

WHEN SHOULD THE UPBRINGING OF A CHILD BEGIN?

Bahronova Mavluda O'tkir qizi

Teacher at Bukhara Innovative Education and Medical University

bahronovamavluda92@gmail.com

Tel: +998993373971

Annotation: The article discusses when the upbringing of children in a family should begin and the preparation of future brides and grooms for married life. It emphasizes that future spouses should acquire knowledge and be raised in the principles of family life and marriage. Additionally, it is crucial for them to choose a respectful and capable partner. If the phase of child-rearing is established on a solid foundation, it will lay the groundwork for positive developments in subsequent stages. The article also analyzes the importance of marriage and highlights that the family is the foundation of society.

Keywords: Family, child upbringing, marriage, parents' behavior, knowledge, skills, qualifications, future generations.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы воспитания детей в семье, начиная с самого раннего этапа, а также подготовка будущих невест и женихов к семейной жизни. Подчеркивается, что будущие супруги должны обладать знаниями и воспитанием в области семейной жизни и брака, а также важно выбрать достойного и порядочного партнера. Если процесс воспитания детей на этом этапе будет правильно организован, то следующие этапы семейной жизни также будут развиваться в положительном направлении. Анализируется значимость института брака и того, что семья является основой общества.

Ключевые слова: Семья, воспитание детей, брак, поведение родителей, знания, навыки, квалификация, будущее поколение.

Introduction:

As we know, as human society progresses, both individuals and their interactions with each other, especially the family relationships, become more sophisticated and complex. The reason for this is that the development of modern science and technology, advancements in production relations, the progress of agricultural and industrial production, and the overall development of the national economy have created new and unique demands on the human factor—the individual. This has led to the emergence of specific, new requirements for people. On one hand, production relations and the development of society, along with the social-psychological, physiological, and other changes occurring within individuals, have limited the scope of interpersonal communication. These changes have disrupted the natural dynamics

that were observed in our ancestors, leading to emotional and psychological stress in human beings. The impact of these developments is also reflected in family life and the psychological climate within families.

Materials and Methods:

In the development of any society, the role of families and the stability of families is unparalleled. Just as the health of a living organism depends on the health of each cell that makes up its body, and the whole organism performs its functions purposefully when each cell occupies its appropriate place, the family is the cell that constitutes the entire organism called the state and society. The health of every family, the presence of a positive psychological climate within them, and the environment in which a child is born, grows, and develops as an individual—later becoming a citizen who contributes to the economic and social development of their country—are of immense importance for the development of the individual.

In every era, society and the state are interested in the steady growth of the population, the preservation of certain traditions and sacred customs, and the transmission of these from generation to generation. The great Russian psychologist A.N. Leontyev, in studying the importance of intergenerational communication for societal progress, emphasized in one of his early works that without such communication, progress itself would not be possible. The family, as an important part of society, plays a crucial role in fulfilling this task.

Therefore, as a social institution, the family fulfills the function of ensuring the continuous growth of the population through birth, compensating for the reduction in numbers due to migration (movement of people from one place to another) or death. This is essential for the social and economic development of society, which relies on the renewal of labor resources and workforce. Additionally, every society has unique values, immortal legacies, and traditions that are passed down from generation to generation. The preservation of these values, which serve the development of citizenship, cultural growth, and spiritual elevation, is also the responsibility of the family.

The question of when parents should begin raising their children and what they need to do is one that many parents hesitate to answer. This is because the world is changing, and Uzbekistan is entering a new era—the third Renaissance period. Naturally, this will influence child-rearing in certain ways. To properly raise a child, future parents must first educate themselves, arming themselves with knowledge, skills, and expertise about child-rearing. By continuously improving their understanding, they can bring well-prepared children into the world and raise them to adulthood.

According to sources, child-rearing takes place in three stages. The first stage involves preparing young men and women for family life and selecting a suitable

spouse before marriage. The second stage covers care during pregnancy, and the third stage starts from the moment the child is born and continues through their upbringing. In the first stage of child-rearing, the focus is on preparing the future bride and groom for family life. It is essential for them to acquire knowledge about family life and ensure they are well-educated, as well as to choose a morally upright and capable partner. If this first stage is set on the right foundation, the subsequent processes will likely proceed positively, and the importance of the marriage process is crucial in this context. Pedagogical sources emphasize three key factors in shaping a person into an individual. The first is the environment, the second is education and upbringing, and the third is heredity. In the third stage of child-rearing, which starts from the day the child is born, the process is also called the "nurturing period." It is advisable for a young mother to receive assistance from an experienced nurse or midwife for 1-2 months. The mother must follow the rules of hygiene while feeding her child and should teach the child cleanliness from day one.

The most important and correct time to start a child's upbringing is from the moment they are born, particularly during their early years. When raising a newborn, it is crucial to take into account their physiological and psychological needs. Additionally, providing a good upbringing is based on the right knowledge and guidance that the child receives from their parents. Psychologists also identify the period between 3-7 years as the most crucial stage of upbringing. During this time, the child develops essential moral, emotional, and social skills. Coordinating all stages of upbringing, setting a good example for the child, and showing love, sincerity, and respect are key aspects of this process. At the same time, the upbringing of a child should be adapted to each family's specific circumstances because every child is unique and has their own individual characteristics.

Sahibkiran Amir Timur, in his time, raised the importance of arranging marriages, choosing brides, and child-rearing to the level of state policy. He believed that the primary responsibility for the strength of a family rested on the shoulders of the head of the family. Sahibkiran said: "I paid attention to finding suitable brides for my sons, grandsons, and relatives. I considered this task equal to state affairs. I investigated the genealogy and lineage of the bride, examined her health and physical fitness through others, and only after ensuring she was morally upright, healthy, and strong—without any flaws—did I bring her to the family, presenting her to the people as a great spectacle." Since ancient times, children were taught knowledge and skills by family members, which shaped their physical and psychological development within the family. In this regard, Kaykovus also mentions in his work "Qobusnoma": "O child, if you have a child, give him a good name, because one of the duties of a father towards his child is to give him a good name. Another duty is to entrust him to wise and kind nurses. When the time comes for circumcision, do it. Hold a worthy

celebration and teach him to read. As he grows older, if you are a ruler, teach him a trade or profession."

In conclusion: When a couple came to a scholar with their 3-4 year old child and asked, "When should we start raising our child?" the scholar responded, "You are already late. Upbringing begins from the womb, and most importantly, it starts with choosing a spouse. The man you are marrying must have intellectual capacity, a sound worldview, life perspectives, and be financially prepared to support a family."

Therefore, each of us must fulfill our role as parents beautifully and never stop learning and seeking knowledge.

List of References:

1. Shoumarov G'.B. "Family Psychology." Tashkent: "Sharq," 2010
2. Norqulov H. "Mahalla and Family" Scientific Research Institute, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor. "When Should Child Upbringing Begin?" Article
3. Amir Timur. "The Temur's Code." – Tashkent: "G'afur G'ulom Literature and Art," 1996. – p. 28
4. Kaykovus. "Qobusnoma." – Tashkent: "O'qituvchi," 1986