

IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY IN UZBEKISTAN.

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ABSTRACT. Family is the most important for Uzbek people. All of them like their home and family members. The family is an unchanging value for a person. The family retains particular significance for society throughout its historical development. However, with the transformation of the social order, approaches to understanding family values are changing.

KEY WORDS: Culture, extended family, generation, hospitality, respect for elders.

INTRODUCTION. Family is highly valued in Uzbek culture, and it is considered the cornerstone of society. The family unit is typically large and includes grandparents, parents, children, and sometimes even extended family members. Tolerance for Uzbekistan is the value inherited from ancestors. It is our common duty to protect and preserve this priceless legacy. Uzbeks are ancient nation that always shares bread and says: "Welcome!". All of us, living in a diversified country, have the same rights and duties. All of us, regardless of our nationality, live in Uzbekistan in peace and harmony" [1]. Family is highly valued in Uzbek culture, and it is considered the cornerstone of society. The family unit is typically large and includes grandparents, parents, children, and sometimes even extended family members. Respect for elders is a core value in Uzbek families, and children are taught to show deference to their parents and grandparents. Family members are expected to support each other in times of need, and it is not uncommon for several generations to live together under one roof. Uzbek families also place a strong emphasis on hospitality and welcoming guests into their homes [2].

The average Uzbek family consists of 5-6 people. According to centuries-old traditions and mentality of Uzbek people, family was and is one of the most important priorities in modern society. language. Though the major part of population can speak Russian as well. In some regions such as Samarkand and Bukhara, local people also speak Tajik [3]. Due to the hot and dry climate, the dominance of mountain and desert landscape in Uzbekistan, people resided unevenly, main life concentrating in oases. In desert areas of the republic the population density is very low [4]. Respect for elders is a core value in Uzbek families, and children are taught to show deference to their parents and grandparents. Family members are expected to support each other in times

of need, and it is not uncommon for several generations to live together under one roof. In general, in Uzbek families, parents, even after their children come of age, live with the problems of their children, take care of them, and protect them[5]. People always emphasize that children are above all, parents, having raised their children, accept grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Adherence to the authority of elders, mutual support among relatives and neighbors, ruling elite's patronage of socially infringed and practice of placing faith in one's patrons, women's subordination and having several children are common for Uzbek society as consequence of the strict religious restrictions of life according adat and shariat. So conservation nurtured through the routine of daily life, forms of social interaction, rituals, and habits. In this environment it is cultivated generally negative attitudes toward a person's individual value, man sought importance within their own families to be a master in their own home[6].

Reports from the United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF, and other organizations also provide explanations, definitions, and research methods for the family and the demographic processes that affect it. The encyclopedic dictionary "Demographic Encyclopedia" published in Russia describes all the terms covered in the article. Scientists of our country R.A. Ubaydullaeva, L.P. Maksakova, O.B. Atamirzaev, M.R. Burieva, Z.N. Tojiev spoke about the family and demographic processes affecting it. For example, the monograph "Family in Uzbekistan", published in 2012 under P.A. Ubaydullaeva direction, describes in detail the family in the country and the demographic processes affecting it. United Nations Resolution 44/82 on 8 December 1989 declared 1994 the International Year of the Family under the motto "The family is a resource and a responsibility in a changing world". However, the family concept adopted by the organization states that "in the member states of the United Nations, the family concept does not fit into a single definition, so it can not be given a characteristics: universal, single definition". However, in the scientific literature of most socio-demographic sciences, the family is defined as follows. The family is a social group of people based on natural biological, marriage, economic, legal, spiritual relationships, connected by marriage and mutual responsibility. "The family is the basic unit of society and must be distinguished by the following strict. "The family is the basic unit of society and must be distinguished by the following striccharacteristics:

- mutual union and agreement between men and women (in accordance with Article 16 of the Human rights declaration of the UN General Assembly, adopted in 1948);
- optional and free marriage;
- cohabitation of a couple, living together;
- to enter into a marital relationship on the basis of legal and normative acts established by the government and in force in society;

- joint efforts to have children, their financial support and upbringing (the family is the main pillar in the development of demographic processes);
-striving for the marriage permanence, striving to save the family in spite of all life difficulties”[7]. Not only does Uzbekistan have an exciting, eclectic combination of things to see and do, but it is very child friendly. Uzbekistanis like to travel with their extended families — often three generations together — so hotels, restaurants, and tourist attractions cater for everyone, young and old. Most Uzbek families are nuclear families with parents and grown children living separate residences, and brothers living apart from one another. There are also families in which three generations live together.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, every uzbek people appreciate their family and they are happy with their family members. Among the main reasons for migration there are family reunification (58%) and working abroad (42%). Numerous young, skilled and highly educated people leave Uzbekistan, which has a considerable impact on the nation's capital and several other main cities. It has been a part of numerous empires and was once a key part of the Silk Road, making it an excellent destination for the history buff. Although Uzbekistan is often overlooked as a tourist destination, there is plenty to see and do in this beautiful country.

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