

## The Essence of Upbringing and Preservation of Traditions in Uzbek Families

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**Abstract:** This article discusses family upbringing, child rearing, views and opinions of Abu Ali Ibn Sino, a great scholar of the East, on education and upbringing, national values, traditions and the younger generation preserved in Uzbek families. It is about educating in the national spirit.

**Keywords:** family, tradition, values, spirituality, upbringing, child, parents, relatives, morals.

The family is a social unit based on natural, biological, physiological, material-economic, legal-legal, spiritual-moral, communication-human relations.

In the material and economic relations of people - the management of the household, property relations - the legitimacy of marriage, and in the spiritual - moral relationship - the unity of the spouses, purity, love between parents and children, respect, duty, etc. should be understood. Today, the above-mentioned family and issues directly related to it are protected and guaranteed by law. Because it is an integral part of society. Therefore, in Article 63 of the Republic of Uzbekistan; "The family is the fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State".

When it comes to family upbringing, it is important to understand that children are brought up on the basis of correct, national moral norms by parents, adults in the family, grandparents, siblings, and so on. After all, the future of a person depends on the attitude of parents, siblings and others - attitudes, behavior, discipline. It is no coincidence that our people say, "He does what he sees in the bird's nest".

The family is based on moral education. It is a school of life that nurtures in a child all the human attitudes and qualities that need to be formed.

The Uzbek people are childish by nature. Generosity, kindness and self-sacrifice are unique to Uzbeks. That is why our parents care about the happiness and future of their children. Their thorough education creates opportunities for them to pursue a career in their interests, to master the rules of etiquette and to follow them. Because raising a child properly in the family is the key to building a strong society.

It is known that the great scholars of the East paid special attention to education and upbringing. Abu Ali Ibn Sina also left a rich scientific legacy with a number of works on these priority issues. Ibn Sina argues that the education of the child in school is the main institution of the family and society, which, as a center of upbringing, is constantly involved in the formation of the individual. The social and psychological environment, interpersonal relationships, and the level of maturity of the subjects determine the socially important functions of the family.

The task and content of moral upbringing of children in the family requires the upbringing and development of the child's spiritual world, his consciousness, moral qualities, personal qualities and behavior. The main tasks of moral education are:

1. Fostering moral feelings, perceptions, and behaviors in children.
2. Cultivate a culture of behavior and creative relationships.
3. Nurturing moral feelings in a person.
4. Eliminate negative traits in behavior.

The essence of moral education in the family is that the child learns from his parents, family, generation - to form a sense of pride in the history of their ancestors, the country where they were born and raised, the country, the nation, the language, the religion, the traditions.

The demands of our state and government to parents and educators are an example of this.

In order to form and strengthen national pride, it is necessary to know the history of the formation of our nation, its customs, traditions, literature, art, culture, religion and their role in the development of human history. Second, it is

necessary to know the universal values, to put into practice the advanced ideas in them, which are in line with our national mentality, and on this basis to enrich our national values in content and form.

Third, it is necessary to organize and be active in the production process based on new techniques and technologies that meet world standards.

Fourth, all measures should be taken to achieve interethnic, inter-citizen harmony, solidarity and unity of the people living in our country, regardless of race, nationality, ancestry, language and religion. Only then will no evil force be able to penetrate the peoples of our multi-ethnic country. They are friends, brothers and sisters, living with a sense of pride and pride in each other. This kind of friendship plays an important role in educating the younger generation.

The family ceremonies of the Uzbek people were created on the basis of historical necessity and have developed over the course of time as an important spiritual value.

Although the family rituals of our people, which have been passed down from generation to generation, were severely hampered during the Soviet era, they began to be revived after independence. Family ceremonies are an integral part of the people's spirituality, an important moral value, an effective means of education. Character traits such as morality and kindness, which are manifested in family ceremonies, play an important role in the formation of young people's spirituality.

Rituals and celebrations are an integral part of human life. There are such important events and stages in everyone's personal life that require special attention and joy.

The following customs and rituals are performed in Uzbek families from the moment a baby is born until he or she grows up and starts a new family:

- Habits related to caring for a pregnant woman and an unborn baby.
- The birth of a baby (“suyunchi”, adaptation, etc.)
- Keep your baby healthy (“baby chilla” – “big and small chilla)
- Naming habits (“naming ceremony”)
- Baby cradle ceremony (“cradle party”)
- First haircut (“hair-taking party”, “aqeeqah”)
- Tooth extraction (“tooth party”)
- The child's first step (“first step party”, “First step”)
- Circumcision of boys (“Sunnat ceremony”)
- Children turn 12 (“Muchal ceremony”)
- New marriage habits (“Wedding party”), etc.
- Silver, gold and diamond weddings
- Celebrations of 50, 60, 70 years.

One of the ethnocultural and ethnopsychological phenomena of the Uzbek people is childhood. That's why she has been holding various family ceremonies since the boy's father “passed from the pink belt to the mother's womb”. For example, «Suyunchi», «Cho‘miltirish», «Ism qo‘yish», «Beshikka solish», «Beshikkerti», «Qovurdoq», «Chalpak pishirish», «Yupqa pishirish», «Aqiqa», «Chillagizoron», «Tirnoq oldi», «Beshik to‘yi», «Soch to‘yi», «Tish chiqdi», «Ilk qadam», «Sunnat to‘y», «Muchal yoshi», «Nikoh to‘yi» and other ceremonies like that. Furthermore, there are such kind of ceremonies that, only men can understand the names: “Gap-gashtak”, “Mo‘ylov oshi”, “Sabzi to‘g‘rash”, ceremonies related to women “Namozshom pardoz”, “Xalfana”, “Ayollar gapi”, “Ayollar hashari”, and ceremonies related to little girls “Arg‘imchoq uchish”, “O‘sma qo‘yish”, “Soch o‘rish”, “Xina qo‘yish” and others.

Human society is constantly evolving and evolving. In different historical periods and in different cultures, people have different perceptions and perceptions of the world, forming their own imaginations and knowledge.

Culture is a product of society, one of the most important aspects of social life. Just as there is no society without culture, there is no culture outside of society. As a complex social reality, culture is characterized by the fact that it absorbs, preserves and constantly enriches the labor and knowledge of generations of humanity. Culture represents the spheres in which social life is inherited, where values are accumulated and passed on to future generations.

As conclusion, we should say that, existing problems in society cannot be completely solved by economic, political measures and the strengthening of law and order. This requires the reconstruction of the spiritual life of society. “Where there is no spirituality,” said President Karimov, “there will never be happiness.”

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