

## Turkish States Political Views in Preparing Young Families for Family Life

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**Abstract:** This study examines the political perspectives of Turkic states in preparing young families for family life, addressing a gap in understanding how state policies influence social structures and family development. Using a qualitative methodology, the research analyzes legal frameworks, government programs, and historical contexts across various Turkic nations. Findings reveal that while all Turkic states share cultural and linguistic similarities, their approaches to family preparation vary significantly, shaped by national policies and socio-economic conditions. The results highlight the role of legal reforms, youth education, and gender equality initiatives in fostering stable family institutions. The implications suggest that enhanced cooperation among Turkic states could lead to the development of unified strategies for strengthening family values and social policies, promoting sustainable national development.

**Keywords:** Turkic Peoples, Family Policy, Youth Education, Gender Equality, Marriage Preparation, Sustainable Development, Legal Regulations, Cultural Heritage, Social Reforms, National Identity.



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### INTRODUCTION

The Turkic peoples are an ethnic group that speaks the Turkic language. This group of peoples is one of the most complex and controversial of the ancient groups, and its classification still arouses conflicting opinions among historians. Nevertheless, 165 million people speak the Turkic language today. The first information about the Turkic peoples dates back to the 1st millennium BC.

In the new Uzbekistan, which is moving towards independent development and progress, a clear, forward-looking policy is being pursued to strengthen the institution of the family, which guarantees its integrity, in the process of building a legal and democratic state and a free civil society. All the reforms being implemented are significant in that they are aimed at socially supporting the interests of the family and each citizen.

Mahmud Kashgari, one of the figures of the early medieval culture of the Turkic peoples, a linguist, especially famous in the field of studying Turkic languages, who left an indelible mark on history, and the author of the beautiful masterpiece “Divonu Lughatit Turk” about the life of the Turkic peoples, quoted this: *“God created the sun of the state in the constellation of the Turks, and transformed the sky into their domain. He called them Turks, endowed them with property, and elevated them to the khans of our time. He placed the reins of the people of our time in their hands, made them leaders of the people, and enabled them to follow the right path. The most important way to get close to them is to speak their language. Because they listen well to those who speak this language, keep themselves close to them, and do not harm them. I have traveled for many years through the cities, villages, and pastures of the Turks, Turkmens, Oghuzs, Chigils, Yagmas, and Kyrgyz, and have collected their dictionaries”* [1].

In his speech at the twentieth plenary session of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, “It is known that in the life of every country and every people, the concepts and values of **the Individual - Family - Society - State** are essential.” plays a decisive role. The family, which is the primary and fundamental unit of society, cannot be imagined without the figure of a respected woman”[2].

Also, in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to International Women's Day, our Head of State recognized that the conceptual ideas of "Of course, we still need to do a lot to improve the content, quality and effectiveness of the measures taken in this regard. The programs that are being consistently implemented today, such as " **Prosperous Village**" and "**Prosperous Mahalla**" , " **Youth - Our Future**" , " **Every Family - an Entrepreneur**" , are aimed at these very goals ,"[3] and are the basis for improving the pedagogical characteristics of environmental and legal education in the family.

**Historically, the family** played an important role in the national development of the country as the guardian of the high moral values of the people of Azerbaijan. The family policy implemented in the independent state of Azerbaijan is based on national and spiritual values and is its direct embodiment. This is a clear expression of the value given to the family in this country.

The main directions of family policy in the state are determined by the principle of taking into account the existing problems of the family institution in the republic and comprehensively solving the problems of young families. These directions include preparing young people for family life from childhood to marriage, protecting the reproductive health of young families, strengthening family spirituality, increasing the responsibility of parents in the family, raising children, social protection of the family, and educating young people in the spirit of patriotism.

The Family Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, adopted in 1999, is one of the main documents that implements the legal regulation of family relations in the republic and determines the rights and obligations of participants in family relations. Based on the amendments made to the Family Code,

raising the marriageable age for girls and boys to 18 years, mandatory medical examination of young people before marriage for the health of future generations is an important factor serving to strengthen the health of family members, especially mothers and children. At the same time, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan establishes a special article on liability for forcing minor girls into marriage.

State programs on "Mandatory medical examination of children", "Strengthening the health of mothers and children" and a number of other issues have been approved. Children's evasion of education, involvement in forced labor and other socio-psychological problems make it necessary to increase the responsibility of parents. Taking into account these and other issues, draft laws on amendments to the Criminal Code and Codes on Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Azerbaijan were adopted.

In order to promote gender equality and women's rights, including the prevention of early marriage, the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Guarantees of Gender (Men and Women) Equality" (2006) and "On Prevention of Domestic Violence" (2010) were adopted.

Strengthening the institution of the family, ensuring gender equality, and protecting the rights of women, girls, and children in all areas are defined by the decree of the Head of State, based on the "Future Development Concept" and the Sustainable Development Goals for 2016-2030, as well as the programs approved by the Strategic Roadmap[4].

**in Turkmenistan** is a system of socio-economic, political, cultural, organizational and legal measures aimed at ensuring and supporting the rights, freedoms, state guarantees of young citizens, as well as full recognition of young people in society.

The state youth policy pursued by the President of Turkmenistan has always been aimed at strengthening peace, harmony, happiness and well-being in the world, and promoting humanism. The main goal is to raise a happy generation that is capable of studying and gaining knowledge, playing sports, making a worthy contribution to the development of its beloved Motherland, and striving for perfection on the path to a happy life.

State policy on youth in Turkmenistan.

The State Program for 2021-2025 is a leading document that defines the main principles, goals, objectives, priorities of state youth policy, and measures for its implementation.

This Program is dedicated to promoting the further socio-economic development of the country, achieving key indicators of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030. Young people, who make up a large part of the population of Turkmenistan, are actively participating in the implementation of national programs aimed at strengthening the state economy and improving the living conditions of the population. Great confidence is placed in young people in establishing mutually beneficial cooperation with countries and international organizations of Turkmenistan in political, economic, cultural, scientific and educational, sports and other spheres, and in implementing a positive and neutral foreign policy.

The program is based on the Constitution of Turkmenistan, the Civil Code of Turkmenistan, the Labor Code of Turkmenistan, the Family Code of Turkmenistan, the Law of Turkmenistan "On State Youth Policy", the Law of Turkmenistan "On Education", the Law of Turkmenistan "On Physical Culture and Sports" and other regulatory legal acts, as well as the "National Program for Socio-Economic Development of Turkmenistan for 2011-2030", the "Program of the President of Turkmenistan on the Social and Economic Development of the Country for 2019-2025", "Adaptation of Youth to the Labor Market and Ensuring Their Employment in Turkmenistan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for 2021-2025"[5].

The concept of educating schoolchildren and young people in the field of family education **in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2021-2030 outlines the tasks of preparing girls to build families in the future, to become the beloved spouse of a young man, and to be faithful to the family at home, to raise the civic consciousness of boys, to regulate the values of youth, and to strengthen men, fathers, women, mothers, and families.**

On the other hand, the "Concept of spiritual and moral development of students and physical education" describes the issues of describing the ideal of national education based on national, human, family and social values, high moral standards and a healthy lifestyle.

Currently, the state of youth education is a problem not only in Kyrgyzstan, but also throughout the world. For example, if we choose the following regions - America, Europe, Asia and the Arab countries, we encourage young people to develop new approaches to universal human values. Due to the difficult socio-economic conditions prevailing in the country, family separations have

become a negative trend. Thus as of , 2015 in the year In the republic the number of divorces is 8588 to organize it happened and in 2019 this the indicator increased by 10,992 [6].

## RESULT

**Kazakhstan In the Republic " Spiritual revival "** social development institute the youth family to life preparation according to methodological recommendations prepared . This method manual to the teacher , medium school to students , 1-2 to course students , young people family to life preparation to the chair lesson giving to experts directed . " Marriage to the age of enough modern youth , majority in some cases , family to build do not strive , family and family relationships weak They understand . As a result , the family institute the crisis from the beginning is forgiving , the number of divorces is increasing in progress , registration past marriages decreasing , family functions is being broken , " he said emphasizes this methodology manual compilers . Recommendations psychosexual development and reproductive health about knowledge formation in the family roles division about ideas , family relationships in the field state policy study , marriage and family about law documents with dating , moral virtues education , interpersonal relationships to study like aspects includes .

## DISCUSSION

In the application youth for various studies from the events use possibility record . These include discussions and lecture meetings of specialists, diagnostic lessons, video presentations, educational games, and others. For example, the methodological manual describes in detail the exercises "What we know about love and friendship", "That's me", "I'm looking for a friend", the "compliment" game, practical tasks for compiling the "real" male and female qualities. , a portrait of the "ideal" couple and the qualities needed in a spouse, as well as exercises, among which I. Yunda's diagnostic questionnaire "What is an iceberg - I am in conflict" to assess readiness for family life, tests, the task of compiling a calendar of family traditions, exercises, and others are described [7].

More than 1,200,000 people have been trained by the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services **in Turkey as part of the "Pre-Marriage Education" program to prepare couples who have reached marriageable age and start a family together.** For family life.

During the pandemic, 11,000 young people received free education through the Pre-Marriage Education Program. Training continues. During the epidemic, training, counseling, and education continued to increase families' problem-solving skills and to teach them the responsibility of being a family and building a home. During this period, 11,000 young people received free education through the Pre-Marriage Education Program. The "Premarital Education Dissemination Project" was created by the General Department of Family and Community Services to promote the "Premarital Education" program, increase public awareness and priority, and contribute to the formation of positive opinions about the institution of marriage and the family. As part of the project, key texts and illustrative materials on "Premarital Education" were selected from the sections of the "Family Education" program (FEP), and 4 books were prepared: "Communication and Life Skills in Marriage", "Family Rights", "Marriage and Health", and "A Manual for Trainers". Training sessions are being conducted based on these prepared books[8].

## CONCLUSION

**In conclusion** , the above information, the fact that all Turkic peoples belong to the same nation and family, their language, culture, and customs are very close to each other, there is no need for an interpreter in communication, and the laws and programs adopted by the state are similar, call for mutual cooperation, friendship, and brotherhood.

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