



# The role of parents and community education in child education

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**Abstract:** This scientific article is devoted to the theoretical foundations of raising children in the family, studies scientific works on upbringing, and provides analytical conclusions. It focuses on the fact that in the era of globalization and integration of cultures of the 21st century, preserving and fostering nationality is the task of the science of upbringing in passing it on to future generations, and highlights the reforms carried out by our state and their results.

**Keywords:** Child rearing, community, education, Abdulla Avloni, decree, globalization, integration, mass culture.

**Introduction:** With the appearance of man on Earth, he created the opportunity for them to unite in a primitive community and form as a species. Thus, socialization arose. When it comes to moral relations in social life, it is interpreted differently among different ethnocultural peoples, rising to its highest peaks from its formation, and sometimes falling.

Every society dreams of raising a generation that is mature, fully developed, and has all the positive, noble qualities in itself. One cannot expect any goodness from a person who has a difficult upbringing, is poor in spirituality, or is devoid of spirituality. Because he does not think about goodness and virtue at all. He lives indifferently, indifferent to the surroundings and even to the fate of his parents and relatives. An educated, spiritual person thinks about the present and the future, and also strives to contribute to the prosperity of future life and livelihood. Indeed, today, our people need highly spiritual and well-rounded people to achieve their great goal of "From National Revival to National Upliftment".

The fact that child rearing issues have risen not only to the level of parents and society in the family, but also to the level of state policy can be seen in the laws and

decrees issued today, as well as in the reforms. Chapter XIV of the Constitution of our independent Uzbekistan, which is considered the mainstay of the laws, is also called "Family, Children and Youth", and in Article 76 it is stated: the family is the main unit of society and has the right to be protected by society and the state. Protecting the family, in which the personal and social interests of citizens of the republic are harmoniously combined, is one of the tasks of state importance. In Article 77: Parents and persons replacing them are obliged to take care of their children until they reach adulthood, their upbringing, education, healthy, full-fledged and comprehensive development. The state and society encourage the care of orphans and children deprived of parental care. The Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which came into force on September 1, 1998, also lists strengthening the family and raising minor children as the main tasks. Chapter 12 of this code guarantees that parents are responsible for the upbringing and development of their children, ensuring their education, protecting the rights and interests of children and being their legal representatives, and that a father or mother living separately from the child has the right to visit the child, as well as to receive information about their child from social protection institutions. In particular, in a number of his speeches, our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has been paying special attention to the upbringing of youth, emphasizing the need to gradually form in young people such important qualities as loyalty to the Motherland, entrepreneurship, willpower, ideological immunity, kindness, responsibility, tolerance, legal culture, innovative thinking, and hard work from childhood. Speaking specifically about the issue of education, he said, "When talking about the upbringing of the younger generation, I would very much like each of us, especially our sons and daughters who are now entering life, to follow this idea of our grandfather Abdurauf Fitrat. Here is what our great ancestor wrote: "Whether a people move towards a clear goal, become a state, happy and respected, become world leaders or weak and humiliated, bear the burden of misfortune, be ignored and become subordinate to others, depends on the upbringing they receive from their grandparents in childhood". It is no secret that the upbringing of the nation has always been the most pressing issue. The fact that Eastern scholars pay special attention to the upbringing of children is a sign of the spiritual maturity of the nation. Scholars have been studying the upbringing of children for centuries. Examples of these include the Indian epic "Kalila and Dimna", which is loved by our people, Imam al-Bukhari's "Al-Jame' as-Sahih", Kaykovus ibn Iskandar's "Qabusnama", al-Farabi's "Fazil odollari shahri", Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Qutadgu bilig", Muslihiddin Sa'diy

Shirazi's "Gulistan" and "Bo'stan", Nasiriddin Rabguzi's "Qissayi Rabguzi", Mir Alisher Navoi's "Mahbub ul-qulb" and "Khairat ul-abror", and Jadid enlighteners (Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy, Abdulla Avloniy, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Isaqkhon Ibrat, Sadriddiy Ayniy, Abdurauf Fitrat and others). Our Head of State positively assessed the creativity of Eastern thinkers and on January 24, 2020, our esteemed President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his Address to the Oliy Majlis, noted that "As the wise men of the East said, The greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest heritage is good upbringing, and the greatest poverty is ignorance!

## METHODS

The article uses scientific methodological approaches, from theoretical concepts to precision, using empirical observation, comparison, and analysis methods, to reveal the importance of family and collective education in raising children in the family and society, and to propose solutions to problems and solutions.

## RESULTS

In the oldest written monument, the Avesta, parents at home and members of society followed the following proverbs in matters of raising children. "Do not pollute the water", "Spit in the water", "Do not play with fire", "Do not look directly at the sun", "Clean the unclean vessel with fire", "Do not throw garbage into the oven" such as admonitions and wise sayings serve as a program for instilling national education and moral values in young people. These proverbs primarily served human health and the preservation of nature. In the works of scholars in the East, special attention was paid to the issue of raising a well-rounded person. In particular, Al-Hakim at-Tirmidhi emphasized that five things raise five people:

- raising children at home and in schools;
- raising robbers - in dungeons;
- raising women at home;
- raising young people (adolescents) in science;
- those of the kesas are in mosques.

These proverbs are distinguished by the fact that they have passed the test of life and have reached our days and call people to knowledge and enlightenment. The great poet-educator drew attention to the issues of starting a child's education from a young age, because "knowledge gained in youth is described as a pattern carved in stone.

When meeting each other in the family and in society,

they greet each other and ask how they are. In fact, when one person greets another, they say "Assalamu alaykum" meaning "I wish you peace", and the person who answers says "Va alaykum assalam" meaning "May peace be upon you too". When meeting older people, neighbors and relatives, teachers, and peers, they greet with an oriental religious gesture by placing their hand on their chest and asking about their health. "They are taught not to bow their heads when greeting. They are also taught not to make gestures with their hands, palms, or heads." . Therefore, greeting is considered the beginning of etiquette.

In the wisdom of our ancestors, such as "A teacher is as great as your father", "Parents give birth to a child, a teacher leads him to greatness", the work and dignity of educators, mentors and teachers are glorified. Because the future of our people largely depends on teachers and educators. Indeed, the former Prime Minister of Singapore, Lu Kuan Yew, said: "I raised a teacher from the lowest class to the highest position in Singapore. It is teachers who have done "miracles" in the state."

In the proverbs of our people that have survived for thousands of years, there are such sentences: "A child needs seven neighborhoods of parents", "A child's upbringing should begin from the cradle".

In the Middle Ages, Ibn Sina, talking about upbringing, said that all good and bad behavior arises as a result of circumstances, upbringing, and habits. It is said that good behavior is also achieved through habit.

Jadidism (derived from the Arabic word "jadid" meaning "new"). Since then, the opposing trend, that is, people who were in the spirit of feudal-medievalism and religious fanaticism, began to be called kadimists. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as a result of the strengthening of tsarist colonialism in Turkestan, the Jadidist movement intensified in many parts of Central Asia. Jadids give a wide place to educational issues in their national programs. The new method they discovered also paid special attention to the education of students in Jadid schools. Jadids considered the school to be a place of education. They described education as a continuous process that continues from the day a person is born until the end of his life.

Mahmudhoja Behbudi, the father of the Turkestan Jadids, relies more on his own achievements and new methods that he himself implemented in practice in proving the advantages of a new way of education. Behbudi firmly adhered to the belief that the basis of morality and education is school, the beginning of all sciences, and the spiritual source of happiness and virtue of a person is school.

In the early stages of the Turkestan Enlightenment, moral ideas were mainly reflected in artistic and didactic forms. In this regard, the work of the Uzbek and Tajik thinkers Ahmad Donish (1827 - 1897) "Navodir ul - vaqoe" is noteworthy. Ahmad Donish in his works, while thinking with traditional moral concepts, considers justice as a virtue inherent both to the person of the tsar - the ruler, and to the state system . He also wrote about raising children in the family. Our enlightened grandfather, Abdulla Avloni, speaking about raising children, emphasized that "Education is a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster for us." The work "Turkish Rose or Morality" is a moral, educational and educational work. According to Avloni, "Education is not a private matter, but a national, social matter. The progress of every nation and the strength of states largely depend on the upbringing of generations."

Another prominent representative of the Jadids, Abdurauf Fitrat, considered education to be very important in enlightening the people. Fitrat mentions all the schools in Bukhara in his works, but he noted that education had no importance in the formation of moral qualities. Fitrat's work "Rahbari Najot" is entirely devoted to education and upbringing. In the chapter "Issues of Child Education" of this work, he emphasizes that "One of the duties of the family is to educate the generation."

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 422 dated June 6, 2020 "On measures for the gradual introduction of the subject "Tarbiya" into practice in general secondary educational institutions" introduced "Tarbiya" as a subject in general secondary schools.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 558 dated October 3, 2022 "On approval of the Concept for increasing the effectiveness of spiritual, educational and educational work in secondary educational institutions" in order to ensure the implementation of the tasks specified in the resolution, the "School, Parents, Neighborhood" team was established to strengthen the education of youth. Now, continuing the traditions of our ancestors, we will continue to educate young people like our great-grandfathers.

## **DISCUSSION**

Upbringing is a conscious and purposeful process of raising children by parents, educational institutions and society, which is carried out taking into account the age, psychological and individual characteristics of children.

Speaking of youth education, education allows us to correctly assess the complex geopolitical and ideological processes taking place in the world in today's era of

globalization, to make the right decisions in solving social problems, to form specific goals related to finding our place in life, and as a result, to prevent the breakdown of family-society relations, to avoid indifference, delinquency, and various manifestations of "mass culture".

With what means and measures are we developing education today? The rich heritage of our ancestors, who were scientifically engaged in the science of education and the concepts of morality, is being delivered to the present and future generations, through the interpretation of their works, and through modern technological means through films. Imam al-Bukhari's work "Al-Jame' as-Sahih" also touches upon the issues of upbringing. In it, he extols the need to start raising a child from birth, love for the homeland, and honor.

Abu Nasr al-Farabi's views on the ways, methods, and means of education and upbringing are also valuable. He emphasizes that "Beautiful qualities in a person are formed in two ways - through education and upbringing. Education is only through words and teaching. Education, on the other hand, is the study of work, activity, profession, and profession, which consist of practical skills of this people, this nation."

In 1913, the famous educator Abdulla Avloni completed the work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" by commenting on the work "Guloistan" by Muslikhiddin Sadiy Shirozi, the author of philosophical and moral works created in the Middle Ages. In the work, he criticized the upbringing of children by parents, the unity of society, the importance of education, the vices of ignorance and lack of enlightenment in society, and explained that only by educating the people can a prosperous future be achieved.

Speaking of the most famous work on education, "Qobusnoma" by Kaykovus, this work is based on the Nasihatnoma and organizes the advice Kaykovus gave to his son Gilanshah. The following verse is one of them:

Child, listen to my advice before the ravages of time reach you, and with this advice you will make a name for yourself in both worlds described as.

Our wise people said, "A bird does what it sees in its nest." Therefore, as each person enters society, we must first of all repeat the importance of parental upbringing in the family, if the family is peaceful, the society will develop, and if the society develops, the state will be prosperous.

As a result of the development of the 21st century, we have achieved material prosperity. However, spiritual backwardness is also observed.

Our state's entry into comprehensive integration processes with the countries of the world, the influx of foreign popular culture, which is familiar to us as a result of the rapid development of external migration processes, has a comprehensive impact on the education of our youth.

The concept of cosmopolitanism has come into play. This concept is considered statelessness, and it is becoming a tradition to call this place a homeland wherever there is good material prosperity.

In solving such problems, the goal can be achieved by comprehensively disseminating and promoting the scientific heritage of our ancestors.

We must be responsible for our children growing up in the family and society and protect them from any foreign ideas. In this regard, the philosophical sentences of the great Indian enlightener Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, "I close the windows of my house during a flood, so that it does not enter my house and cause damage, and when the flood is over, I definitely open my windows and change the air, so that fresh air can enter," are relevant to the purpose of protecting our ancestors with the moral and philosophical educational value of our ancestors so that today's mass culture does not enter and poison all our children. Domla Rahmatullah Sayfuddinov in his lecture "Desires come true with beautiful upbringing" said: "Genealogy is considered when building a family, because lineage plays a key role in raising a child. After a suitable bride and groom are chosen, they have children and if the father feeds the child a halal meal, he will never be incompetent. This is a clear condition. Accordingly, they should be content with a little and feed the pregnant mother with halal food. The father tries to bring the pregnant mother what she wants. When a child is born, there are rights within the limits set by the Sharia. With the birth of a child, obligatory rights arise for the parents. It is said that the child should be given a good name, the call to prayer should be heard in his ear, his hair should be cut, and the aqiqah should be performed on the seventh or fourteenth day. Teaching him when he comes of age, and providing him with a home and a place to live when he reaches adulthood - these are rights within a certain limit.

The work carried out in recent years is commendable. Presidential Decree on the establishment of the Abdulla Avloni National Institute of Pedagogical Skills and the Qori Niyoz National Institute of Educational Pedagogy The opening of the school is a new stage in improving the education sector.

The Concept of Continuous Spiritual Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan is implemented in the following stages :

**the first stage** – in families (based on two periods: the first period – the fetal period.

**the second period** – the period from birth to 3 years of age);

**the second stage** – preschool education from 3 to 6 (7) years of age;

**the third stage** – in the general secondary education system (based on two periods: the first period – primary school from 7 (6) to 10 years of age, the second period – secondary and higher education from 11 to 17 years of age);

**the fourth stage** - young people working in production and not employed, as well as in the system of secondary specialized vocational and higher education institutions (based on two periods: the first period - young people not covered by secondary specialized vocational and higher education, as well as working in production and not employed - 17 - 30 years old, the second period - students of secondary specialized vocational and higher education institutions 15 - 22 (24) years old). Our state aims to build a free democratic civil society based on secularism based on legislation.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that most of the reasons for falling under the influence of foreign currents and information attacks, which are currently a global problem, can be traced back to upbringing. If the growing generation is worthy of its parents, devoted to its country, and has religious and secular knowledge, such a child will not go astray. To do this, we need to create conditions for our children to understand their national identity and study the scientific heritage of our ancestors well.

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