

THE BASIS OF FAMILY SOCIETY BARCHARITY

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ABSTRACT: This scientific article focuses on family and family relationships, which are the main link in society. The concept of the family and its appearance in different nations is illuminated. Special attention was also paid to the formation of the family, the factors that ensure its stability. Mazkur's article serves to demonstrate the role of the family in ensuring the stability of society.

KEYWORDS: Family, family functions, marriage, marriage age, society, family strengthening, problems.

INTRODUCTION

The issue of the family, its role in the life of society has been important in all times. Why, in the family, the child is matured and formed as a person. The spiritual image of society is namayon in families. It should be noted that the family is the social-spiritual link of society, a small representative, and it is in the family that the present and future of every nation is built. Therefore, the world, including, in our country, too, attention is paid to family and related issues at the level of public policy. In particular, the adoption of decisions and laws that protect and guarantee the social and political rights of families from the years of independence is a clear proof of this. In particular, our First President I.A. By Karimov 1998 "Family" Year 1999 "Year of Women", The fact that 2000 "Year of Healthy Generation" and 2001 "Year of Mother and Child" are also views of our government's policy in this regard. In addition, the Action Strategy for the Five Priorities for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in "2017-2021 is set out in" to ensure the resilience of families, strengthen and enhance the existing family institution "[1]. such important tasks are also part of the policy pursued by our state in this regard. The government's focus on the family and the problems associated with it is an important condition for the development of society. That is why this topic does not lose its significance.

RESEARCH RESULTS

There are different definitions and descriptions in different literature about the concepts of family and marriage. In particular, there is no comprehensive definition given to a marriage that is equally appropriate to all societies and situations. A common definition of marriage in anthropology is as follows: "nicoh is an alliance between a man and a woman, from which the children born are the legitimate offspring of both parties" [2].

However, we cannot apply this tariff to all societies and periods, because in the process of human development, the appearance of marriage has changed. As an example, in ancient societies there

were plural marriages, in which the marriage united more than two spouses, i.e., the woman married a group of brothers. This condition is called the polyandria of the perpetrators and is specific to some Himalayan cultures [3].

For the first time in ethnography, the family used Y.V. as an example of an integrated system. Bromley's "Etnos theory ocherks are discussed in ". In this play, marital relations are called the backbone of the family [4].

A family is a social group within a society that arises on the basis of marriage or is united through cohabitation. In various historical processes, the concept of the family and its place in social life also began to change. At this point, if we look at the historical development of Uzbek families, we can see these changes. In particular, family traditions and traditions in modern Uzbek society have a deep historical root. In particular, in the pre-revolutionary period, the right to family and marriage in Uzbekistan was reflected in Sharia and custom, and its basic principles were based on economic relations in the feadol period. In the lives of the Turkic peoples to whom the Uzbeks belong, marriage depends entirely on the patriarchal family system, and its characteristic features are mainly male domination, the lack of freedom for women, forced marriage. In general, marriage is, in fact, a contract of sale between parents, and the object of the contract was mainly the bride. The woman's wish was not taken into account when concluding a marriage. Early marriages were common among women, primarily due to economic factors [5]. At the heart of such socio-economic factors was the formation of a family that was part of society.

Given that society is made up of families, the development of any society depends directly on the strengthening of the families that exist in it. In particular, according to the Jadids, to reform society without building the foundation of the family properly and educating the younger generation on the right path, its development cannot be directed to development, and ultimately the fate of the nation depends on the condition of its family [6]. During historical development, a number of factors have formed that strengthen the family, and these factors are constantly changing according to periods.

As Fitrat talks about the factors that strengthen the family in his work "Family ", he focuses primarily on choosing the right spouse. In particular, it lists important aspects in family building. There are four things to consider when starting a family:

Mol, nasab, husn and faith. When the writer says cattle, he does not mean that the young people who are married are full of material wealth. On the contrary, it emphasizes that their wealth and lineage should be equal. Fitrat explains these aspects as follows: " When a husband and wife are unequal to each other and one is rich and kalonzoda, the other side suffers terribly, accusing him of being poor and inferior. Husn means this appearance, which means to look beautiful in the eyes of the one looking at him and to make his heart inclined to himself. This tendency that arises in the heart can be called love. The fourth quality of gratitude is that every man and woman should be religious. Religion is a familiar and fear of the truth " [7].

CONCLUSIONS

Summarizing the above information, families are a social group that reflects the spiritual image of society. At the same time, the future development of society depends on the families, its resilience and the younger generation growing up in it. Why, the family is a small representative of society, and in the family the present and future of society are built.

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