

**BARQAROR JAMIYAT POYDEVORI: OILA INSTITUTINI RIVOJLANTIRISH
ISTIQBOLLARI**

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada oila institutini mustahkamlashning dolzarb muammolari, ularga sabab bo'layotgan omillar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari ijtimoiy-huquqiy nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinadi. Oila mustahkamligi jamiyat barqarorligining negizi ekani ta'kidlanadi va bu borada samarali hamkorlik zarurligi asoslab beriladi.

Annotatsiya: В статье анализируются современные проблемы укрепления института семьи, факторы, их обуславливающие, и пути их устранения с социально-правовой точки зрения. Подчеркивается, что прочность семьи является основой социальной стабильности, и обосновывается необходимость эффективного взаимодействия в этом направлении.

Abstract: The article analyzes modern problems of strengthening the family institution, the factors that determine them, and ways to eliminate them from a social and legal point of view. It is emphasized that the strength of the family is the basis of social stability, and the need for effective interaction in this direction is substantiated.

Kalit so'zlar: oila instituti, mustahkam oila modeli, ijtimoiy barqarorlik omillari, oilaviy farovonlik, huquqiy va ma'naviy tarbiya, davlat va jamiyat hamkorligi, oila siyosati va islohotlar.

Ключевые слова: институт семьи, модель крепкой семьи, факторы социальной стабильности, благополучие семьи, правовое и нравственное воспитание, сотрудничество государства и общества, семейная политика и реформы.

Keywords: family institution, strong family model, social stability factors, family well-being and harmony, legal and moral education, state-society collaboration, family policy and reforms.

Oila institutining mustahkamligi va barqarorligi har bir jamiyat taraqqiyotining asosiy poydevoridir. Oila nafaqat shaxsiy hayotning tayanch nuqtasi, balki davlatning barqarorligi hamda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishining muhim omilidir. Shu sababli, oila institutini mustahkamlash, uning farovonligini ta'minlash va barqaror kelajakni qurishga doir masalalar bugungi kunning eng dolzarb yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ayni paytda, ushbu yo'nalishda bir qator muammo va to'siqlar mavjud bo'lib, ularning samarali yechimi jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishi uchun alohida ahamiyatga egadir.

Oila — insonning shaxsiy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy hayotida muhim o'rin egallagan, uning hissiy-ma'naviy kamolotida beqiyos ta'sir ko'rsatadigan ijtimoiy institutdir. Oila institutining asosiy vazifalaridan biri — farzandlarni sog'lom va barkamol etib tarbiyalash, ularga to'g'ri hayotiy qadriyatlarni singdirish va jamiyatga foydali shaxslar etib voyaga yetkazishdan iboratdir. Shu nuqtai nazardan, farovon oila — nafaqat individning, balki butun jamiyat va davlat kelajagining negizidir.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 76-moddasida quyidagicha belgilangan: "Oila jamiyatning asosiy bo'g'inidir hamda u jamiyat va davlat muhofazasidadir. Nikoh O'zbekiston xalqining an'anaviy oilaviy qadriyatlariga, nikohlanuvchilarning ixtiyoriy roziligiga va teng



huquqliligiga asoslanadi. Davlat oilaning to'laqonli rivojlanishi uchun ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, huquqiy va boshqa shart-sharoitlar yaratadi"[1].

Ushbu konstitutsiyaviy qoida davlat tomonidan oila institutini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan keng ko'lamli siyosiy, huquqiy va ijtimoiy chora-tadbirlarning asosiy kafolatidir.

Muhtaram Prezidentimiz o'zlarining nutqlarida ko'p marta ta'kidlaganidek, oila jamiyatning asosiy bo'g'ini bo'lib, shaxsning ma'naviy va axloqiy tarbiyasini shakllantiradi va jamiyatda tinchlik, barqarorlik va hamjihatlikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Oila mustahkam bo'lishi jamiyatning barqarorligini oshirishga, millatning rivojlanishiga xizmat qilishi kerak.

Xususan davlatimiz rahbari Sh.M.Mirziyoevning quyidagi so'zlaridan bilishimiz mumkin – “Eng katta baxt, men buni ming marta qaytarishdan charchamayman, oilamiz tinch bo'lsin! Oila kichik vatan, oila tinch bo'lsa, baxtli bo'lsa, vatan tinch bo'ladi. O'sha baxtli kunlarni, vatanimizning, yoshlarimizning kamolini hozir niyat qilayotganimiz kabi ko'rish hammamizga nasib etsin!” [2]

Farovon oila — bu barcha a'zolarining moddiy va ma'naviy jihatdan farovon yashashini ta'minlaydigan mustahkam oila shaklidir. Farovonlik, eng avvalo, oila a'zolarining ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, ma'naviy va hissiy ehtiyojlarining to'laqonli qondirilishi orqali shakllanadi. Moddiy barqarorlik bilan bir qatorda, oila a'zolari o'rtasida hurmat, mehr-oqibat, o'zaro yordam va ma'naviy yaqinlik kabi omillar ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bunday oilalarda konstruktiv muloqot madaniyati rivojlangan bo'lib, ishonch va hamjihatlik muhitini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Barqaror kelajakni ta'minlashda oila va jamiyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik alohida ahamiyatga ega. Oila a'zolari o'rtasida sog'lom muloqot va o'zaro murosaga asoslangan kelishuv ijtimoiy barqarorlikning muhim omillaridan biridir. Oila o'z faoliyatini hurmat, e'tibor va mehr-oqibat tamoyillari asosida tashkil etmog'i lozim. Shu bilan birga, jamiyatda oila institutini qo'llab-quvvatlash, oila a'zolariga huquqiy va ijtimoiy yordam ko'rsatish mexanizmlarini samarali yo'lga qo'yish zarur. Davlat o'z siyosatini oilaviy qadriyatlarni mustahkamlash va oila institutini har tomonlama rivojlantirishga yo'naltirishi lozim.

Shu boisdan oila instituti nafaqat shaxsiy, balki umumjamiyat darajasida ham ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mustahkam oila barpo etilmagan jamiyatda barkamol avlodni tarbiyalash, sog'lom ijtimoiy muhit yaratish qiyin kechadi.

Hozirgi kunda oila institutining mustahkamlanishiga bir qator ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy omillar salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Jumladan:

1. Ajralishlar sonining ortishi. Yoshlarda murosas, sabr-toqat va psixologik tayyorgarlikning yetarli emasligi, shuningdek, moddiy qiyinchiliklar ajrashishlar sonining ortishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Ajralishlar, ayniqsa, oilaviy zo'ravonlik, ishonchsizlik va o'zaro munosabatlarning buzilishiga olib kelib, oila institutining zaiflashishiga zamin yaratadi. Masalan, 2024-yilda O'zbekistonda 45,1 ming oila nikohdan ajralgan (2023-yilda bu ko'rsatkich 49,2 mingni tashkil etgan). Ularning 28 mingtasi (62 foiz) shaharlarda, 17,1 mingtasi (38 foiz) esa qishloqlarda yashovchi oilalarga to'g'ri kelgan. Tahlillarga ko'ra, qishloq hududlarida ajrimlar soni biroz pasaygan bo'lsa-da, umumiy ko'rsatkich hali ham yuqori darajada saqlanib qolmoqda [4].



2. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning salbiy ta'siri. Internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali tarqalayotgan begona g'oyalar, noto'g'ri hayotiy qarashlar, sun'iy ideal obrazlar va iste'molchilik ruhi oilaviy qadriyatlarga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Bu esa yoshlarda noto'g'ri oila modeli haqidagi tasavvurlar shakllanishiga olib kelmoqda.

3. Moliyaviy inqiroz va iqtisodiy muammolar. Ishsizlik, daromadlarning yetishmovchiligi, uy-joy muammolari va ijtimoiy infratuzilmaning yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi oilaviy muhitga bosim o'tkazmoqda. Bu holat oilalarda kelishmovchilik, norozilik va ishonchsizlikni kuchaytiradi.

4. Ma'naviy-axloqiy qadriyatlarning zaiflashuvi. Jamiyatda ma'naviy qadriyatlarning eskirishi yoki noto'g'ri talqin qilinishi, o'zaro tushunmovchiliklar, axloqiy me'yorlarga befarqlik va oilaviy mas'uliyat hissining sustlashuvi oila institutining barqarorligiga jiddiy xavf tug'dirmoqda. Xususan, ayrim yoshlar orasida farzand tarbiyasi, o'zaro hurmat, fidoyilik kabi qadriyatlarning zaiflashayotgani kuzatilmoqda.

Ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun davlat tomonidan qator ijtimoiy va huquqiy chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish zarur. Avvalo, oilaviy munosabatlar va tarbiya sohasida maxsus dasturlar ishlab chiqish, amaliy treninglar tashkil etish hamda oilaviy ta'limni tizimli ravishda rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu bilan birga, oila a'zolariga huquqiy maslahatlar beruvchi xizmatlarning samarali faoliyat yuritishi, aholining huquqiy savodxonligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Oila institutini qo'llab-quvvatlashda davlatning iqtisodiy siyosati ham muhim omil hisoblanadi. Jumladan, oilaviy soliqlarning yengillashtirilgan mexanizmlari, xususiyl sektorida bandlikni kengaytirish, yosh oilalarni uy-joy bilan ta'minlash bo'yicha dasturlar orqali ularning moddiy farovonligini oshirish mumkin.

Shu bilan birga, huquqiy ta'lim va huquqiy madaniyatni rivojlantirish — oila institutini mustahkamlashda asosiy vositalardan biridir. Oila a'zolariga o'zaro hurmat, ijtimoiy mas'uliyat, adolat va to'g'ri qadriyatlar tamoyillarini singdirishda ta'lim tizimi hamda ommaviy axborot vositalari, san'at va madaniyat muassasalarining roli beqiyosdir.

Farzandlarga oilaviy munosabatlar, mehr, hurmat va ishonch asosida tarbiya berish orqali ularni ongli, mas'uliyatli va jamiyat oldida javobgar shaxslar etib voyaga yetkazish mumkin. Oila a'zolari o'rtasidagi madaniyatli muloqot va o'zaro aloqalar sifati jamiyatning kelajakdagi ijtimoiy barqarorligiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 5-martdagi PQ-5020-sonli "Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning jamiyat hayotidagi faol ishtirokini ta'minlash tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorining [3] mazmun-mohiyatini chuqur anglash va uni amaliyotga to'liq tatbiq etish — jamiyatda huquqiy savodxonlikni yuksaltirishning muhim omillaridan biridir. Qarorda belgilangan vazifalarni samarali amalga oshirish uchun oilaning barcha qatlamlariga mansub a'zolar huquqiy ong va dunyoqarash darajasini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan barqaror mexanizmlarni shakllantirish va ularni keng qamrovda hayotga tatbiq etish zarur.

Oila institutini mustahkamlashda mavjud muammolarni samarali hal etish uchun davlat, fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari va bevosita oilalar o'rtasida yaqin hamkorlikni yo'lga qo'yish muhimdir. Bunday hamkorlik oilaviy tarbiyani takomillashtirish, oila a'zolari o'rtasidagi sog'lom muloqotni mustahkamlash, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash choralari



kengaytirish, shuningdek, jamiyatda oilaning ijtimoiy qadriyat sifatidagi o'rnini targ'ib qilishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Oila institutini mustahkamlash — nafaqat har bir oilaning, balki butun jamiyatning farovonligi va barqaror kelajagini ta'minlashda hal qiluvchi omildir. Farovon va barqaror oila — bu sog'lom ijtimoiy muhit, mustahkam axloqiy mezonlar va muvaffaqiyatli avlodlar kamoloti uchun zarur sharoit yaratadi. Oila institutining barqarorligi jamiyatning umumiy taraqqiyoti va davlatning strategik rivojlanishi bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.

Bu yo'nalishda davlat, fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari va oilalar o'rtasida samarali hamkorlikni yo'lga qo'yish alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bunday hamkorlik o'zaro hurmat, sabr-toqat, ijtimoiy mas'uliyat va milliy-ma'naviy qadriyatlarni qadrlashga asoslanmog'i lozim.

Shunday ekan, oila institutini mustahkamlash — har bir shaxsning shaxsiy burchi bo'lishi bilan birga, jamiyat va davlat zimmasiga tushadigan umumiy ijtimoiy mas'uliyatdir. Ushbu yo'nalishda quyidagi amaliy choralarni ko'rish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi:

- Yoshlarni oila hayotiga har tomonlama tayyorlash maqsadida tizimli tarbiya va ta'lim dasturlarini kuchaytirish;
- Milliy oilaviy qadriyatlarni targ'ib qilishga qaratilgan ommaviy axborot vositalari va madaniy-ma'rifiy platformalar faoliyatini kengaytirish;
- Huquqiy va psixologik yordam ko'rsatish markazlari faoliyatining samaradorligini oshirish va ularning aholiga qamrovini kengaytirish;
- Iqtisodiy ko'mak choralari orqali yosh oilalarning mustaqil hayot boshlashi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratish.

Barqaror va sog'lom oilalar har qanday jamiyatning taraqqiyoti va barqaror rivojlanishining asosiy negizidir. Shu bois, har bir oilaning mustahkamligi bevosita mamlakatning barqarorligi va mustahkamligi bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Xulosa qilib aytganda, oila institutining barqarorligini ta'minlash uchun kompleks yondashuv va tizimli chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish muhimdir. Agar bu boradagi zaruriy ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va huquqiy mexanizmlar izchil joriy etilsa, jamiyatimizning kelajagi yanada barqaror, farovon va taraqqiyotga yo'naltirilgan bo'ladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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4. <https://daryo.uz/2025/01/31/ozbekiston-demografik-holati-tahlili-tugilish-va-nikohlar-kamayib-olimlar-kopaydi>
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THE FOUNDATION OF A STABLE SOCIETY: PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FAMILY INSTITUTION

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Abstract: This article examines the contemporary challenges facing the family institution and analyzes the socio-legal factors that weaken or strengthen it. Particular attention is paid to the role of state policy, spiritual-moral values, economic reforms, and community participation in ensuring the well-being and long-term stability of families. The paper argues that the sustainability of the family is inseparable from national development and social cohesion and highlights the need for multidimensional collaboration between the state, civil society, educational institutions, and families themselves.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada oila institutini mustahkamlashning dolzarb muammolari, ularga sabab bo'layotgan omillar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari ijtimoiy-huquqiy nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinadi. Oila mustahkamligi jamiyat barqarorligining negizi ekani ta'kidlanadi va bu borada samarali hamkorlik zarurligi asoslab beriladi.

Annotatsiya: В статье анализируются современные проблемы укрепления института семьи, факторы, их обуславливающие, и пути их устранения с социально-правовой точки зрения. Подчеркивается, что прочность семьи является основой социальной стабильности, и обосновывается необходимость эффективного взаимодействия в этом направлении.

Keywords: family institution, socio-legal stability, strong family model, family policy, family well-being, youth education, social partnership, spiritual-moral values.

Kalit so'zlar: oila instituti, mustahkam oila modeli, itimoiy barqarorlik omillari, oilaviy farovonlik, huquqiy va ma'naviy tarbiya, davlat va jamiyat hamkorligi, oila siyosati va islohotlar.

Ключевые слова: институт семьи, модель крепкой семьи, факторы социальной стабильности, благополучие семьи, правовое и нравственное воспитание, сотрудничество государства и общества, семейная политика и реформы.

Introduction

The strength and stability of the family institution represent one of the most fundamental foundations of a prosperous society. The family is not only a place where individuals receive emotional warmth and protection; it also functions as a primary social environment where cultural values, life skills, moral norms, and civic identity are shaped. A society with strong families becomes more resilient, cohesive, and capable of sustainable development. Conversely, instability within families inevitably echoes across the broader social and economic system, weakening national progress.

In the context of rapid globalization, technological change, mass migration, and digital influence, the family institution faces serious transformations. These shifts create both opportunities and challenges, requiring updated approaches, effective governance, and renewed societal awareness.



The Family as a Social and Legal Institution

Legally, the importance of the family in Uzbekistan is clearly defined in Article 76 of the Constitution, which states:

“The family is the basic unit of society and is under the protection of society and the state. Marriage is based on traditional family values, voluntary consent, and equality of spouses. The state creates social, economic, legal and other conditions for the full development of the family.”
[1]

This constitutional guarantee forms the basis for state programs, family policies, and large-scale reforms aimed at ensuring family stability. It also confirms that family well-being is not a private matter but a national priority.

As President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev has repeatedly emphasized: “The family is a small homeland. If the family is peaceful and happy, the homeland will be peaceful.” [2]
These words underline the deep interconnection between micro-level stability (family life) and macro-level stability (national development).

The Concept of a Prosperous and Strong Family

A prosperous family is one where both material and spiritual needs of its members are met. Material sufficiency alone cannot ensure stability; emotional closeness, respect, mutual responsibility, and moral discipline are equally important. In such families:

- communication is constructive and respectful,
- conflicts are solved through compromise,
- children grow up surrounded by love and clear moral principles,
- members feel emotionally secure and socially responsible.

A strong family becomes a source of human capital: it raises educated, ethical, confident, and socially active individuals. These individuals later form the backbone of a stable and progressive society.

Current Challenges Affecting Family Stability

In contemporary society, several social, economic, technological, and cultural factors weaken the family institution. Among them:

1. Rising Divorce Rates

Lack of psychological readiness for marriage, financial instability, and insufficient conflict-resolution skills have led to an increase in divorces. Although recent statistics show a slight decrease, the numbers remain alarming.

- 45.1 thousand divorces were recorded in Uzbekistan in 2024,
- 28 thousand occurred in urban areas,



- 17.1 thousand in rural areas. [4]

Divorce often brings emotional trauma, financial strain, and psychological stress to both partners and children, contributing to broader social instability.

2. The Influence of Social Networks and Digital Culture

Digital media significantly shapes the worldview of youth. Artificial beauty standards, consumerist ideals, and misleading portrayals of “perfect families” create unrealistic expectations. This leads to:

- dissatisfaction in marriage,
- weakening of real communication,
- dependence on virtual validation.

3. Economic Pressures

Unemployment, low income, inflation, and housing shortages directly impact family relationships. Economic stress often becomes the catalyst for arguments and emotional breakdowns.

4. Erosion of Spiritual and Moral Values

Values such as patience, mutual respect, modesty, responsibility, and care for elders are gradually losing their central place in some families. As a result:

- misunderstandings increase,
- intergenerational conflict intensifies,
- emotional detachment grows.

These problems reveal the need for systemic solutions and strong socio-legal support.

Socio-Legal Measures for Strengthening the Family

To address family crises effectively, state institutions must implement comprehensive measures in the fields of law, education, economy, and social support.

1. Policy and Legal Support

The implementation of Presidential Resolution PQ-5020 (March 5, 2021) [3] plays an important role in supporting women, increasing their participation in social life, and improving their legal protection.

Legal literacy programs help family members understand their rights, resolve conflicts peacefully, and prevent domestic violence.

2. Economic Assistance and Social Protection

Economic stability directly contributes to family stability. Therefore, state policy should include:



- expanding youth employment,
- accessible housing programs for young families,
- simplified tax systems,
- support for family entrepreneurship.

3. Strengthening Family Education and Upbringing

Family education should be continuous and systematic. Schools, universities, makhallas, media, and religious institutions can jointly promote education on:

- emotional intelligence,
- conflict-resolution skills,
- parenting skills,
- shared responsibilities of spouses.

4. Media and Cultural Support

Mass media should promote positive family examples, national traditions, ethical values, and role models who embody responsibility and respect.

The Role of Civil Society and Community Participation

State structures alone cannot solve family problems. Sustainable progress requires active cooperation with:

- NGOs,
- community organizations (mahallas),
- women's committees,
- youth unions,
- psychological centers.

Community-based initiatives such as family counseling, mentorship programs for young couples, and family culture campaigns significantly contribute to preventing conflicts before they escalate.

Prospects for the Future: Toward a Sustainable Family Model

The future of the family institution depends on several key directions:

1. Preparing Youth for Family Life

Young people need not only academic knowledge but also:

- emotional maturity,
- communication skills,
- financial literacy,
- digital culture,
- moral values.



2. Promoting National Family Ideals in a Modern Format

Family values must be reintroduced through modern platforms—blogs, podcasts, documentaries, youth forums—so they remain meaningful in the digital era.

3. Strengthening Legal and Psychological Support Systems

Counseling centers should be accessible, confidential, and professional. Families must feel that help is near, not distant or bureaucratic.

4. Expanding Economic Opportunities for Families

No family can be stable while living under constant financial pressure. Economic empowerment is essential for family empowerment.

Conclusion

Strengthening the family institution is not merely a governmental responsibility—it is a shared social duty that includes parents, educators, community leaders, and every citizen. A stable family environment nurtures responsible individuals, reduces social conflicts, strengthens national unity, and safeguards the future.

If the necessary social, legal, and economic mechanisms continue to be implemented with consistency and care, Uzbekistan will be able to build a generation that is spiritually mature, socially active, and capable of contributing to the sustainable development of the country.

A prosperous, peaceful, and strong family is the mirror of a prosperous and strong nation.

Literature resources:

- 1.O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi. T.: O'zbekiston., 2023 yil.
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