



THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY INSTITUTION IN STRENGTHENING FAMILY RELATIONS

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Abstract

This article examines the role of the family as a key social institution in strengthening family relations. It analyzes the impact of socio-economic and cultural changes, including globalization and digitalization, on family stability. The study highlights the educational function of the family, its role in transmitting values, and the need for comprehensive support of the family institution at the state and societal levels.

Keywords: family institution, family relations, socialization, upbringing, social stability, family values, Uzbekistan.

Introduction

The family is one of the oldest and most important social institutions, serving as the primary environment for satisfying human biological, social, and spiritual needs. The initial stage of personal development takes place within the family, which determines its crucial role in the development of society. Social stability, demographic development, and the preservation of national values are directly dependent on the strength of the family [1].

In the context of globalization and digital transformation, family relations are increasingly influenced by complex socio-economic and cultural factors. In particular, the intensification of urbanization processes, migration flows, and changes in value systems significantly affect the functional structure of the family. According to data from the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, recent years have shown a tendency toward a decrease in the number of marriages and a relative increase in divorce rates, which necessitates a deeper analysis of factors influencing family stability [2].

The family institution is a social system based on marital, kinship, parental, and filial relationships, regulated by socially recognized norms, values, and traditions. Its main



functions include ensuring reproduction, socialization of individuals, educational influence, and the transmission of moral and cultural values from generation to generation. In this regard, the family acts as a micro-model of society, reflecting broader social relations and contributing to social balance [3].

Family relations encompass a complex system of social, legal, and moral interactions between spouses, parents and children, as well as other relatives. The stability of these relationships is based on mutual respect, trust, responsibility, and cooperation. Violation of these principles leads to conflicts, divorces, and the intensification of social problems.

The family serves as the primary institution of upbringing, shaping an individual's moral, social, and cultural qualities. Within the family, a child acquires initial social experience, learns behavioral norms, and develops the ability to perform social roles. Therefore, enhancing the educational potential of the family is an important pedagogical objective [4].

In modern society, factors such as economic instability, migration processes, and the influence of information technologies significantly affect family relations. These conditions highlight the necessity of strengthening the family institution and implementing comprehensive social policies aimed at its support.

In conclusion, the family remains a key factor in ensuring social stability and sustainable development. Strengthening family relations is not only a priority of social policy but also a fundamental condition for raising a well-rounded and socially responsible generation.

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