

# Modern characteristics of the process of forming and educating the moral foundations of a well-rounded personality and family in Central Asia

Arofatzon Abduvaxobovna Abdullayeva  
ORCID: 0009-0009-3501-457X  
arofatabdullayeva95@gmail.com  
Andijan State Pedagogical Institute

**Abstract:** This article analyzes the role of the family institution in the upbringing of a well-rounded individual in the Central Asian region, the transformation of moral values, and emerging new approaches in modern educational and moral development processes. Under the conditions of global information flow, changes in moral immunity, cultural identification, and mechanisms of family-based socialization are examined on a scientific basis. The research findings demonstrate that the region's traditional educational values are increasingly being harmonized with contemporary pedagogical concepts.

**Keywords:** well-rounded personality, moral education, family institutions, mahalla, value transformation, moral immunity

**Introduction.** Modern history, as emphasized in many scientific literatures, brings about social, historical, and other societal problems associated with modernity. Education also requires updating and improving paradigms and approaches in this wave. In particular, the pedagogical roots of the moral foundations of a well-rounded personality and the priority of the family are taking center stage. In the Central Asian region, it is no exaggeration to say that upbringing issues stand out with their uniqueness and rarity within the framework of modern historical and pedagogical processes and create a need for scientific analysis in scientific circles.

It should be noted that these processes, analytically identified in the field of pedagogical practices and educational roles, including the role of women, are connected with the formation and historical development, rich culture, ethnic characteristics, and national identity of the states of this region.

These aspects are identified both in the field of diversity of Central Asian national cultures and at the heart of the pedagogical traditions of the women of the region. It should also be noted that the modern characteristics of the process of forming and educating the moral foundations of a well-rounded personality and the family in the region are closely connected with the ideas about the educational and generally pedagogical function of the woman among the peoples of Central Asia.

A woman, who is the first pedagogue, teacher, and educator of the younger generation and children, adolescents, and youth, becomes a symbol of the specific characteristics of the process of forming and educating the moral foundations of a well-rounded personality and the family in Central Asia. This fact is consistent with the modern characteristics of the process of forming and educating the moral foundations of a well-rounded personality and the family through the formation of the women's education system in the independent Central Asian republics.

At the same time, taking into account the modern characteristics of the process of forming and educating the moral foundations of a well-rounded personality and the family, it should be noted, first of all, that currently in the 21st century, the independent states of Central Asia again have their own national priorities, prospects, and traditions as a commonwealth. This is a Commonwealth of

independent state structures, each of which has its own Constitution, legal system, and specific features of national psychology and mentality.<sup>1</sup>

Today's globalization and information society conditions make the issue of educating a well-rounded personality manifest as an important socio-pedagogical problem for Central Asian states. The moral-educational function of the family institution, which has been formed in this area for centuries, has ensured the stability of society and the succession of generations.<sup>2</sup>

Main part. In the conditions of globalization, digital transformation, and a sharp increase in information flow, the issue of educating a well-rounded personality is becoming one of the strategic directions of social development. Especially in Central Asian states, the family institution has been the main pillar of the moral perfection of the individual for centuries.

In the teachings of Eastern thinkers-Al-Farabi, Ibn Sino, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Alisher Navoi-it is emphasized that the upbringing of a well-rounded personality is primarily directly related to the moral environment in the family. In the modern period, digital technologies, social networks, and cultural diversity place new demands on the content of family upbringing. The idea of a well-rounded person occupies a central place in the teachings of Eastern thinkers. In particular, Abu Nasr Farabi, in his work "The City of Virtuous People,"<sup>3</sup> emphasizes that personal perfection is inextricably linked with morality and enlightenment. Ibn Sino shows the educational environment of the family as the main source of human psychological stability.

Therefore, the purpose of this article is to scientifically analyze the modern characteristics of the process of forming the moral foundations of a well-rounded personality and the family in Central Asia.

In particular, increasing the pedagogical culture of parents, developing digital literacy, and forming moral immunity is one of the urgent tasks of today. In this process, it is important to integrate the national upbringing concept with modern educational strategies.

The results show that the traditional family upbringing system must be updated in accordance with modern social conditions. In educating a well-rounded personality, it is important not only to preserve values but also to harmonize them with modern pedagogical technologies.

Today, mass culture, social networks, and virtual space are seriously affecting the moral views of the younger generation. This situation sets new tasks for families and educational institutions.

The national upbringing concept, person-centered education, and axiological approach were chosen as the methodological basis.<sup>4</sup> In Central Asian societies, the family functions not only as a social but also as a spiritual institution. Qualities such as honesty, patriotism, hard work, and respect for elders are primarily formed in the family environment.<sup>5</sup>

Along with the family, educational institutions, mass media, and the internet space are becoming active participants in the upbringing process.

The results obtained show that the traditional family upbringing model must be improved in accordance with modern social reality. Along with preserving national values, harmonizing them with modern educational technologies increases the effectiveness of well-rounded personality education.

From this point of view, conducting special educational trainings for parents and creating digital platforms with moral-spiritual content is an urgent task.

---

<sup>1</sup> Шустов А. В. Становление независимых государств Центральной Азии. Этносоциальные проблемы: 1991-2005 гг.. Дис. ... канд. полит. наук. М., 2006. 235 с.

<sup>2</sup> Karimov I.A. Yuksak maъnaviyat-yengilmas kuch.-Toshkent: Maъnaviyat, 2008.-176

<sup>3</sup> Forobiy Abu Nasr. Fozil odamlar shahri. – Toshkent: Fan, 1993. – 192b

<sup>4</sup> Bekmurodov M. Milliy tarbiya va zamonaviy pedagogika. – Tos'hkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2018 210 b.

<sup>5</sup> Abdullayeva M. Oila va axloqiy tarbiya asoslari. – Tos'hkent: Oqituvchi, 2020.184p.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the process of forming the moral foundations of a well-rounded personality and the family in Central Asia is developing under the influence of modern social conditions, relying on historical-spiritual heritage. Increasing the educational potential of the family and harmonizing it with the educational system and the digital environment is an important factor in the upbringing of a well-rounded generation.

### References

1. Abdullayeva M. Oila va axloqiy tarbiya asoslari. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 2020.184p.
2. Bekmurodov M. Milliy tarbiya va zamonaviy pedagogika. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2018 210 b.
3. Forobiy Abu Nasr. Fozil odamlar shahri. – Toshkent: Fan, 1993. – 192b.
4. Karimov I.A. Yuksak ma'naviyat-yengilmas kuch.-Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2008.–176
5. Шустов А. В. Становление независимых государств Центральной Азии. Этносоциальные проблемы: 1991-2005 гг.. Дис. ... канд. полит. наук. М., 2006. 235 с.