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The Role of Civil Society Institutions in Creating the Moral and Ethical Basics of the Family

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Abstract: This article analyzes the role of civil society institutions in creating the moral and ethical foundations of the family, the process of their formation, key principles, and future directions. The initiatives on the family institute were considered. The gender differences are clarified from the viewpoint of recent reforms.

Keywords: civil society, institute of family, young generation, moral and ethical foundations, family issues, children, gender difference.

Introduction

The family is the most important unit of society, as it is within the family that an individual's moral, cultural and ethical qualities are formed. When the family is strong, society also develops in a stable and sustainable manner. Therefore, in strengthening the moral and ethical foundations of the family, not only the state but also civil society institutions play an invaluable role. Civil society institutions include non-governmental non-profit organizations, the mahalla, mass media, public associations, and religious organizations. These institutions perform an important task in creating a healthy family environment and in instilling national values, customs, and traditions in the minds of the younger generation. In particular, the mahalla institution, through its direct work with families, helps to strengthen such moral values as mutual respect, compassion, responsibility, and solidarity. Non-governmental non-profit organizations, in turn, contribute to improving the moral and ethical climate of the family by strengthening family relations, preventing divorces, and working with women and youth. Through mass media, a model of a healthy family is promoted, and positive moral attitudes are formed in society.

Methods. Below are effective teaching methods that can be used when conducting the topic. "The Role of Civil Society Institutions in Creating the Moral and Ethical Foundations of the Family":

1. Lecture and Interactive Explanation. The teacher presents key concepts such as family values, moral and ethical foundations, and civil society institutions, while encouraging students to ask questions and share opinions. This method helps build a theoretical understanding of the topic.
2. Group Discussion. Students are divided into small groups to discuss the roles of different civil society institutions (mahalla, NGOs, media, religious organizations) in strengthening family morals. This develops critical thinking and communication skills.

3. Case Study Method. Real-life or hypothetical family situations are analyzed to show how civil society institutions help resolve moral, ethical, or social problems. This method connects theory with practice.
4. Brainstorming. Students freely express ideas on how civil society institutions can support families and promote moral values. This encourages creativity and active participation.
5. Role-playing. Learners act out roles such as community leaders, NGO representatives, parents, or media figures to demonstrate cooperation in strengthening family ethics. This improves empathy and practical understanding.
6. Debate. Students debate topics such as "Which civil society institution has the greatest impact on family morality?". This method strengthens analytical and argumentative skills.
7. Multimedia and Visual Aids. Videos, presentations, and documentaries about family values and community work are used to make the lesson more engaging and illustrative.
8. Project-Based Learning. Students prepare projects or presentations on how civil society institutions contribute to moral education within families. This promotes independent research and teamwork.
9. Question-and-Answer Method. The teacher asks guiding questions to assess understanding and stimulate deeper reflection on ethical and moral issues.
The "Urgent Communication Network" has been launched to combat human trafficking. The "Istiqbolli Avlod" Youth Information and Enlightenment Center has been established IN 2001
These methods help students not only understand the theoretical aspects of the topic but also develop moral consciousness, social responsibility, and active civic engagement.
Results. Gender equality, that is, equal rights for men and women, is not only one of the fundamental human rights but also a necessary foundation for achieving peace, prosperity, and sustainable development. In this regard, if we turn to statistical data, women currently account for approximately 45.4 percent of the employed population in our country. However, the majority of women in our country are employed mainly in social sectors such as healthcare and education. Pressing issues in strengthening the institution of the family: national and international experience. At the same time, women constitute a minority in high-income sectors, in particular construction, transport and communications, information technology, and industrial production. As a result, women earn 30-40 percent less income than men. At present, our country ranks 110th out of 148 countries in the Gender Equality Index. This indicator can be explained by the relatively high level of women's education and economic activity in our country [1]. Overall, extensive efforts are being carried out in our country to increase the social and political activity of women and to comprehensively support their initiatives. The purpose of involving both state and public organizations in this process is to positively change the destiny of every woman and every girl and to create the necessary conditions for them to find a decent improvement place in life. The Head of State pays special attention to this issue in each of his speeches. "Respect and attention toward women are, first of all, an expression of respect and concern for the family and the future of society," says our President. It is no coincidence that the idea that the cultural level of any society is determined by its attitude toward women has been expressed [2]. The top countries in the global ranking remain Iceland, Finland, Norway, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand, highlighting significant progress in advancing gender equality worldwide.
Discussion. The family is one of the oldest and most important social institutions, where an individual's personal development, moral and ethical views, worldview, and life values are formed. The upbringing received within the family directly influences a person's behavior, social role, and civic activity throughout their life. Therefore, strengthening the moral and ethical

foundations of the family is an essential condition for the progress of society. In today's context of globalization, various ideological influences, the increasing flow of information, and problems in family relationships can negatively affect the moral environment of the family. In such circumstances, not only the state but also civil society institutions play an increasingly important role in supporting families. Civil society institutions serve as a crucial social pillar in forming and strengthening the moral and ethical foundations of the family.

Being childfree refers to a person or a couple who choose not to have children, either permanently or at least for the foreseeable future. The key is that it's a conscious choice, rather than being childless due to infertility or circumstance. Some key points about the childfree lifestyle:

Voluntary choice: People decide not to have kids because they don't want that responsibility or lifestyle;

Variety of reasons: Common reasons include personal freedom, career focus, financial considerations, environmental concerns, or simply not feeling parental instincts.;

Different from childless: Someone who is childless may want children but can't have them, whereas someone childfree actively chooses not to.;

Societal perspectives: Childfree people sometimes face societal pressure or judgment because traditional norms often assume adults will have children. Basically, it's a legitimate lifestyle choice, just like choosing to be single, travel extensively, or focus on personal goals. In Uzbekistan childfree lifestyle is forbidden.

The Family and Its Moral-Ethical Significance. The family is the first social school for a person, where moral qualities such as compassion, respect, conscience, responsibility, and honesty are formed. Relationships between parents and children, mutual trust, and understanding determine the moral environment of the family. In a family with a strong moral and ethical foundation, a grown-up individual develops into an active, responsible, and patriotic member of society. At the same time, upbringing within the family is not limited only to its members. The social environment, neighborhood relations, public opinion, and the influence of various institutions also directly affect the moral state of the family. In this process, civil society institutions play a significant role.

The Concept of Civil Society Institutions and Their Functions. Civil society institutions are structures that are relatively independent from the state and ensure the social activity of members of society. These include non-governmental non-profit organizations, the mahalla, public associations, mass media, religious organizations, and various social movements. The main functions of these institutions are to ensure social stability in society, protect the rights and interests of citizens, and assist the state in addressing social problems. Their role is particularly important in strengthening the moral and ethical foundations of the family.

The Role of the Mahalla Institution in the Family. The mahalla is one of the most important institutions of civil society, based on national traditions. It works directly with families, studies their problems, and provides social support. Through moral and educational activities, family discussions, and work with youth and women, the mahalla helps create a healthy moral environment. The mahalla also strengthens national and ethical values such as mutual respect, good neighborliness, solidarity, honoring elders, and raising children. It plays an important mediating role in resolving family conflicts and preventing divorces.

The Importance of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations. Non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs) support families and improve the moral and ethical environment of the family by providing social protection, legal, and psychological assistance. They work to protect women's rights, morally educate youth, and promote a healthy lifestyle. Trainings, seminars, and

consultations organized by NGOs help strengthen family relationships. Through these activities, a sense of responsibility toward the family is fostered in society.

The Influence of Mass Media. Mass media is an important component of civil society, shaping moral and ethical attitudes within society. Television programs, radio broadcasts, print media, and online publications widely promote models of healthy families, parental responsibility, and child-rearing practices.

The Role of Religious and Public Organizations. Religious organizations also play an important role in strengthening the moral and ethical foundations of the family. Through them, universal values such as humaneness, honesty, patience, and respect for parents are promoted. Public associations, in turn, increase the social activity of the population and help create a healthy moral environment in society.

Conclusion. In conclusion, civil society institutions occupy an important place in creating and developing the moral and ethical foundations of the family. As a result of their cooperation and active efforts, a healthy, spiritually mature, and well-rounded generation is nurtured, which forms a solid foundation for the development of society. In conclusion, creating and developing the moral and ethical foundations of the family is a complex and multifaceted process, in which civil society institutions play an invaluable role. Through the cooperation of the mahalla, non-governmental non-profit organizations, mass media, and religious organizations, a healthy moral environment is established within families. In such an environment, the younger generation grows up morally mature, ethically well-rounded, and socially responsible. This, in turn, lays a solid foundation for the sustainable development of society and the progress of future generations.

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