

Family Spirituality Is A Criteria Of National Pride

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Annotation: This article talks about the sanctity of the family, traditions typical of Uzbek families, family etiquette among elementary school students. The rich historical, cultural and educational heritage, traditions and values of our people were discussed in the issues of education and morals. Also, based on the teachings of our great thinker, attention was paid to the most important issues of family relations, the duty of parents in the family and their responsible approach in this regard.

Key words: Family, Uzbek family, values, neighborhood, family relationship, education, traditions, parents' duty, social environment, city and village.

Nowadays, modern families have their own character and tradition of development. Understanding them, as well as the consideration of such uniqueness by parents in their activities, helps to increase the family's educational opportunities.

One of the peculiarities of the development of modern families is the difference in the social life style of urban and rural families.

For example: in villages, every child feels that he is under strict control by others. This is, on the one hand, if the phenomenon is positive, on the other hand, such social control causes narrow interest. Due to the large area of the city, such control is not practical. In many cases, neighbors may not know each other's children even if they live in the same apartment building or even in the same basement.

The more educated parents are, the more successful their children will be in school. Modern parents are owners of a certain profession or trade, and have left the upbringing of children entirely to grandparents. In many cases, the incompatibility of the methods used by representatives of the older generation and young parents in organizing children's education causes various conflicts in this process

The fact that families are financially different in the conditions of the market economy has a serious impact on the process of organizing children's education in the family. Usually, each family spends 25 to 50 percent of the family income for various needs of children.

Reducing the number of children in the family, preventing births is one of the important characteristics of modern families. At the same time, one or two children are being raised in families, regardless of whether they are in the city or the countryside. Fertility reduction is a complex process due to many reasons. The main reasons for this are:

- 1) parents' employment;
- 2) insufficient coverage of children in pre-school educational institutions;
- 3) increasing importance of material support in child education;
- 4) ownership of an inconvenient dwelling;
- 5) economic conditions of the family;
- 6) parents have selfish views such as "living for oneself".

Today, another pedagogical problem is being put on the agenda in solving the issue of reducing the birth rate. This is the development and study of effective methods of raising children in families with few children.

Psychological and pedagogical characteristics of modern families. It is necessary for young parents to be psychologically and spiritually ready to prepare for family life before marriage and to raise children.

After marriage, with a deeper sense of responsibility in this regard, it is appropriate for them to search for themselves, to focus on acquiring information on the proper organization of child rearing. However, at the same time, it is worth mentioning that not all young people who are entering family life have sufficient pedagogical knowledge in this regard.

This requires providing parents with the necessary educational literature, widely promoting reading and learning of this literature among them. Due to the speed of modern development, as well as the wide spread

of the ideas promoted under the name of "mass culture" in the territory of different regions, the high efficiency of organizing family education is not visible today.

For this reason, family scientists are paying serious attention to the development of recommendations for improving the effectiveness of family education and their implementation. Such recommendations are discussed below. Reasons for unsatisfactory upbringing in the family and their elimination. Among the main reasons for unsatisfactory upbringing of children in the family environment, the following can be singled out:

1. Low level of family economic development. Today, although parents are employed and receive a stable monthly salary, the needs of family members (For example: each member of the family needs a mobile phone (they need a monthly service fee), Notebook, Due to the daily increase in the need for provision of a netbook, as well as the need to use the Internet service, certain difficulties arise in the formation of the family budget and its rational use. This in itself requires parents to continuously engage in work that allows them to earn additional income in addition to their main job. Parents, who spend most of their time working, are spending their time earning means of livelihood (salary, food products, raw materials, etc.).

2. Inability to take a conscious approach to establishing a lifestyle: In most parents, there is a strong desire for power, social tension, uncertainty about the future, fear of losing their job, which causes them excessive physical and mental stress, as a result of which various cases of diseases are observed.

3. In the modern family, more responsibilities are imposed on women. Today's women are burdened with more than they can handle, both at work and at home. According to the results of the conducted research, today urban women work 77 hours a week, of which 36 hours are spent on housework.

4. High number of family divorces. This situation is caused by many social-household and spiritual-ethical reasons. At all times, family separations are a strong emotional shock for children, which has a strong negative impact on their morals and psyche.

5. Father and mother are not equally responsible for organizing children's upbringing. In most families, the concept is formed that a man - the head of the family - should mainly solve the economic and financial issues of the family, and the upbringing of children is the sole responsibility of the mother. Today, some fathers even have the idea that "raising children is not the responsibility of the family, but of the mother." In many cases, women themselves are the cause of this kind of prejudice. Instead of encouraging men to take practical action, they have switched to saying, "If you don't make it, I'll make it myself."

6. Growing conflicts between generations. Recently, various conflicts have arisen in families for one or another trivial reason. The fact that the main conflicts arise between the mother-in-law and the daughter-in-law is a sign that the age-old traditions of the Uzbek people are being forgotten. After all, for centuries, grandmothers and mothers-in-law accepted the bride as a daughter in their family and taught her how to manage the household and deal with the people around her. It is required to perform household chores smoothly, and if he is studying, to continue his studies or to work (earn money). This in itself causes physical and mental stress in the young bride. The increasing escalation of family conflicts sometimes leads to deaths.

7. Unable to achieve continuous cooperation between the family and educational institutions. At the same time, in Uzbekistan, serious attention is being paid to ensuring strong cooperation between the educational institution, neighborhood and family. The concept of educational institution, neighborhood and family cooperation is a vivid example of this attention.

In conclusion, it helps to increase the educational opportunities of today's family by making the development of national pride the main issue by all parents to their children in the family through family spirituality. Conceptual ideas represent effective organization of youth education based on cooperation between educational institution, neighborhood and family.

No matter how good these ideas are, however, the initiative of educational institutions and families in their implementation is not enough. This leads to the fact that the education of children organized in families is not as satisfactory as expected.

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