

RAISING CHILDREN AS AN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM OF PREPARING STUDENTS FOR INDEPENDENT LIFE BASED ON THE WORK “FAMILY”

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*The solution to our problems and the answer to our questions lies solely in education.
The key that opens all doors is education alone.
Sh. Mirziyoyev*

Annotation

The article discusses the development of pedagogical approaches to raising children in preparing students for independent life using the example of Fitrat's work “Family.” In addition, in Fitrat's work “Family,” the family is used to prepare students for independent life.

Keywords

pedagogical education, moral culture, Abdurauf Fitrat, higher education, student, etiquette, morality, child-rearing, education, improvement, state, society, authority, opportunity, youth, personal opinion, high spirituality.

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются вопросы разработки педагогических подходов к воспитанию детей в подготовке учащихся к самостоятельной жизни на примере произведения Фитрата «Семья». Кроме того, в работе Фитрата «Семья» семья используется для подготовки учащихся к самостоятельной жизни и представлены научные предложения и рекомендации по интеграции педагогического процесса.

Ключевые слова

педагогическое образование, нравственная культура, Абдурауф Фитрат, высшее образование, студент, этикет, нравственность, воспитание детей, образование, совершенствование, государство, общество, власть, возможность, молодежь, собственное мнение, высокая духовность.

Introduction

Today, in the context of the fundamental reforms being carried out in our country, great attention is being paid to strengthening the “family” and raising children within it.

It should be noted that the family is the continuity of generations and values, a factor that ensures the transmission of customs and traditions, as well as the spiritual heritage of our people from generation to generation. In this regard, the issue of family support is a constant focus of our state.

The stronger the family, the stronger and more developed the society. That is why it is no coincidence that the United Nations General Assembly decided to celebrate May 15 as International Family Day every year since 1994.

Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: Men and women of full age have the right to marry and to found a family without any limitation due to race, nationality, or religion. They have equal rights to marriage, during marriage, and at its dissolution.

The main goal of the economic, political, social, and spiritual reforms led by our state is to satisfy the interests of individuals and families. On the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, 1998 was declared the “Year of the Family,” 1999 the “Year of Women,” 2000 the “Year of a Healthy Generation,” 2001 the “Year of Mother and Child,” and 2010 the “Year of a Perfect Generation.” The government annually adopts and consistently implements state programs. Of course, there are certain symbolic reasons for this.

Also, paragraph 38 of the Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy sets out a number of tasks to ensure the stability of the social and spiritual environment in society. In particular, it is necessary to jointly combat ideological attacks based on national ideas, strengthen cooperation between families, schools, and society, and on this basis ensure the consistency of spiritual education, introduce interactive methods of teaching and education to transform schools into genuine centers of spirituality, enlightenment, and culture, introduce new approaches to the preservation, widely promoting and developing the national values and spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people, and ensuring the stability of the social and spiritual environment in society through scientific and sociological research, which should become important and relevant tasks for our people living in every country and our teachers who are educating the younger generation.

In this regard, on March 6, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, speaking at a festive event dedicated to March 8 – International Women's Day, at the International Congress Center in Tashkent, emphasized that “The family is a stronghold of love and happiness. When there is a family, there is a priceless blessing called children, there is human dignity and spirituality.

Family happiness is the greatest happiness. As one famous song says, 'Those who are happy at home are happy everywhere'. I would like to appeal to our dear young men and women: approach marriage, family, and the fate of children with all responsibility. Do not put your own and other people's lives at risk by approaching this issue superficially." This, in turn, was an appeal and an address to the people of Uzbekistan, especially to young men and women.

Review of literature on the topic

Raising children has always been important. Raising a child well is one of the main responsibilities of parents. They must approach this issue responsibly at every stage. Every parent who wants their future to be smooth must invest their time and effort in raising their children, who will become the great people of the future. It would not be an exaggeration to say that every minute spent on a child's development is a guarantee of their well-being tomorrow. If parents do not pay timely attention to their children and do not care about their future, then regret and remorse will inevitably await them later on. This could cause problems in the future. By then, it may be too late to solve the problem. Therefore, you should pay close attention to your child's future and not be indifferent to their behavior, upbringing, and education.

It is no coincidence that there is a proverb among our people: "What a bird sees in its nest is what it does." Every parent is a mirror for their child. Their behavior and attention to their child are of particular importance. Our great thinker and poet Alisher Navoi says this about raising children: "The most important thing for a small child is to raise them from childhood. He was revered by the people for raising

a drop of pearl. Another form of upbringing is to call a teacher to teach the child science and manners. If your son remains ignorant, it will be a great disadvantage. Your kindness to him is useful, but too much of it is harmful." Through these thoughts, one can learn the moderation of strictness and mercy.

Mirzo Ulugbek holds the following views on improving the family environment and ensuring a healthy upbringing. The environment in which a child is raised, that is, the family, plays an important role in increasing the child's interest in learning. It was emphasized that the most effective thing for children is to see that their parents are knowledgeable within the family and are themselves role models and living examples in upbringing.

Abdurauf Fitrat, a representative of Jadid literature, reflects on the role of the family in the development of society and the well-being of the country. Peace and harmony rest on the discipline of the families of this country. Where family

relationships are based on strict discipline, the country and the nation will be strong and great.

Analysis and conclusions

The spiritual development of society is, first and foremost, inextricably linked to the upbringing and moral culture of the individual. The upbringing of children born into each family is one of the important issues constantly studied in the fields of education, psychology, philosophy, and religion. In this regard, we may consider the opinions and comments of well-known scientists and thinkers who lived in historical and modern times (Table 1).

1-Table

Scientific approaches to the topic

Nu	Authors of thematic literature	Authors of literature on the topic Interpretation authors of literature on the topic
1	Abu Nasr Farabi (950) - Eastern thinker	According to Farabi, an ideal society can be built raising people to be moral, knowledgeable, and te. He recommends that education be carried out in harmony with knowledge. He emphasized that "a person acquires good character not from birth, but through upbringing."
2	Abdurauf Fitrat (1866-1938) - educator and writer	Fitrat emphasized that the upbringing of children, especially in the family environment, should be based on education, morality, and national values. His work "The Family" is an invaluable source in this regard. "A nation without education is not a nation, a ruined society," he emphasized.
3	Abu Hamid Ghazali (1058-1111) - Islamic scholar and thinker	Ghazali emphasizes the need to start educating children from an early age and instill moral and religious values in them. He emphasizes that not only knowledge but also example is important in education. "The hearts of children are like soil sown in purity. Whatever seed you plant in it will bear fruit," he emphasized.
4	Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)	Rousseau recommended raising children in a natural environment close to nature. He advocated

	<i>a French philosopher and educator.</i>	education based on love and freedom, rejecting force and strict control. "Education should help children realize their potential without disrupting their natural development," he emphasized.
5	<i>Anton Makarenko (1878-1939) was a Russian educational reformer.</i>	Makarenko believed it was important to raise children in a group, collective environment, instilling order, discipline, and responsibility in them. He called parents to be role models for their children. He emphasized that "education is influence expressed in words but in actions."

Based on the opinions of the above-mentioned great people and scholars, in our article we set ourselves the goal of revealing our view of Abdurauf Fitrat's work "Family" as a pedagogical problem of raising children in the family.

In his works, including "The Family," Abdurauf Fitrat put forward methods of upbringing that meet the needs of the times. Through this work, it is important to shape students' attitudes toward spiritual and moral values. In his work, he also puts forward the following important principles for building a strong family (Fig. 1).

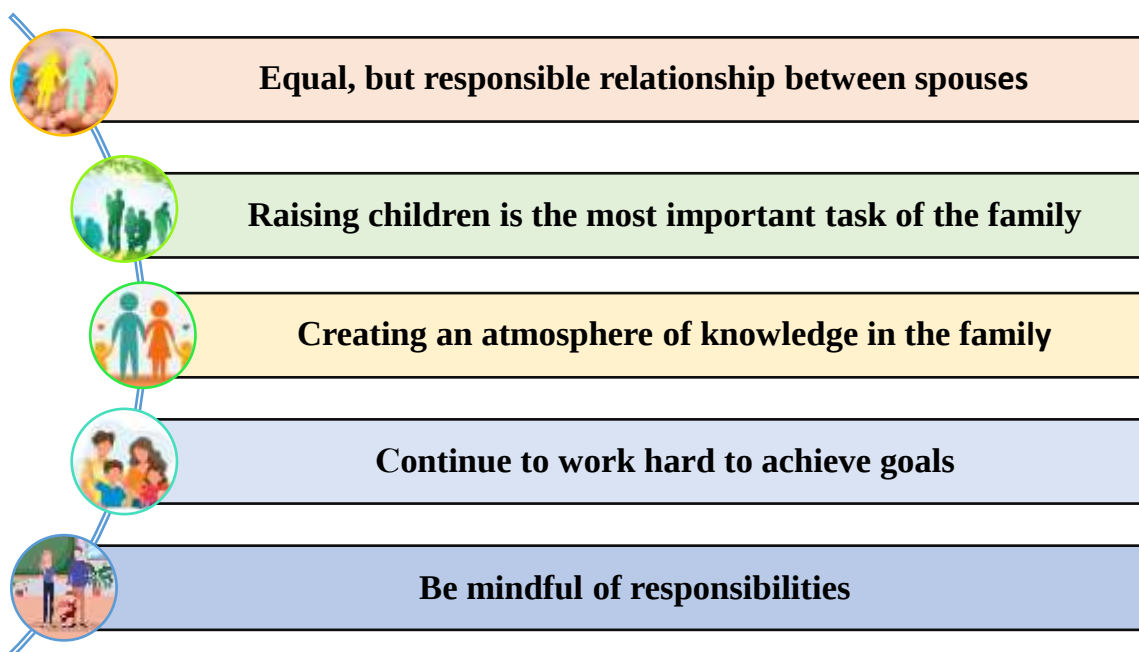


Figure 1. Abdurauf Fitrat's important principles for a strong family in his work "The Family"

As one of the intellectuals who was enthusiastic about the idea of social reform in the 1910s and 1920s, Fitrat specifically studied the topic of the family. In his work

"The Family," he defines the main goal as the upbringing of a modern, educated, morally developed person.

In his work "The Family," he writes: "The most difficult task in a family is raising a child after birth. Raising a child actually consists of two words. That is why it seems like a very small problem to you. However, wise people know that the basis of the political, religious, and social revolutions of Bani Adam depends on the combination of these two words – "raising a child." This is related to the movement of the people, their wealth, their happiness and honor, their worldly achievements, their weakness and humiliation, their poverty and neglect, their subjugation, slavery, and captivity by others, and the upbringing they receive from their parents from childhood.

A wise man once said, "If I were left to raise the children of Bani Adam, I would completely change the situation of the people." He emphasizes how complex and responsible the upbringing of children is. The fate of the nation, the fate of the country, is in the hands of today's youth, and in any era, the question of upbringing is also a fundamental question of the educational process. Today, first and foremost, teaching these students the concepts of family and family responsibility, and then the concepts of raising children through various methods in the pedagogical process, without deviating from the right path, while looking at our historical heritage in strengthening their pedagogical knowledge, serves to strengthen the pedagogical knowledge of teaching based on Fitrat's work "The Family."

In conclusion, it can be said that in the widespread promotion of science, that is, in educational methods, it is more effective to refer to the scientific heritage of the hadiths and the enlightened views of our scholars. In Fitrat's work "The Family," "human perfection consists not only of health and strength, but also of physical, mental, and moral growth. The body, mind, and morals of a person must be free from various diseases and defects.

"A person must grow up thinking about their interests and knowing how to make their loved ones happy," he emphasizes. Although these ideas are many years old, they are still relevant in today's education. The above points justify the effectiveness of teaching based on the ideas of Fitrat's work "Family" in preparing students for independent life in the pedagogical cycle of subjects, including "Fundamentals of National Education," "Innovative Technologies for Teaching Pedagogical Science," and "Methods of Teaching Pedagogical Science."

Achieving healthy thinking among future heads of families before raising children is the basis for achieving results in raising children. Along with being an example in family relationships, strengthening knowledge in the pedagogical

process, and preparing our youth for independent life, relying on our historical scientific works, together achieving a solid foundation of knowledge will undoubtedly yield good results.

The spiritual and moral environment in the family is of great importance in raising a child. The family, and with it society, is responsible for the upbringing and development of healthy, mature children. Raising a child to be healthy, mature, educated, and courageous is a great responsibility and at the same time an honor for the family, parents, and the homeland.

It is worth noting that Fitrat examines moral ideas in detail in his work, establishing the following moral ideas as the basis for marital relations, child-rearing, and the place of the family in society (Fig. 2).

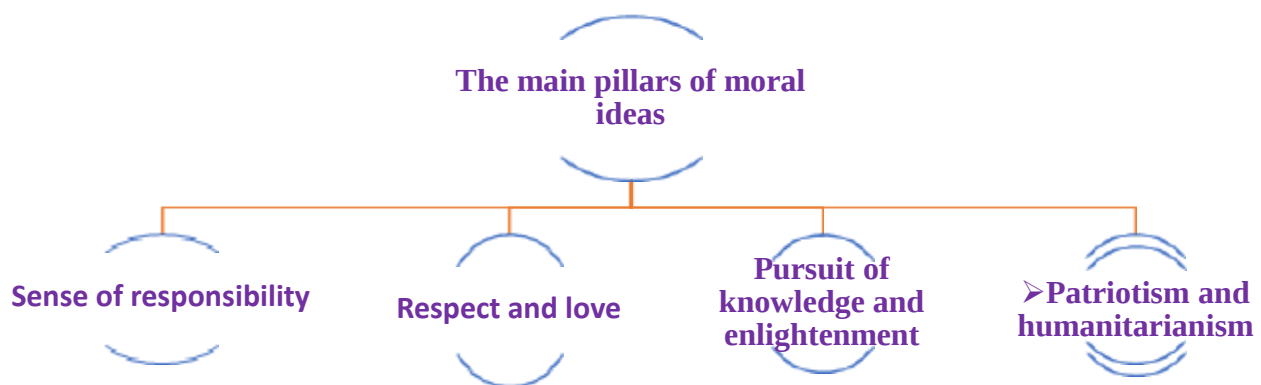


Figure 2. Important moral ideas as a factor in child-rearing

Here, we thought it would be a good idea to focus on the concept of a sense of responsibility. A sense of responsibility is an inner need that drives a person to conscientiously fulfill their duties, obligations, and actions, while being aware of them and moral sense. Because of this feeling, people need to make sure that:

- ✓ they keep their word;
- ✓ they strive to justify the trust of those around them;
- ✓ they do not avoid admitting mistakes;
- ✓ they understand their duty to society and family.

It is particularly important to foster a sense of responsibility among students in higher education institutions. Today, in the age of information technology, it is also necessary to obtain information, analyze it correctly, and draw the right conclusions from it. In this regard, it is advisable to use the following methods in the learning process (Fig. 3).

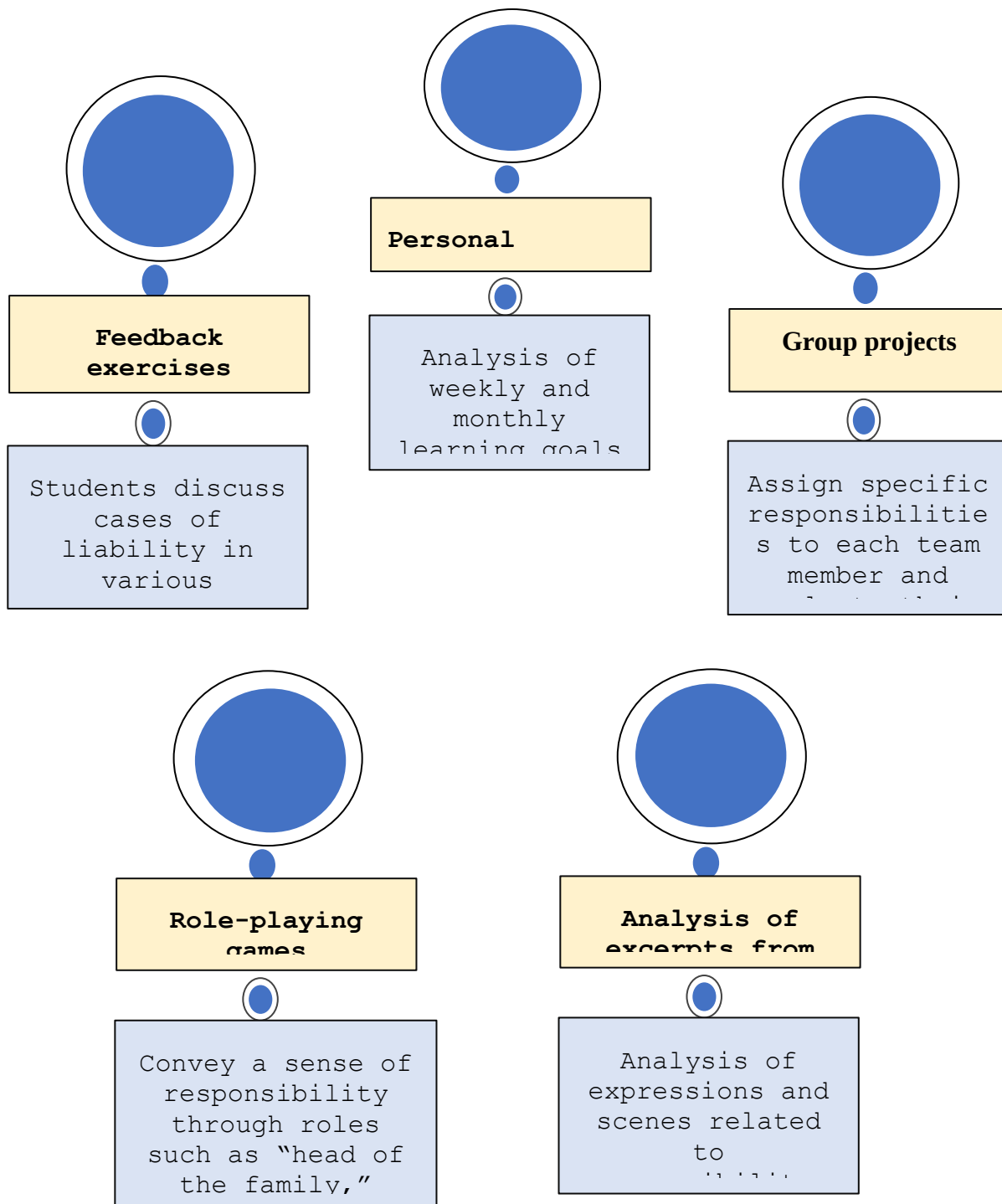


Figure 3. Important factors in developing a sense of responsibility in students

A sense of responsibility is not just a moral concept, but also the key to success in life. Abdurrauf Fitrat's work "Family" plays an important role in developing this

sense. By using the right methods in the learning process, it is possible to strengthen students' sense of responsibility and their ability to act on it.

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