

THE FAMILY AS A CENTRAL OBJECT IN THE STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL AND
PSYCHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN MODERN SCIENCE

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Abstract. The family is one of the most important social factors in ideological development. This is because the family is the foundation of society and possesses strong spiritual pillars that have been established over many centuries. The initial concepts inherent to our national ideology are first absorbed within the family environment. Therefore, by studying the family as an object of pedagogical and psychological research, it is possible to analyze the problem of shaping the family as a value among adolescent students.

Keywords: Family, minors, forming a healthy family, ideological development, family upbringing, family conflicts, social status, Uzbek values.

The family constitutes the natural and fundamental unit of society. Society is composed of families, large and small. Indeed, the stronger these families are, the stronger society will be.

In the just civil society we are building, the family forms a unique social union. This characteristic of the family is expressed, first and foremost, in its connection to the interests of society and its social functions. The country is implementing programmatic goals aimed at strengthening the well-being of every family and every person, as well as civic harmony.

Our esteemed President, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, says the following about family: "Family is sacred to me. It is sacred because, first and foremost, regardless of where a person works or who they are, if they do not pay special attention to the upbringing, environment, honesty, and relationships within the family, there will never be any results. That is why I pay great attention to the upbringing of my children. I have a unique relationship with each of my children and grandchildren. I know the individual character, dreams, and aspirations of each of my grandchildren." This sentiment itself is a vivid testament to the fact that cherishing the family and elevating its value is firmly embedded in our consciousness.

As we aim to form a just civil society, the importance of public associations, non-profit and non-governmental organizations, including foundations, and the protection of the family, will continue to grow. Strengthening the role and significance of non-governmental and public organizations in the life of society means implementing the state-building program "From a Strong State to a Strong Society." Today, nearly ten thousand mahalla and village citizens' assemblies throughout the republic are carrying out extensive organizational and public work with families on a community basis, contributing to the preservation and strengthening of families and the protection of minors' interests. Our state's daily care for the family and the provision of comprehensive material assistance to it is one of the most important tasks of a humane, democratic, and law-based state.

In accordance with Article 76 of Chapter XIV of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the family is the basic unit of society and is under the protection of society and the state. In our country, the state protection of the family is carried out by the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Social Protection of Family, Motherhood, and Childhood.



Over the past period, measures aimed at strengthening the health of women and the younger generation in our republic have yielded positive results in forming healthy families and improving the health of women of childbearing age.

At the second meeting of the first session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, second convocation, the "Commission on Family and Women's Issues" was established within the Oliy Majlis. This commission is tasked with preparing new draft laws on family and women's issues that meet the demands of the time, aimed at preserving and strengthening the family and raising a new generation.

Uzbekistan is one of the countries of the East. It is well known that in the East, the family has long been considered sacred. This reverent attitude towards it remains unchanged even today. The idea of national independence holds a special place in the upbringing of our country's population. "The family is one of the most important social factors of ideological nature. Because the family is the foundation of society, it has strong spiritual pillars that have been established over many centuries. The initial concepts inherent in our national ideology are first absorbed within the family environment. This process is realized through the guidance of grandfathers, the example of a father, and the affection of a mother. A healthy family atmosphere is the source for shaping a healthy ideology. Ensuring the stability, well-being, mutual respect, and harmony of every family in society serves as the cornerstone for achieving the goals envisioned in the national ideology."

In our view, the factors necessary for an individual's well-rounded development within the family environment include the legal, economic, psychological, ecological, aesthetic, and other such aspects of family relationships, interactions, and communications that arise among family members in the process of managing the household. These factors contribute to their socialization, that is, the formation of the aptitude and ability to act freely and independently in the course of social relations. Therefore, in the context of the Republic of Uzbekistan's independence, a period of renewal and radical change in society, where market economy relations and social competition are taking hold, the formation of strong families is more relevant than ever. In particular, in the "Avesta," the sacred book of the Zoroastrian religion, marriage was approached as the fulfillment of a social duty by young men and women who had reached the age of majority.

In the East, several centuries ago, our great scholars such as Yusuf Khass Hajib, Kaykovus, Jalaluddin Davani, Muhammad Sadiq Kashghari, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Amir Temur, and Alisher Navoi also expressed their views on family and its establishment, family relationships, and its place and role in personal development.

The works of Uzbek enlighteners Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Avloniy, and Abdulla Qodiriy, who were active in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, expressed our people's national values, way of life, and the upbringing of children within the family in a national spirit. A number of scientific research studies have been conducted on the issue of family and family upbringing. The social, legal, psychological, and pedagogical aspects of concluding a marriage contract, family disagreements, as well as problems between spouses and the organization of family relations, have been deeply studied by educators, psychologists, philosophers, and legal scholars such as O. A. Karimova, A. K. Munavvarov, F. B. Shoumarov, Sh. B. Shoumarov, H. Uzoqov, E. Foziev, L. Oripova, R. Saidov, M. Akhmedov, M. Mahmudov, O. Safarov, N. Sa'dullaeva, M. Kholmatova, M. O. Inomova, O. Musurmonova, S. Yuldosheva, I. V. Grebennikov, I. V. Dubrovina, and G. P. Razumigina.



Furthermore, the issues of organizing children's upbringing in the family, increasing its effectiveness, and using national traditions to establish family education have been researched by pedagogical and psychological scholars like Yu. P. Azarov, M. Dadajonov, M. J. Inoyatov, M. O. Inomova, K. F. Kamolova, Sh. Shodmonova, Sh. Otajonova, I. H. Karimova, O. Bo'riev, B. A. Mirenskiy, S. E. Karklina, I. D. Vodzinskiy, A. I. Kochetov, K. A. Kulinkovich, and Ya. Rakhmonova.

The central idea of the research conducted by pedagogical and psychological scholars V. Karimova, J. Alimova, R.D. Fayzulin, and D. Salimova is the formation of social perceptions of Uzbek families among youth, the role of spiritual and moral education in preparing girls for family life, and the preparation of adolescents for family life in both in-class and extracurricular settings, all of which are thoroughly elucidated in their work.

It is essential to specifically note the deep analysis in O. Musurmonova's works concerning the family's social status, its place in society, its role in organizing child-rearing, the participation of parents and the older generation in this process, and the use of national values in family upbringing. Additionally, the research conducted by M. Makhmudova (preparing students for family life based on the content of folk pedagogy) and M. Abdullaeva (the spiritual preparation of adolescents for family life, using the teaching of the subject "The Idea of National Independence and the Foundations of Spirituality" as an example) is distinguished by its thematic proximity to the research problem.

Family upbringing, by its very content, is national in character, and many families focus on raising their children in the spirit of Uzbek values. In this respect, the research of M. Kuronov (pedagogical aspects of national upbringing), A. Mukhsieva (the organization of national upbringing in the family), and Yu. Shaamirova (the national-spiritual upbringing of adolescents in single-parent families) is of significant importance.

A study and analysis of scientific research and literature on topics related to the research problem have shown that several issues are of pressing importance today. These include: the challenge of instilling the family as a value in adolescent students; researching the family's unique and vital role in this formation process; developing the content and scientific foundations for the activity of establishing the family as a value; organizing cooperation between the family and school in this regard; and identifying the forms, methods, and tools of particular importance for ensuring the effectiveness of this activity.

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