

**THE ROLE OF THE SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF CENTRAL ASIAN THINKERS IN IMPROVING THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF COOPERATION WITH THE FAMILY IN THE UPRISING OF PRESCHOOL
CHILDREN**

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Annotation. The family is the basic unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

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The family has always acted as a bridge between yesterday, today and the future in any marriage. In the historically formed Uzbek family upbringing, issues such as marriage, childbearing and upbringing have been the main rules. The cultural and enlightenment heritage of our great thinkers Beruni, Farobi, Ibn Sino, Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Jamoliddin Davoni, Alisher Navoi, Amir Temur, Abdulla Avloni, Abdurauf Fitrat served as the main basis for achieving this level.

Although the Avesto, a sacred book of Zoroastrians written in the 5th and 6th centuries BC, views on morality, decency, and family were reflected in the social system of the time, there are ideas about child-rearing and upbringing that are still widely accepted by science today. is doing. For example, in the Avesto it is forbidden for relatives to marry each other. In addition, the play reflects the social significance of child rearing, which shows that the state should take care of large families. This shows that the issue of giving birth and raising a healthy generation is recognized as a national value for the peoples of the East.

Raising a child born of a physically unhealthy, uneducated, morally depraved, and spiritually poor person is also much more difficult. Therefore, every young man or woman who wants to get married should pay attention not only to the personal qualities of the father or mother of their future children, but also to their hereditary purity when choosing a spouse. In the Islamic Sunnah, the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) emphasized that when choosing a bride or groom, one should pay attention to his manners, intellect, lineage, physical and mental health, and faith.

It is known that the words, deeds, instructions and instructions of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) during his lifetime are his hadiths and sunnahs, and are the second source in Islamic teaching after the Qur'aan. The hadiths pay special attention to family relations, childbearing, parenting, parent-child relationships, and moral perfection.

The hadiths emphasize the role of parents in giving birth to a healthy child. In particular, "When choosing a bride, she is definitely interested in four things: her wealth, her beauty, her career and her religion. You choose the believer. " For wealth and beauty are temporary, and the career does not come with the bride, she stays in her father's house, but her faith, intellect, character, and genetic purity are always with her. It is said that it is easier for a woman with such qualities to raise her children. Indeed, motherhood is a great blessing and an honor without a minister. A full-fledged, contented, well-mannered mother is the embodiment of happiness.

Abu Nasr Farobi's pedagogical views, which focused on solving the most pressing problems of the natural and social sciences in his scientific research, have a special place in the problems of family and child rearing. According to the thinker, man is a social being by nature.

From these views of Farobi we can see that the conclusion that the person consists of a set of social relations was formed at that time, the upbringing of children in the family should be based on the requirements of the existing socio-political system of society.

The legacy of al-Beruni, an encyclopedic scholar of his time, highlights the problems of family and child rearing, healthy lifestyles. In many works, such as "Monuments of Past Generations", "India", "On Beliefs and Religions", Mineralogy, Beruni writes valuable ideas about the spiritual and moral education of the individual. Beruni raised the issue of body and soul purity, spoke about cleanliness, tidiness and order in the family, and said that such qualities as "brushing teeth, keeping eyes and eyelids clean, removing nails, polishing, keeping the body clean" in addition to good health provides, he says. His views on physical and mental health are in line with today's demands for educating young people on a healthy lifestyle.

In the scientific heritage of Abu Ali ibn Sina, the owner of large-scale research in the field of medicine, issues related to health education, childbearing play an important role. The thinker emphasizes that in life, human health is important not only for family problems, but also for the healing of social problems. The works of the scientist "Urjuza", "Laws of Medicine", "Medicines of the Heart" focus on the issues of healthy living and healthy offspring, which are of great importance in human life. Ibn Sina, in his Laws of Medicine, emphasizes the need for the mother's health, physical and mental purity to care for the child before birth.

The famous thinker Yusuf Khos Hajib, who lived and worked in the XI century, in his work "Qutadg'u bilig" pays special attention to the couple's relationship in the formation and strengthening of the family. The family, says Yusuf Khas Hajib, imposes a number of social and moral responsibilities on a person, the fulfillment of which is the duty of the couple. When the thinker says that it is necessary to pay attention to the lineage of the bride and groom in marriage, he points out that this is a sign of the purity and purity of the blood of generations, the birth of healthy children.

The thinker-poet Alisher Navoi in his famous work "Mahbub-ul-qulub" argues that the issues of family and child rearing are universal ideas. In particular, in the chapter "On Marriage and Wives", Navoi gives a wonderful account of marriage and its benefits, family ethics, childbearing, the qualities of women in the family and child rearing.

Amir Temur, a great statesman, also expressed his views on the family and family upbringing, emphasizing that caring for the family is one of the main tasks of the state. Amir Temur paid special attention to the issue of marriage. He writes about this in "Temur's Statutes": "While marrying my sons, grandsons and cousins, I paid attention to the search for a bride. I equated this work with government work. I inquired about the lineage of the bride, the seven breasts, I determined her health, her physical maturity, I aborted the bride only if she was free from all defects. ... I forbade my children to drink and approach their wives. After all, the offspring of a child born under the influence of wine will be ruined." From these words of Amir Temur we can see that the birth of a healthy child from a healthy mother, the duty of fathers to maintain the purity of the offspring is also important.

These views of thinkers confirm the importance of maternal health in early marriage and the consequent birth of unhealthy children, the birth and upbringing of a physically and mentally healthy child, one of the most serious problems facing pedagogy, psychology, medical sciences today.

The main goal of the democratic changes, renewal processes and reforms in our country is to build a free and prosperous homeland, a developed civil society, thus ensuring the well-being of the people, a worthy place in the world community, the stability of the family. Therefore, any research, study, or written pamphlets and manuals on the subject of the family, which are aimed at lofty goals, are very relevant and important. The successful accomplishment of the tasks of the family and marriage depends in many respects on the efforts of

family scholars, researchers who are determined to raise the educational functions of the family to a higher level.

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