

CONCEPT OF FAMILY AND MARRIAGE, HISTORICAL-PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS

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The history of civilizations shows that the family is the foundation of society and state development. During the analysis of the emergence and development of humanity, it became clear that the institution of the family is of great importance in its formation and development. In ancient times, the family performed the task of human protection (breeding, nutrition, protection from predators). As a result of historical development, the social function of the family has also changed, and its role in society has been strengthened. From time immemorial, the family is the most sacred and dignified place in our country, and it was considered the responsibility of the society to educate mature individuals. The intense informational changes taking place in the world today, the communication updates entering our lives have had an impact on our high human traditions that have been preserved in our families for centuries. In the present period, in the upbringing of the child, we should especially awaken the feelings of patriotism, humanity, faith in his heart, teach him to feel the responsibility towards the family, to understand the complex aspects of family life, to overcome any difficulties. The family is the point of action of civil society, a stable and peaceful structure. Because not only a person is born in this holy shrine, but he also gets moral and moral education. The family is the natural cell of society, the social foundation. The strength of society depends on the family. Material and social strengthening of the family is important in society. In our country, special attention is paid to the upbringing of a spiritually mature, physically healthy young generation in the family.

Islam Karimov, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, emphasized the high position of the family in social life and said that "the purest and purest feelings of a person, the first concepts and ideas of life are first of all formed in the bosom of the family. "It is natural that the foundations of spiritual standards and views that determine the character, nature and worldview of the child - the foundation of sacred concepts such as goodness and goodness, nobility and kindness, honor and dignity - are settled in the family environment," he says.

Today, as a result of the progress of the society, the requirements for the formation of a mature person are also increasing. This requires increasing the quality and scope of psychological, aesthetic, moral, religious-educational, sexual education of the child in the family. Children's rights in child rearing should never

be discriminated against. Compared to social education, family education has a profound effect on children's mental world, emotions and feelings. In the experiences of our ancestors in the field of education, the teacher himself should always be an example. In order to study and research the family as a social institution - one of the priority tasks of the Family Scientific and Practical Research Center today is to determine the root causes of the gaps in child education using scientific and innovative methods, and to develop proposals in this regard based on the results of the conducted research. Special attention is paid to this important issue in the concept of strengthening the institution of the family in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which was adopted by the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 27, 2021.

The document stipulates a comprehensive study of historical and cultural conditions for the formation of a modern family model while preserving traditional family values, and development of scientifically based proposals for their wide promotion and implementation. In this regard, the formation of moral and ethical values and respect for parents and older people in the young generation, increasing the educational and cultural-scientific potential of the family, interaction between generations in the family development of family traditions aimed at maintaining and supporting communication, introduction of effective mechanisms to prevent children's lack of control and neglect, violations and crimes among them, increase family responsibility in child upbringing, strengthening, preservation and development of family values, observance of the rights of family members, child it is envisaged to ensure the right to live and receive education in the family, to pay special attention to the factors of raising a mature generation.

The main tasks of the family are having children, leaving offspring, raising children that ensure the succession and dependence between generations. Women have three functions: reproductive, productive and social. Men are mainly engaged in productive and socio-political activities. In the East, it is understood that family and having children, raising children is primarily related to a woman. It is true, in fact, the participation and activity of both sexes is necessary in having a child. According to the Eastern tradition, this is a woman's duty. The reproductive task binds the woman to the family, to the work performed in the family, because most of her time is spent in the family.

Secular and religious problems of family relations have always attracted the attention of scholars and researchers. The role of the family in the system of national, religious and universal moral values, its role in raising a mature generation has become important in the development of classical and contemporary philosophical thinking. The historical roots of this issue: in "Avesta", "Orhun Enasay writings" and in the views of Plato, Aristotle, Confucius, Eastern

thinkers - Beruni, Farabi, Ibn Sina, Imam Bukhari, Abu Abdurahman an Nasai, Hakim Termizi, Suleiman Bakirgani, Ahmad Yassavi, Muhammad Huzuri, Rezauddin Ibn Fakhruddin, Amir Temur, etc., have a special place in many works. Especially in the works of such thinkers as Ahmed Yugnaki, Imam Ghazali, Farididdin Attar, Husain Vaiz Koshifi, Makhdumi Azam, Alisher Navoi, who lived and worked in that period, the instructive thoughts on the issues of national and religious upbringing in the family were expressed.

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