



## "FAMILY AND MARRIAGE ISSUES IN THE EAST"

Rahimova Matluba

"Family and women Research Institute"

base doctaranti

**Annotation**

This article covers the issues of family and marriage in the East, the family of our great thinkers, the upbringing of Pharisees, the relationship of her husband-hotin, the fact that the family is a branch of society.

**Keywords:** family, marriage, husband-hotin, child, society, allomas of the East.

**Аннотация**

В этой статье рассматриваются вопросы семьи и брака на Востоке, семьи наших великих мыслителей, воспитание фарисеев, взаимоотношения мужа-хотина, тот факт, что семья - это ветвь общества.

**Ключевые слова:** семья, брак, муж-жена, ребенок, общество, алломы Востока.

**Introduction.** The family, as the main unit of society and a social institution, historically plays a very important role in the development of human society, affects the behavior of people, the formation of legal, moral, aesthetic and other norms, is directly involved in the reproduction of socio-cultural values of human life. In the family, a person forms his main qualities, where he receives the first knowledge, gains experience, here he gives birth to children and brings them to the age of social maturity, in the family children and adults develop the leading forms of emotional and psychological relations with the world, where he becomes a direct participant in the process of socialization.

**Main part.** Throughout the history of mankind, the concepts of family and family values have been interpreted differently depending on which teachings, community groups or representatives of social classes try to express their essence and goals. The concepts of "marriage", "family spiritual values", "family relationships", "family culture", "family responsibility", "socialization of the family" and other categories from this series are found in various teachings, including philosophical and religious sciences, from the most abstract



to the most specific. different stages of Community Development have been considered in different aspects and often directly from opposite positions. The importance of these concepts has not lost its relevance in modern times, especially since today this institution is faced with a serious socio-spiritual crisis on a global scale. This crisis is manifested in the decline of family and moral principles, an increase in the number of divorces, a decrease in fertility, the development of plural marriage, polygamy, the emergence of same-sex marriages, their legalization in the legal field of some states. Against this background, society is divided, the foundations of the family, its structure and environment are gradually destroyed, the relationship between its members. From the above, it can be argued that the problem of maintaining a family has no transient significance for society.

The problems associated with the interaction of parents and children, husband and wife, family members, which are considered extremely significant for society, arise precisely on the basis of the family. That is why from ancient times we observe that the issues of family, relationships in it have been studied by wise, scientists, thinkers of each era, and in their views these issues have been covered. By referring these views, opinions to your judgment, we note that family, relationship problems are always among the important issues in our lives. The problems of human and Human Relations, personality and its maturation have been one of the main issues in the spotlight of the most progressive people of society, scientists, great allomas and wisdom for many centuries. Many scholars and writers such as *Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruniy, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Mahmud Qoshgariy, Kaykowus, Khotam ibn Tay, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin, Muqimi, Furqat, Hazi, Uwaysiy, Nodira, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdullah Avlani* left their durdoni opinions on these issues in history that they are also great social and for the present has ideological significance. In the works of Ulaming, special attention is also paid to family and family relations, therefore, by analyzing the works of some of the above great thinkers, whose pedagogical and psychological views are covered, we explain to students how relevant these problems are. The basis that ideologically United all the thinkers of the East was that they elevated the role of Family, Family upbringing in the upbringing and maturation of the individual, especially the role of the family in the mental and moral maturation of the individual, paying special attention to



the guiding and nurturing tasks of parents and loved ones. They expressed in their philosophical - moral, sociological and psychological views such valuable thoughts and practical instructions in this regard as the transition from parent to child and their positive impact on the development of society, in addition to placing a number of qualities that can be developed only in the family-honesty, purity, courage, kindness, truthfulness-above all in human relations.

If the folk epic and religious treatises were preserved in people moving from mouth to mouth, from generation to generation, then the most wise fuzalos of the people illuminated their valuable flkrs in their works, relying on folk 'traditions, leaving them for future generations, one such philosopher-scientist *Abu Nasr Forobi*. His views on human perfection, happiness, education and upbringing, Ethics in general, his attitude to religion were an OGE consisting of universal views and explanations, enriching the theory of ethics. According to his teachings, true happiness is only when one person's enthusiasm for another, his oppression is lost, while the sincere attitude of family members to one another, and the consequences of kindness, constitute the happiness of the odarnians in this family. In addition, the conclusions that each parent is a primary mentor, guide for their children, and it is they who have the effect of forming the desired state of readiness for education in a child, indicate how significant the views of The Thinker are even for the present.

Alloma *Abu Ali ibn Sina*, the people of all Europe who also recognized his qomusian erudition . As a great scientist, he tried to reveal the scientific essence of all phenomena. Ibn Sina's pedagogical and psychological views were built on a social basis, in favor of the application of the universal principle in the upbringing of a child, and the educator assured parents that it was better to educate a child through a personal lesson than a strict body punishment. In matters of moral education, alloma singled out the place of the family. The issue of family and family relations is expressed in its own way in his work "event address". While illuminating various aspects of family relations, Ibn Sina makes a series of demands to the head of the family, who had previously. The head of the family, he writes, should perfectly master the issues of upbringing in the family, both theoretically and practically. If the head of the family is inexperienced, he will not be able to raise his



members well, in the end he will not be able to achieve good positive results, bad upbringing can badly affect not only this family, but also neighbors, neighborhoods, 18 May. Raising a child in the family is the primary function of the parents, regardless of the position they hold in society, according to Ibn Sina. The parent is the head of state or an ordinary citizen, anyway, he is responsible for the upbringing of the child. Heads of state and leaders should be a lesson to everyone about the upbringing of children. As progressive and necessary as Ibn Sina put these demands on child rearing, upbringing psychology and leaders at that time, even today it has not lost its power.

The Great 11th - century thinker and poet *Yusuf Khos Hajib* expounds his views on morality and life in his book "Qutadgü bilig" - "the knowledge of Bliss" - and a number of his later works. more valuable than Rs". The poet believes that having children and raising them is great happiness for every person, without them life has no meaning. But this is a very big responsibility to the parents that getting out of his way is both a Assumption and a debt for each parent. That is why Yusuf Khos Hajib considered family upbringing as the basis of the moral development of the child: "Agap is bad for the child, there is no fault of the child in this, everyone is at fault." Therefore, parents, especially the father, should not pay much attention to this. It is known that Sufism denied human love, love and recognized only the presence of love and affection towards Allah. "A guy needs to know who the bride is, her background, character and behavior before getting married," she says. His moral didactics were a major contributor to the progress of progressive thinking in Central Asia, which is why his views were common among Muslim peoples and caused much fuss.

In the East, serious importance has long been attached to the preparation of young people for family life. The VS have come down to us in the manner of " admonition", " Pandnoma", " proverb". These sources tell the story of events of various educational importance in the preparation of girls for life, in which human qualities are formed in the first place, the family is sacred, it is precisely the housewives who care for it.

Science and science-the second half of the 19th century and the 20th century scientist, enlighteners - like *Ahmad Donish, Furqat, Muqimi, Avaz O'tar, Abdullah Avlani*-were encouraged by Eastern thinkers and created a number of works on ethics,



family ethics and psychology. Also noteworthy are the views of Abdullah a vlani on family pedagogy and psychology. Avlony specifically emphasizes the place of the family and the public in the process of upbringing. He of ftkricha, the social environment, family conditions and the people around the child are of great importance in the content of moral qualities in children. The child's personality qualities, in which he shows the role of the family, "will do what he sees in the bird's nest". dnonson Jawhari is a talented person, and if he is well-educated and is saved from perverted behavior and gets used to beautiful behavior, then everyone will become an acceptable, happy person. .. ». So the scientist makes the role of the family in the upbringing of a child primary: "... it turns out that upbringing should be started from the date of birth. Who does the upbringing? Is it registered? the question comes. To this question, "the first domestic upbringing is a mother's task. The second school and madrasa upbringing is a father, a teacher, a mudarris and a government task,"to answer. Apparently, Avloni interpreted the issue of upbringing at the level of universal tasks, recognizing that the excellent upbringing of the child depends not only on the family, but also on school and public organizations.

**Conclusion.** The above issues are also necessary programmatic for young people to have a good family and live happily. This is how our daughters, who were raised with such mistresses, were ibo-dreamy, andishali. The VS were respected by their father, brothers and husbands. The psychology of the peoples of Turkestan, peculiarities in lifestyle, etiquette and morality of the Uzbek woman, her behavior in the family have intrigued many scientists and allomas. The above brief analyzes, let's show that among the thinkers of the Muslim world, the East, there are a lot of scientists who have dealt with family problems and in this regard have left their edict opinion for future generations.

## LITERATURE

1. Религиозно-философские аспекты формирования культуры семьи в учениях таджикских мыслителей тема диссертации и автореферата по ВАК РФ 09.00.14, кандидат наук Махмудова Фотима Ходжиевна.
2. Abu Ali ibn Sino. Tib qonunlari, I-jild. - Toshkent., 1994. - 304 b.



3. Avloniy A. Guliston yoxud axloq. Islom odobidan mumtoz namunalar. T., 1993. - 120 b.
4. Akramova F. A., Abdullayeva R. M. Sharq mutafakkirlarining oila xususidagi qarashlari. T.: «Shams ASA», 2002. - 25 b.