

Family: Origin and Role in Society

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the origin of the family, its meaning, its place and role in the life of society, and the place of family relations in the life of the people of the East. It talks about the proper place and importance of family values in the life of society.

Family and family relations are one of the socio-historical phenomena that have been of interest to humanity since ancient times. That is why such sciences as philosophy, sociology, economics, jurisprudence, ethnography, psychology, demography, pedagogy, and medicine have been dealing with them. Each of these disciplines studies the family from the perspective of its own field. In science, the view that the family as a social institution emerged together with the society was formed. In the first historical stage, the relations in the family were governed by the customs of the clan and tribe in the primitive society. With the emergence of ethics, early religious concepts, and later the state, these relationships began to be regulated by moral, religious, and legal norms.

Man is not only a social, but also a biological being. Sometimes, like other biological beings, it is controlled by certain instincts and emotions. These feelings primarily include a person's sexual needs. They are based on the instinct of procreation, which is characteristic of every biological being. Family relationships are formed on the basis of satisfying these needs. Later, they became more complex under the influence of changes in society and historical conditions. With the development of socio-economic and political relations, official marriage relations also appeared. Of course, the formation of official marriage relations took a long time. It is a law of nature that all creatures live in pairs. But a person is fundamentally different from other creatures in that he lives by building a family and consciously looks at the family. The difference is that a person has a conscious approach to sexual relations, gave them a moral tone, based on the laws of sophistication, and improved them again and again. In this way, economic, legal and spiritual relations began to emerge in the family. As a result, the family was formed as a social institution based on the natural-biological, economic, legal and spiritual relations of people. When family

members live in the same family, they have economic-property, legal, moral, aesthetic, psychological, etc. relations with each other. Marriage, like family, is the result of relations that appeared at a certain stage of the socio-historical development of mankind. Marriage is a form of relationship between a man and a woman, formed historically and regulated by society. With the help of marriage, society regulates sexual life, the rights of husband and wife, parenthood, and their duties towards each other. Family is a relatively complex system of relations, which unites not only husband and wife, but also their children and close relatives. The family is a set of complex socio-psychological relations that change along with social relations. At the initial stage of the primitive community system, when people lived in groups, the relations between the sexes did not have a specific order, and all men and women in the group were considered common spouses. During the primitive community system, families had such forms as consanguineous family, punalual family, couple family, monogamous family. Consanguineous family is the first stage of the family. It divides the following groups of marriages into links: all grandparents and their children, that is, the fact that the father and mother are related to each other; also means that the children of the latter formed common couples belonging to the third generation, and the children of these, i.e., the great-grandchildren of the first, formed couples belonging to the fourth generation. It is explained that in the period when this form of family prevailed, the rights and obligations of marriage were prohibited only between ancestors and descendants, parents and children. At that time, mutual marriage of aunts, uncles, and cousins was allowed.

In the last stages of the development of society, the development of family life, the normalization of moral concepts - full freedom of women or equal rights with men, created the modern form of the family. The development of the family can be divided into three directions according to the nature of the tasks it performs: 1. Social development of the family; 2. Economic development of the family; 3. Demographic development of the family. The social development of the family is explained by the improvement of the family members' level of education, social status, health, education, customs, science and culture, nature and society. Changes in the family's level of provision of food, clothing, housing and other means of living determine its economic development. RESULT Demographic development of the family means its organization, size and demographic composition (grouping according to the number of people living in the family), activity (changes in the birth of children in the family in certain periods). Sociological research conducted in recent years shows that the functions of the family are expanding, because the democratic changes taking place in the society do not affect the family as well. From this point of view, in our opinion, the following tasks of the family can be indicated: 1. Birth of children in the family, provision of population renewal; 2. Socialization of young people and cultural continuity of the society by bringing up the young generation in the family to be physically healthy, spiritually perfect, and morally pure; 3. Conducting economic affairs in the family, preparing a place of residence for family members, improving their material conditions; 4. To provide family members with the necessary equipment and technical means, to provide them with clothes, food, education and to acquire some specialization, to create economic conditions for the realization of their talents and opportunities, to provide family members who are unfit for work (minor children, the elderly) financial support; 5. The task of social control of the family, that is, controlling the behavior and morals of the family members, increasing the responsibility of the spouses to the family and society, to the parents of the children, and the parents to the children; 6. Raising the morale of family members; 7. Creating an opportunity for family members to occupy their positions in the family; 8. Proper organization of recreation of family members; 9. The emotional task of the family, that is, to educate the feelings of love and respect for each other in family members; 10. To satisfy each other's sexual needs of the couple and to educate boys and girls according to their gender, to prepare them for family life. CONCLUSION The formation of family relations depends on the nature of social relations, the level of spirituality and cultural development of the society, the practiced customs, traditions and traditions, and the religious beliefs of people. Fourthly, one of the factors affecting the formation

and quantitative change of families is its role in society, people's attitude towards family. This attitude is not the same in all nations. Since ancient times, among the peoples where Islam is widespread, the family has been considered sacred. In the East, family relations are based on morals, national, universal values, and religious criteria. Fifth, the achievement of independence of our republic created the necessary social, political, legal and spiritual conditions for strengthening the family, which has been considered sacred since ancient times, and raising healthy, well-rounded children.

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