



COPY RIGHT



2022 IJIEMR. Personal use of this material is permitted. Permission from IJIEMR must be obtained for all other uses, in any current or future media, including reprinting/republishing this material for advertising or promotional purposes, creating new collective works, for resale or redistribution to servers or lists, or reuse of any copyrighted component of this work in other works. No Reprint should be done to this paper, all copy right is authenticated to Paper Authors

IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 28th April 2022.

Link: <https://ijiemr.org/downloads/Volume-11/Issue-04>

DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V11/I04/64

Title: NATIONAL FEATURES OF FAMILY EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS INFLUENCE ON A CHILD'S PERSONALITY

Volume 11, Issue 04, Pages 400- 403

Paper Authors: **Xolmatova Adolat Muxammadjanovna**



USE THIS BARCODE TO ACCESS YOUR ONLINE PAPER

To Secure Your Paper As Per **UGC Guidelines** We Are Providing A Electronic Bar Code

NATIONAL FEATURES OF FAMILY EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS INFLUENCE ON A CHILD'S PERSONALITY

Xolmatova Adolat Muxammadjanovna

Namangan State University 2nd year master's degree in preschool education

ABSTRACT: The process by which parents systematically influence a child's personal scientific worldview, spiritual and moral sophistication, labor, and other social security is called physical education. The family is an individual social unit of society. It reflects the family members, interests, inclinations, upbringing and other types of social activities. It is very important to preserve and follow our ancient traditions and values in order to avoid various harmful influences, to have a unique national character, a unique image of our people in any situation.

Keywords: Family, Parents, national customs, values, people, traditions;

INTRODUCTION

The national values of the Uzbek people, which have been passed down through the centuries, have also been formed in a long historical process. In particular, respect for the motherland, the inability to imagine their own destiny without this country, devotion to the memory of ancestors, constant respect for the elderly, the preservation of modesty in any situation, marriage in many qualities, such as the emphasis on particular purity, form the basis of our national values.

From the first days of independence, truly historic work has been carried out to restore the national memory of our people, respect ancient traditions and values, restore the sacred sites to their original state. This large-scale process is the only language and religion of the Uzbek nation, and the restoration of its values is carried out not only with development, but also with high respect for the values of all nations and peoples living in our country. In the manifestation of the qualities of generosity, the consistent implementation of the noble idea of

the Head of State "This beloved homeland belongs to all of us" plays an important role.

The family is the main institution of traditional upbringing. The child retains the education he received in the family during his youth for the rest of his life.

The child spends most of his life in the family, and no parent can match the family in terms of its influence. The basis of a child's personality is formed in the family, and when he goes to school, the child is formed as a person.

The family can be a source of both humanistic and negative influence on children. The positive effect on a child's personality is that no one in the family loves and cares for the child as much as the people closest to the child - father, mother, grandmother, grandfather, brothers and sisters.

At the same time, the family can have a negative influence on the formation of the child's personality and their upbringing. The family is a unique community that plays a key role in upbringing. Given the unique educational value of the family, it is important to increase the positive impact of the family on the child

and reduce its negative impact. To do this, it is necessary to clearly identify the socio-psychological factors of the family, which have an educational value.

The child learns the first life experience from the family, he observes and knows how to behave in different situations.

The XXI century marks a new milestone in the study of the history and national values of the Uzbek people. Today, the unknown stages and aspects of our history are being rediscovered. and a number of substantial studies are being devoted to entogenesis. National identities are determined on the basis of long-term socio-economic, political processes, natural geographical location, mutual ethnocultural relations, religious affiliation, and these are the ancient traditions based on the spiritual and psychological views of the people and rituals are formed.

When we talking about the national mentality of the Uzbek people, it should be noted that the Uzbek people have experienced 4 major religious ideological stages (Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Islam, communism) and each ideological religion It should not be forgotten that many generations have passed before the end of the period of mysteries, and these processes have left an indelible mark on the character of the nation.

National customs and traditions are important sources of education. Because by inculcating these traditions in the minds of children, the family, along with the formation of spiritual and moral qualities in them, seeks to understand and respect our national values and, most importantly, to apply these values in their daily lives and activities.

Each of our national traditions has its own local customs. For example, every Uzbek family celebrates the birth of a child by placing a baby in a cradle, a cradle ceremony, a circumcision

ceremony, a wedding with bride and groom, and so on.

There are many features of child upbringing in the context of our traditions and customs.

Traditions - cradle ceremony, circumcision ceremony, muchal ceremony, wedding, prophet's wedding, Navruz holiday, harvest festival, flower festival, Eid Ramadan , national games and so on .

Customs – suyinchi (giving a small amount of money to children when you hear good news), to cradle, to dress in white, bride greets with others, to sing yor-yor, lapars, ulak, dorboz, kurash(wrestling), sumalak, halim preparation, etc.

Application of national traditions and customs to school - care for the elderly, beautification of the neighborhood, meeting with exemplary families, fathers' advice to his child, studying the history of the neighborhood, Navruz, exemplary girls, poetry , muchal ceremony, neighborhood wrestling.

It is known that culture, enlightenment, historical memory, national-spiritual values, national language, traditions, customs are the most important factors in determining the identity of a nation.

In general, spiritual heritage, national values are an integrated expression of the human intellect, which has been formed over a long period of spiritual development. Each nation has its own national values and spiritual heritage, which have passed through a long historical period.

We would like to emphasize that the settlements of our first ancestors were found in the present day Fergana, Tashkent, Surkhandarya and Samarkand regions. During the high paleolithic period, the tools of labor of the people living in our country were much improved. They made needles, hooks, various ornaments, and objects from bone and horn, and

skillfully depicted the scene of hunting animals on rocks and caves.

Conclusion : to sum up , family upbringing is to train and educate children in the family by parents, guardians or the elders. It plays an important role in the overall development of the younger generation. Constant efficiently educational force in family upbringing - peace of mind in the family, sincere attitude, high prestige of parents, special attention to the education of the child's personality in the demands of children, love and respect for the child, the establishment of a strict regime and agenda in the family, the age and taking into account personal characteristics, monitoring the child's learning, striving for independence in him and supporting the qualities of initiative, and so on.

References :

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining farmoni. O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonun xujjatlari to'plami, 2017 yil, 6-son, 70-modda.
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti SH.M.Mirziyoyev. Qonun ustuvorligi – inson manfaatlarini ta'minlash taraqqiyoti va xalq farovonligining garovi."O'zbekiston", 2017.
3. I.A.Karimov "Yuksak ma'naviyat yengilmas kuch",-T. O'zbekiston. 2008.
4. <http://www.ziyonet.uz/>.