

Legal Basis and Social Necessity in Forming Relations in the Family

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Abstract: The development of a nation is closely linked to the level of legal awareness and culture among its citizens. In this process, the family plays a central role as a key social institution in forming legal consciousness and legal culture. The family is the first source of education, moral standards, and social norms for an individual, and it decisively influences the development of legal awareness. Understanding the sanctity of the family is a moral duty for every member of society. This paper examines the conceptual foundations of moral culture within the family, analyzes historical-philosophical perspectives on its development, and studies the formation of ethical, moral, and legal values in modern families. Emphasis is placed on the role of the family as a cradle of moral education and on the neighborhood (mahalla) as a bridge between family and society, where shared values are transmitted and preserved. The study highlights effective philosophical-pedagogical methods in family education, including personal example, the integration of tradition with modernity, persuasion, influential communication, cultural dialogue, practical engagement, and observation. Special attention is given to the development of ideological immunity in youth against harmful social ideas and the importance of legal education in preparing the younger generation for family and societal responsibilities. The paper underscores that national development, social stability, and the cultivation of a morally and legally conscious generation depend on a systematic, science-based, and value-oriented approach to family education and legal culture.

Keywords: family education, legal culture, moral upbringing, youth ideological immunity, social development, neighborhood (mahalla), pedagogical methods, Uzbekistan.

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Introduction

The development of our country is closely connected with the level of legal awareness and culture among its citizens. In the formation of legal consciousness and legal culture, the family holds a central role as an essential social institution [1]. The family is the first source of human education, moral standards, and the adoption of social norms, and it plays a decisive role in shaping legal awareness. Considering the family as sacred is a moral duty of every member of society toward their conscience, family, and children [2], [3]. It is necessary to study the conceptual content of moral culture in the family, the historical-philosophical roots of the development of family moral culture, and the formation of spiritual and moral values in modern families in a coherent manner. The family is the first place for education and moral development in a person's life, and its moral values and culture play an important role in society [4]. In this context, the neighborhood (mahalla) acts as a bridge between the family and society, serving as a primary means of transmitting and preserving common moral values.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has emphasized, “The mahalla is the cradle of our priceless values, a place of affection, harmony, and unity [5], [6]. Many noble customs and traditions, such as supporting each other and helping those in need, are most vividly manifested in the mahalla.” Furthermore, the stability of every family,

the peaceful and prosperous life of its members, and mutual respect are crucial factors in preparing youth for future family life. Family education should include not only moral, ethical, aesthetic, and socio-economic upbringing but also legal education [7].

Methodology

The family is one of the most valuable national and universal assets. It is an institution that shapes human values at the highest level and serves as a center of spiritual and moral education. Many humanitarian values are nurtured, cultivated, and promoted within the family. Ensuring the sanctity of the family strengthens the foundations of society. Therefore, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, strengthening the family is a task of state importance.

The stability of legal education is crucial for the life and personal development of every individual. Law provides freedom, opportunities, the ability to act, possess, or use something. Legal education is an important area and component of social upbringing. It involves a targeted influence aimed at forming a high level of legal culture in a person. Its main forms include legal instruction, legal enlightenment, and legal advocacy. The development of such culture occurs within a rational family environment.

Result and Discussion

State policy in Uzbekistan pays special attention to the family and its social status. The family is a sacred space that raises individuals who will serve the future of the country. The “New Uzbekistan Development Strategy” announced in 2022 emphasizes education and upbringing, defining key tasks for system development. The strategy prioritizes investing in human capital, as President Shavkat Mirziyoyev notes: “In developed countries, investing in a child’s education from age 3 to 22 is highly valued because it brings 15–17 times the societal benefit. In our country, this figure is only four times [8]. Therefore, we must strengthen human capital and mobilize all resources to achieve this.”

Effective philosophical-pedagogical methods in family education include:

- Personal example (leading by example)
- Integrating tradition with modernity
- Persuasion
- Influence
- Cultured dialogue
- Practical application
- Observation and demonstration

The effective use of these methods in family education fosters strong ideological immunity in youth, enabling them to resist harmful social ideas through mental resilience and conscious awareness. Developing ideological immunity requires educators to have legal, political, pedagogical, and psychological expertise. Parents, as primary educators, must have legal knowledge, be experienced, and use specific pedagogical and psychological methods [9], [10], [11]. Each parent must understand the responsibility of parenthood, master essential knowledge about their child’s education and upbringing, and serve as a personal example. Proper education strengthens the child’s ideological immunity.

Preparing youth for family life is a complex and responsible process encompassing physiological, medical, psychological, legal, ethical, spiritual, cultural, hygienic, social, economic, and physical dimensions. Legal literacy holds a special place in this process. Over time, Uzbekistan has prioritized developing legal culture in families, raising the legal and political literacy of family members, encouraging active societal participation, and providing opportunities for women [12]. Legal education in families involves more than just introducing laws and forming correct attitudes; it also fosters a sense of respect, obedience, and appreciation for family-related legal norms.

Youth legal education is a pressing modern issue. Education systems must begin by teaching family-related concepts at all levels to ensure that young people acquire legal literacy, develop high legal consciousness, and

apply legal knowledge in daily life. The heritage of Eastern thinkers emphasizes family education as a decisive factor in societal and national development. Ibn Sina advised careful upbringing, protecting children from bad habits and corrupt environments, and emphasized the father's role in educating sons [13], [14].

Major challenges in family legal education include:

1. Lack of legal knowledge among parents, limiting the ability to educate children.
2. Dominance of traditional methods that ignore modern legal values.
3. Weak legal education resulting in children not understanding rights and responsibilities.
4. Social and economic factors limiting legal education in disadvantaged families.
5. Receiving incorrect legal information from unofficial or social media sources.

The foundation of the family is the husband and wife. Since they are responsible for building a strong family, they are accountable for managing daily life, overcoming difficulties, and educating children [15]. The family is a sacred institution that ensures the continuity of the nation, the development of national values, and the comprehensive upbringing of the new generation. The Constitution of Uzbekistan emphasizes that "The family is a fundamental unit of society and has the right to protection by society and the state."

Conclusion

The development of New Uzbekistan requires the comprehensive modernization of the education and upbringing system, enriching it with scientific foundations, and raising a well-rounded young generation. National progress in legal, social, political, and economic spheres depends directly on the level of educational development. Scientific approaches, integration of foreign experience with national values, digitalization, teacher skill improvement, and modern pedagogical methods are critical. Education is not only knowledge transfer but also the cultivation of legal awareness, social responsibility, patriotism, tolerance, honesty, and diligence. A strong moral and legal foundation is essential for national advancement, making every educator and family responsible in building New Uzbekistan.

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