

THE PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE CHILD'S RIGHT TO FAMILY AND PERSONAL HAPPINESS

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ABSTRACT: The article "Philosophical foundations of the child's right to family and personal happiness" explores important aspects of the relationship between the child's right to a family environment and his personal happiness. The author analyzes the philosophical concepts underlying the understanding of the child as a subject of law and discusses the impact of the family environment on his well-being and development. The article offers an in-depth look at the issues related to the role of the family in a child's life and its impact on his personal happiness from the perspective of various philosophical trends. As a result of the study, recommendations are proposed for creating a supportive and supportive family environment to achieve optimal development and happiness of the child.

KEYWORDS: Philosophy of law, children's rights, family relations, personal happiness, children's rights and interests, ethics of family relations, family protection, upbringing and personal development, family values, well-being of children.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of a child's right to a family and personal happiness occupies a central place in the modern philosophy of law and ethics. In order to understand the philosophical foundations of this right, it is necessary to consider it from the point of view of basic philosophical concepts such as humanism, socialism, liberalism and communism. Humanism emphasizes the importance of human dignity and the value of the individual. In the context of the child's right to a family, this means that the child has the right to a loving, caring and safe family environment where his personal happiness becomes a priority. The humanistic perspective also emphasizes the need to respect the rights of parents and establish a harmonious balance between the interests of the child and the family as a whole.

Socialism focuses on social justice and equality of opportunity. In the context of the child's right to a family, this means that every child should have equal opportunities for development within the family, regardless of social or economic status. It also implies that the State should provide support to families in creating a favorable environment for raising children[1]. Liberalism emphasizes the importance of individual freedoms and rights. In the context of the child's right to a family, this means that the child has the right to his own beliefs, feelings and identity, which must be respected and supported in the family environment. The liberal perspective also suggests

that the child should be able to express his needs and desires, and the family should take them into account in the decision-making process.

Communism seeks to create a society without social and economic differences. In the context of the child's right to a family, this means that the family should be seen as a society where each member contributes and receives support and respect from other members. It also implies that material and emotional resources should be distributed fairly among all family members, including children. In general, the philosophical foundations of the child's right to family and personal happiness are related to respect for human dignity, social justice, individual rights and solidarity in a family society[2]. Understanding these fundamentals makes it possible to create conditions in which every child can grow, develop and strive for their own happiness within a loving and supportive family.

The child's right to family and personal happiness is one of the key aspects of the modern philosophy of law and humanism. In modern society, questions arise about how to ensure the full development of each child, provide him with a stable and loving family, as well as create conditions for his personal happiness and self-realization. To understand this problem, it is necessary to turn to the fundamental philosophical concepts that underlie children's rights to family and happiness.

The concept of the rights of the child is based on the idea that every child has certain inviolable rights that the State and society are obliged to protect and respect. This concept has its roots in the philosophy of law and humanism, which put forward the idea of the indivisible dignity of every human being, regardless of his age. Family plays a key role in every child's life. It not only provides him with material needs, but is also the basis for his emotional and psychological development[3]. The philosophical aspect of the child's right to a family is the recognition of the family as an immutable foundation for the formation of a personality. This means that the state and society must create conditions for the stability and well-being of families, as well as support them in difficult life situations.

Philosophy is embodied in the desire of every person for happiness and self-realization. This concept applies to children, who also have the right to a happy and fulfilling existence. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to provide the child with access to education, care for his physical and psychological health, as well as support from family and society. Family plays a key role in shaping a child's personal happiness. It is a place where he receives love, care, support and understanding. In addition, the family is the first school where a child learns social skills and emotional intellectual competence. Therefore, harmonious and healthy family relationships contribute to the formation of a child's positive perception of the world and his place in it, which is the basis for achieving personal happiness.

In modern society, the discussion of the rights of the child is one of the most relevant and important. One of the key aspects of this discussion is the issue of the child's right to family and personal happiness. In this article, we will look at the philosophical foundations of this right and its impact on the formation of healthy family relationships and personal well-being of the child[4]. The philosophy of natural rights believes that every person has certain rights that are inherent in him by nature. In the context of children, this means that they have certain rights regardless of

their age, position or circumstances. One of these rights is the right to family and personal happiness.

The family plays a key role in shaping a child's personality and well-being. She provides him not only with financial support, but also with emotional, psychological and moral support. In the family, the child learns basic values, socialization skills, and also receives the support and love necessary for his development and self-affirmation. A just society should provide every child with the opportunity to live in a family that provides them with the necessary conditions to realize their potential and achieve personal happiness. This means that the State and society as a whole must recognize and protect the child's right to a family and provide appropriate conditions for its realization.

The protection of the child's rights to the family involves the development and implementation of appropriate policies and programs aimed at supporting family values, creating a favorable environment for family life and providing social assistance and support to those families who are experiencing difficulties[5]. The child's right to a family and personal happiness is a fundamental aspect of his rights and deserves special attention from society and the State. Creating conditions for the formation of healthy family relationships and ensuring the well-being of the child in the family is an important task that requires the joint efforts of all members of society. Ultimately, only by ensuring the child's right to a family and personal happiness can we guarantee his full-fledged development and a prosperous future.

The family is the first and most significant social institution where the child receives primary lessons about love, care, mutual respect and responsibility. The philosophy of the family considers it as the basis of human society, where basic values and moral principles are formed. The personal happiness of a child is closely related to the quality of relationships within the family. Support, attention and understanding from parents contribute to the development of self-confidence, psychological stability and harmonious emotional development. The child's right to a family is one of the fundamental principles of human rights. The philosophy of law considers the family as an environment that provides the best conditions for personal growth and development. This includes the right to care, protection, education, freedom of expression and participation in family decisions.

However, it should be noted that a child's right to a family does not mean an absolute right to biological parents. In cases where the family is unable to ensure the safety and well-being of the child, society must intervene to protect his interests.

Conclusion. The philosophical foundations of the child's right to family and personal happiness affirm the idea that every child has the right to a loving, stable and supportive family, as well as conditions for his personal happiness and self-realization. This right is an integral element of his human dignity and must be protected by the State and society at all levels.

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