



HISTORY OF FAMILY AND VALUES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

This article scientifically analyzes the formation, historical development of the family institution in Uzbekistan and its place in the system of national values. The family traditions, customs and social relations of the Uzbek people, which have been formed over the centuries, are covered on the basis of historical sources. Also, the strength of the family institution is considered as an important factor in the stability and spiritual development of society. The article analyzes the importance of the family in social, cultural and spiritual life from ancient times to the present day.

Keywords: Family, values, national tradition, social institution, Uzbek family, spirituality, historical development.

The family is one of the most important social institutions of society. In the historical development of each nation, the family has been formed as an important system that transmits not only biological, but also spiritual and cultural values from generation to generation. In the centuries-old history of the Uzbek people, the family has acquired special importance, being the main place preserving national values, customs, moral norms and traditions. In Uzbekistan, family values have long been treated with respect and dignity. The family, as the main link in society, plays an important role in the formation of the human personality, its spiritual maturity and the development of social relations. Therefore, the issue of the family is considered not only a historical or cultural phenomenon, but also one of the important directions of state policy. After Uzbekistan gained independence, the issue of restoring and developing national values has become one of the priority directions of state policy. In particular, large-scale reforms are being carried out to strengthen the family, educate the younger generation on the basis of national traditions, and improve the spiritual environment.

The family traditions of the Uzbek people have an ancient history. The family existed as an important social unit in the life of ancient tribes living in Central Asia. According to archaeological and historical sources, in ancient times the family was the main part of community life, and economic activity was often organized in a family-based manner. In ancient Turkic peoples, the family was formed not only by kinship ties, but also on the basis of social cooperation. The head of the family was usually the most experienced and respected person. He played an important role in managing the economic activities, upbringing, and internal relations of the family.

With the advent of Islam, new moral norms were formed in the family relations of the Uzbek people. Rules for family life were developed based on the Holy Quran and hadiths. Issues such as marriage, respect for parents, and raising children were strengthened on the basis of religious and moral norms. Great thinkers who lived and worked in the Middle Ages also paid special attention to the importance of the family. For example, the works of Abu Nasr Al-Farabi, Abu



Rayhan Al-Beruni and Abu Ali ibn Sina expressed important ideas about the role of the family in society, child upbringing and moral values. The family values of the Uzbek people are mainly manifested through customs and traditions. These values have been formed over the centuries and have become an integral part of the spiritual heritage of the people. Respect for elders is one of the important values in the Uzbek family. Respect for parents and elders by young people and listening to their advice is one of the main principles of national education. Hospitality is also one of the most important qualities of the Uzbek people. In Uzbek families, welcoming and showing respect to guests is an ancient tradition. Wedding ceremonies also reflect the rich cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. Traditions such as wedding favors, fatiha weddings, wedding ceremonies, and bride's greetings are important in the process of family formation.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, special attention was paid to the restoration and development of national values. Strengthening the institution of the family has become one of the important directions of state policy. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan recognizes the family as the main unit of society. The state pays great attention to protecting the family, supporting mothers and children, and raising young people in a spiritually mature manner. In recent years, many state programs have been implemented to strengthen the family. In particular, large-scale work is being carried out to support young families, develop the social protection system, and promote family values.

The family plays an important role in the formation of a human personality. It is in the family that a child receives his initial upbringing.

Parents, grandparents and other family members teach the child moral values, national traditions and social norms. The upbringing formed in the family environment affects the entire life of a person. Therefore, family upbringing is one of the important factors in the development of society. Today, under the influence of globalization processes, different views are emerging regarding certain national values. In such conditions, preserving national traditions and educating the younger generation in the national spirit are of great importance. In conclusion, the family is one of the most important social institutions of Uzbek society. The rich historical heritage and national values of the Uzbek people are passed on from generation to generation mainly through family traditions. The family is an important factor not only in the upbringing of the individual, but also in the stability and spiritual development of society. Therefore, preserving family values, educating the younger generation on the basis of national traditions and strengthening the family are one of the important tasks of every society. In the future, the Uzbek family will not lose its importance as the main institution preserving national values, spiritual heritage and social unity.

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