ORIGINAL ARTICLE

FACTORS INFLUENCING FAMILY STABILITY

Nasiba Suvonova

Navoi State University
Department of Social Sciences Associate Professor

Annotation: This article examines the role and significance of the family in society. The author considers the family to be the most important and sacred system of human relationships, emphasizing its impact on social stability and moral development. The article highlights the importance of love, respect, and mutual trust among family members in contributing to the well-being of society. It also explores the role of the family in child upbringing and parental responsibility, particularly in shaping moral values. The author stresses the necessity of patience, mutual understanding, and compromise in family relationships, arguing that a strong family leads to a stable society. The article also discusses the role of women in the family and society, their legal protection, and their social engagement. Additionally, it includes references to Plato's views on the relationship between family and society. In conclusion, the article emphasizes that family stability is a key factor in societal development. It underlines the importance of the family environment, moral values, and child-rearing practices in maintaining social stability and fostering moral progress.

Keywords: family, values, society, social, environment, morality, education, spirituality.

The family has existed since the creation of mankind, and throughout the history of humanity, in every system and condition, it has been one of the most important and honorable values. The family is the most important and sacred system of relationships in a person's life. It plays a vital role in a person's emotional, moral, and social development. The love, respect, and trust between family members influence all areas of life. The family is the basic structure of society, where children are raised, and moral values, education, and culture are instilled.

The family is a specific and solid foundation for every individual, and it plays a crucial role in introducing the person to society and guiding them in practical life. Family members contribute to the development of society by loving and supporting each other and fighting together against difficulties.

Each family member should live with a sense of responsibility and accountability. The relationships between family members are crucial for the stability and cohesion of the family. Every individual should strive to develop not only as a person but also as a socially responsible individual within the family.

The upbringing in the family is an essential factor in the moral and emotional development of children. A family provides proper education and instills national and family values. Improper education in the family can destroy the future of the child, so the environment within the family is very important.

The strength of the family depends not only on each member knowing their role and responsibility but also on the mutual trust, love, and respect between family members. Moral

upbringing primarily develops in the family environment. Family problems and conflicts, if not addressed, can lead to significant social problems. Therefore, mutual respect, peace, and love-based relationships within the family lead to positive outcomes in multiple ways.

The cohesion and social activity of family members, in turn, affect the social stability of society. All family members must respect social values, traditions, and laws. From this perspective, the stability and harmony created in society through the family are one of the key factors in the development of society.

The family is the foundational unit of every society. When talking about the family, we must first recognize that it is the foundation for ensuring the eternal life, continuity of generations, and preservation of sacred traditions, as well as directly influencing how future generations will develop. If the family is strong, peaceful, honest, and pure, society will be stable, strong, and prosperous. Conversely, if families experience disunity and destruction, society will collapse, peace will be lost, and it will eventually lead to a deep decline. A happy society is created through happy families.

In the East, from ancient times, the family has been considered the sacred homeland. After all, the prosperity of the family is the foundation of national prosperity. Looking at the history of our people, the most valuable traditions – honesty, truthfulness, dignity, modesty, kindness, hard work, and all human virtues – have primarily been formed within the family. Even today, Uzbek families continue these traditions, dedicating themselves to raising children as worthy citizens of their homeland, as sincere, loyal individuals of the future, in an environment of mutual respect and love between parents.

In this regard, the mutual understanding between spouses, overcoming anger, speaking kindly, and not revealing family secrets to the outside world are essential. As Abu Darda (may Allah be pleased with him) said to his wife: "When I get angry, try to make me happy; when you are angry, I will try to make you happy. Otherwise, we cannot live together."

Life is a very complex process, and it is full of different situations. There are often disagreements between husband and wife for various reasons. Impulsiveness, quick anger, dissatisfaction, arrogance, and searching for faults undermine family relationships. It should be noted that if a husband dislikes his wife's bad behavior, he should not forget her other good qualities. Similarly, a woman should try to control her anger and, even if it is difficult, tolerate certain things in the interest of maintaining family respect. Spiritually, they must be patient with each other, and materially, they must be content and patient as well.

For the peace of the family and the happiness of the children, both the husband and wife must strive to fulfill their duties in the family wholeheartedly.

When talking about the family, the image of the Mother comes to mind first. The first factor that ensures the sanctity of the family is the mother, the purity, wisdom, compassion, loyalty, and faithfulness of women. It is unfortunate that today some heads of families forget their duties in this regard. Some even disgracefully send their wives to work in the streets or even abroad to force them into labor to earn money. Such situations are regretful.

It is well known that the rights of women in our country are fully protected by the state under the law. The establishment of hospitals in remote villages for women's health recovery and their active participation in all social and political spheres are vivid examples of this. The presence of women leaders, entrepreneurs, doctors, and national heroes of Uzbekistan is indeed heartening.

Plato, in his work "The Republic," expressed his views about the family. He emphasized the importance of studying the social roles of family members in accordance with society and preparing the individual from a young age to serve society. According to Plato, the individuals in a family and their upbringing play an important role in ensuring order and stability in society. He connected the social activity of family members and their relationships with the common goals of society.

The role of the family in child upbringing is immense. The virtues and foundations of behavior formed from early childhood remain with a person throughout their life. Education begins in the family. In a close, caring environment, the child's personality is developed, and this lays the foundation for their behavior in society and in the future. The family performs several functions: it provides all conditions for the child's physical development, participates in shaping the child's personality, instills the foundations of moral behavior approved by society, fosters love for the arts, and shapes creative interests; it educates the child. The child spends most of their time in the family environment, and therefore, their personality is shaped under the influence of the family, in the process of relationships with relatives. This process occurs in two main directions: Parents and other relatives have a purposeful influence on the child; they educate, teach a way of thinking, and shape habits. The child observes and tries to behave like their parents, older siblings, and other relatives.