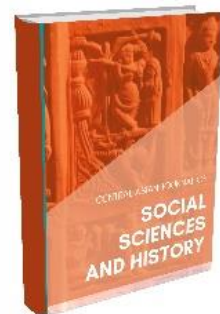




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### The Issue of Family and Marriage in the Education of Women and Girls

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#### Abstract:

This article, using the example of the southern regions of Uzbekistan, analyzes the problems of women in public life, the results of the conditions created by the state in solving problems. It is shown that regulatory documents created by the state are important in increasing the intellectual competence of women.

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Interest in marriage, which is the foundation of society and the beginning of the family, has arisen since ancient times, and the sacred books of world religions are specifically devoted to this issue. Scientists and philosophers have deeply explored these issues in their works.

The problem of family and marriage, the role of the family in society is of interest not only to specialists, but also to the whole public. Since a person is born and brought up in a family, his whole life depends on the family environment. Special attention was paid to the family, which was considered the cornerstone of society, in Turkestan in the late XIX - early XX centuries. According to the official press of Turkestan, articles on this issue have also been published. For example, in 1899 in the newspaper "Turkestan Vedomosti" in the article "Early marriages among local peoples" it was criticized that girls among local peoples are married too early, that is, at 12-14 years old[10]. It was noted that such an early transfer of girls is inappropriate from a medical and legal point of view.

The early creation of a family was also prohibited by the legislation of the Russian Empire. Chapter X part 1 of Article 3 of the Civil Code states that boys are prohibited from starting a family before the age of 18, and girls - after the age of 16. Article 91 of this law states that this law applies to all Muslims and Jews of the Russian Empire.

The early creation of a family was also prohibited by the legislation of the Russian Empire. Chapter X, part 1 of Article 3 of the Civil Code states that boys are prohibited from starting a family before the age of 18, and girls after the age of 16. Article 91 of this law states that this law applies to all Muslims and Jews. The Russian Empire.

In the late 19th and early 20th century, early family construction was widespread throughout Central Asia. In 1859, in the province of Ettisuw, the task was set to familiarize mullahs with the above law and it was noted that if mullahs marry boys and girls before the age set in the law, they will be removed from their duties and even sentenced to imprisonment. In 1897, the magistrate of the Vernensky district found that a 13-year-old orphan girl was handed over by relatives to an adult and, according to medical reports, received serious bodily injuries as a result. This process ends with the indictment of the mullah who conducted the wedding and the relative who betrayed the girl[10]. This was the first case in Central Asia against the early transfer of daughters.

At the end of the XIX century, measures against the export of young girls had not yet been applied in Turkestan. One of the obstacles to this was that the local population did not register children at birth, which means they did not know their exact age.

In other areas of the Russian Empire where Muslims live, marriage before adulthood was prohibited and appropriate measures were taken to those who allowed it. On March 9, 1914, the Gazette of the Turkestan region reported that a mullah who married before the age of 16 in the vicinity of Karanogai was fined 50 soums. [13].

In the article "Early marriages among local peoples" published in the newspaper "Turkestanskije vedomosti" ("Туркестанские ведомости"), it is emphasized that the birth certificate should be introduced in the local peoples, and the civil registration should be carried out, since it is not registered by Muslim priests.[5]. On July 7, 1913, the article "Early Marriages among Muslims" condemned the marriages of 10-12-year-old girls and the forced transfer of girls against their will to older men, in some cases even older than their own fathers.

During this period, in the press of developing countries of the world, while boys and girls meet before marriage and build a family by consent, opinions about the negative impact of forced violence are heard in the Muslim world, including in Turkestan. the marriage of girls for the life of the next generation.

In the Gazette of the Turkestan region, you can read the following lines: "Muslim wives are always under arrest, and when they get married, they are forced not to give them to whoever they want, and the wife does not have the opportunity to go to the person she wants, and in the end the life of a man and wife is unhappy, and their children should have the same thoughts and feelings." [4; 24].

A. Fitrat also wrote in his work "Family" that if you need to pay attention to four things to get married, then one of them is emotional attraction and love, without which marriage itself will turn into a loss. [4; 25].

**In addition, fans of the nation A. Badriy [2], H.H. Niazi also emphasized that young people should build a family consciously based on love, not necessarily.**

It should be noted that in order to get married, girls should be prepared not only physically, but also spiritually. Girls who get married at 10-12 years old cannot even talk about such training, because at this age they are still children, it is necessary to study science and trade, as well as to learn life lessons. Abdurauf Fitrat in his work "Family" wrote that it is necessary to teach girls, and that the mothers of the nation should receive education and knowledge, it is necessary to improve their morality and knowledge. [4]. He explains that this is one of the main conditions for raising a good child. On November 28, 1913, in the Vedomosti of the Turkestan region, in the article "Letter on Equality", a letter from Tatar women was published demanding equality of Muslim women with men, opening the way to knowledge and freedom. Muslim women."

In it, he stressed that "educational mothers" are the reason for the development of European and American countries and the good life of their peoples, and that "the dark days of Muslim peoples are due to the darkness of mothers." [7]. They say that keeping women in ignorance is too expensive for society, they demand to open schools for them and study science. They write: "We demand rights and freedom. We want to enter a progressive and secular world. Teach us and guide us"[7]. The letter says that the study of science and crafts is not only from a religious point of view, but also a vital necessity, that a nation without knowledge and development will perish.

He said: "... no one denies that today's women strive for the social, economic, political and spiritual spheres of society, as in the past. Just yesterday, women who studied in Soviet schools and universities chose a business in which they fully realize their intellectual and educational potential. [11]. Today's reforms show how correct this idea is.

In Uzbekistan, the equality of women with men was legally enshrined in the first years of independence. Article 58 of the new version of the Constitution of the Equal Republic of Uzbekistan states: "Women and men have rights." [14].

In Uzbekistan, along with reforms in all spheres of public life, special attention was paid to the standard of living of women, increasing their social and political activity, and all legal bases were created. [15]. President of Uzbekistan Shovkat Mirziyoyev noted that "in the current era of globalization, the protection of the rights and freedoms and legitimate interests of women has become more relevant, increasing the socio-economic and political and legal activity of women has become a requirement of the time." [19.22]. In particular, measures have been taken to further strengthen the position of women in public administration. The share of women in the management system of our country has reached 30%. About 1,500 women specialists have been appointed to various leadership positions in our country. Gender equality has become a priority issue for us. The Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a strategy for achieving gender equality. A number of laws have been adopted on this important issue, in particular, the laws "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" and "On the protection of women from harassment and violence" adopted in 2019.[20]. In our society, families are divided by economic and spiritual factors. At the heart of all this is the fact that some young people who have tied the knot are not yet ready for marriage or have forgotten their responsibilities in the family. The solution to such problems is, first of all, the legal regulation of family and marriage relations among the population, the promotion of religious traditions only after the official wedding, city and district women's committees, FXDY departments, law enforcement agencies and religious representatives on the ground, the importance of the health of young families, it is necessary to hold meetings, open discussions and explanatory work with the

participation of specialists regarding duties and responsibilities parents in the upbringing of the younger generation, the negative consequences of marriages between blood relatives.

The content of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 365 dated August 25, 2003 "On the approval of the marriage of married persons" was widely explained among the population. In particular, the Kashkadarya Regional Women's Committee, the Regional Health Institute, the Soglom Avlodi Foundation, the regional screening center, and the doctors of the health department took measures based on a specific program.

There were 13,514 married in 2003, 12,436 in 2004, 15,842 in 2005 and 19,494 in 2006. Each newlywed was given a 12-hour training with the participation of employees of the FXDY department and specialists of the health department. All the young people whose marriages were registered underwent a medical examination. Rehabilitation work was carried out on diseases identified by medical personnel. [12.20].

Since April 1, 2018, the position of a specialist in working with women and strengthening moral values in the family has been introduced at public gatherings. to be represented[9. 21]. Thanks to this, a system has been created to listen to the problems and pains of women in every home and solve them on the spot or help them in cooperation with relevant organizations.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the end of the XIX and the beginning of the XX centuries show that new approaches to the issues of women, family and marriage began to form in Turkestan. The similarity of the views of ancient and current reforms lies in the fact that the role of women in the formation of a healthy and harmonious family is of great importance. Therefore, they seek to attract them to worldly knowledge.

At the same time, during this period, the harmful aspects of girls' early marriages were highlighted in the press and the media.

Therefore, the women's issue is a national issue at the level of public policy, because the role of women in shaping society and the family is important for achieving legal independence.

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