characteristic feature of the demographic situation. From the formation of the family as an independent social institution to the period of independence, it has gone through a multifaceted and complex path. Our ancestors have set exemplary views on the role of the family as an important social institution in society. Especially the Jadids who were the national liberation fighters of the early 20th century, worked hard to reform society through the institution of the family. At this point, the legal basis of the family is supported by the article 66 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It stipulates that "adult, able-bodied children are obliged to take care of their parents." It should be noted that none of the world's constitutions specifically addresses such a legal issue.

Putting the issue in this way, the relationship between parents and children in Uzbekistan is an extremely important issue at the level of public policy. Abdurauf Fitrat, a great theorist of the Jadid movement, lamented the plight of the khanates, their backwardness in comparison to other countries, and their spiritual poverty, as all spheres of life in their time were in deep crisis. It was no accident. Because at the beginning of the last century, during the time of Fitrat, the western way of life was absorbed to the eastern families. In his work "Family or family management", he explained that it is possible to get rid of this stagnation, to reform society by building the family foundation, physical, mental and moral education of the younger generation in the family. "The fate of a nation depends on the condition of the family in which they live ... Wherever the family relationship is based on strong discipline, the country and the nation will be just as strong and orderly," he wrote.

Fitrat wrote in his works: "If the people of a country weaken family relations with immorality and ignorance and allow indiscipline, then the happiness and life of this nation will be in doubt". The author explains that family life has its own laws and rules, and only by following these laws can people be saved from ignorance. It is clear from our rich scientific and cultural heritage, ancient customs and traditions that the family is a sacred value for us in any time and anywhere. Therefore, our ancestors understood very well that the stronger the family, which is a social unit based on educational, spiritual, moral, economic and legal relations, the more stable the development of society. That is why our ancestors took great care of the family. Our great scholars Mahmud Kashgari, Ahmad Yugnaki, Kaykovus, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Farobi, Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Ulugbek and others in their works deal with family issues, especially the relationship between family members, the role of parents and grandparents in the upbringing of children. They specially approached to the role of this important social institution in the development of the individual and

wrote exemplary stories, narrations, letters to children, exhortations, wise conclusions through wise sayings.

Our enlighteners such as Mahmudmudkhoja Behbudiy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Avloniy, Abdulla Qodiriy, Cholpon, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhonov also noted that the only way to bring up a physically and spiritually mature generation is to build a stable family, without strengthening the family we cannot achieve development of the state and society. Even in today's rapidly changing era of globalization, Uzbekistan believes that the future of the country closely connected with developing and respecting the family concepts. From this point of view, it is clear that building a modern, exemplary and prosperous family, further enriching the above traditional values, has become one of the priorities of state policy.

References:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси- Т 2019.
2. Абдурауф Фитрат .Оила .Т. Маънавият, 1998.
3. Бўриев О. Ўзбек оиласи тарихидан –Т.1995.
4. Файзулла Толипов ,Мурат Атамуродов .Ўзбек оиласи тарихи, ва турмуш тарзи.-Т . 2020.
5. Дилором Тошмухаммедова Оила жамият ва давлат ҳимоясида. Халқ сўзи .№70 05.04.2022.