



Family as A Source of Upbringing

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Abstract: The primary focus of this article is ensuring the strength of the family, the ability to value a person and their dignity, the continuation of the human race, as well as remaining devoted to the teachings of our ancestors and fostering a well-developed and happy generation.

Keywords: Family, dignity, moral, society, state, youth, education.

Introduction: In every society, the historical development process must consider the age and individual characteristics of the new generation to gradually and effectively shape its personality. Pedagogy and psychology serve as the methodological foundation in this process. The article explores universal values such as family, child upbringing, and the wise thoughts of great thinkers. Particular attention is paid to the vital mission of humanity—ensuring generational continuity, preserving children's health, and fostering their full development, alongside addressing related challenges and objectives.

The parental home is the most powerful and sacred cradle, where a person takes their first steps in life and becomes a mature individual. Here, the new generation learns traditional upbringing, unity, and parental example around a shared table, listens to advice and wise words. Without textbooks or notes, children grasp the basics of knowledge, learn to play, count, sing, and develop qualities like openness, politeness, and respect. Their feelings, attention, and memory are nurtured, and the foundations of primary skills and habits are laid.

For humanity, as the world's most magnificent creation, education and upbringing have always been challenging yet honorable missions. Parents educate their children daily, instilling genuine words, attentive glances, and lullabies into their souls.

Even in times without literacy or visible knowledge,

humanity practiced moral upbringing, instilling labor skills, and preparing for life and work—a historical phenomenon. Each nation built its spiritual world based on unwritten laws, customs, and traditions, maintaining and applying the ethnopsychological and ethnopedagogical features of its people despite historical changes.

From the early days of Uzbekistan's independence, raising a well-rounded generation based on national traditions has been a primary focus of the Republic's policy. As stated in the Constitution of Uzbekistan, "The family is the basic unit of society and is under the protection of society and the state." Articles 76 and 77 oblige parents to provide good upbringing for their children until adulthood, while children capable of working must care for their parents.

The family is closely connected with social development, being its most crucial unit. A child is born and raised within the family. The social atmosphere in the family significantly influences an individual's behavior in studies or work.

The law obliges families to raise a healthy generation, ensure education, develop self-awareness, and foster a proper understanding of the world.

The state supports families by creating and developing a wide network of childcare institutions, organizing and improving household and public catering services, providing childbirth benefits, offering allowances and privileges to large families, and other forms of aid. The great thinker and scholar Rizouddin Ibn Fakhruddin, in his work "Family," compares the creation of a family to the creation of a state. He emphasizes the importance of family laws, vividly highlights the challenges of upbringing in developing abilities, character, and moral qualities of individuals. He notes, "No matter how great a nation is, it cannot survive long without the family's educational potential and moral and social security." Among a state's enduring values, one of the greatest is not its army of millions of soldiers or massive ships but the family—a treasure we often overlook. The ideological foundations of the family influence the development of a society's political culture. If an unfavorable climate arises within a society, its roots are often found in the family, as the family is the cornerstone of society, and no cultural community has managed to thrive without it. Laws regulating marital and family relationships play a crucial role in strengthening families. It is essential that marriage laws are correctly enacted, implemented in practice, and serve the well-being of families.

A family united by high ideals and morals is the reason for outstanding successes in upbringing. Hence, raising children based on traditions and family heirlooms

largely depends on the family, as it forms a solid, spiritually and morally healthy generation. Intra-family relationships, characterized by mutual care, warmth, and closeness, have a profound impact on a child's moral and aesthetic feelings. Positive family relations significantly influence a person's comprehensive development.

In a family, each child receives an individual approach. An atmosphere of trust and love among spouses, parents, and children instills qualities like diligence, discipline, honesty, thriftiness, kindness, readiness to help, and empathy. Additionally, instilling diligence in children by elders not only ensures the material well-being of the family but also its moral welfare and strength.

The family is the source of upbringing. From a very young age, a child learns from adults not only how to walk, talk, and study but also absorbs a complete system of moral values and ideals. Family ties play a leading role, founded on the spouses' aspirations for harmonious relationships, unity of views on life's main issues, mutual understanding, respect, and shared responsibilities. It is fitting to compare parents to artists, their child to their creation, and the process of upbringing to art.

Uzbek and Karakalpak families have particularly distinctive qualities. These qualities have been shaped over many years, retained their value, and transformed into traditions. These include love for children, strict labor distribution, parents' exclusive management of the family budget, respect for elders, protecting the family's honor and dignity, and a special love for one's homeland, which is every individual's duty.

Upbringing is a very lengthy and complex process that begins even before the child's birth. Parents' health, mood, social background, worldview, behavior, compatibility of moral and ethical qualities, and physical and mental readiness for marriage play a crucial role in a child's upbringing.

Society is interested in strong, morally healthy families because a society's morality largely depends on families, where the foundations of an individual's character, attitude toward work, and moral and ideological values are formed. Awakening in a child a sense of pride for their family, ancestors, homeland, people, native language, religion, and traditions is the primary goal of family upbringing. The emotional nature of family upbringing is its unique characteristic. Early childhood shapes one's attitude toward the world and people. A child's developing relationship with others is primarily determined by the attitudes of their relatives and close ones toward them.

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