



## Interaction Of The School With The Mahalla Committee In The Process Of Spiritual Education

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### ABSTRACT

This article describes the role of the mahalla in public life, the interaction of the mahalla with schools in spiritual and moral education, the role of the family in the mahalla.

### KEYWORDS

Neighborhood, society, social institution, cooperation, spiritual and moral education, school.

### INTRODUCTION

Since the first days of independence of our Republic, the state pays great attention to the development of the Mahalla.

In particular, the Makhalla charitable foundation, created by the President's Decree, contributes to the further enhancement of the

mahalla's status as a traditional educational institution.

On the proposal of the first President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, expressed at a solemn meeting dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic

of Uzbekistan, 2003 was declared the year of the mahalla.

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In the speech of the head of our country at the tenth session of the Oliy Majlis, the further increase in the status of the mahalla in society, the need to strengthen its social, legal and economic foundations was also highlighted.

The first President also notes the great importance of the makhalla in the life of citizens in his New Year greetings to the people of Uzbekistan: "This unique public institution of self-government of citizens, which has a thousand-year history, has absorbed the wisdom and life experience of our hardworking people. We should be proud of this and do everything so that the makhalla remains a home for each of us, where peace and respect for each other reign, where all issues are resolved together in the interests of everyone. And, indeed, the makhalla as a body of self-government of citizens has been in our country for many centuries. In the 21st century, it is also viable and effective, but our turbulent modern life has given the makhalla new functions, modern forms of work with the population.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On citizens' self-government bodies" empowers the mahalla to expand in accordance with the course of democratic transformations in society.

Mahalla is not just a certain number of houses and streets. Its residents should live comfortably and have opportunities for good rest, doing what they love, and strengthening their health. Leisure centers operate in modern makhallas of Uzbekistan; centers for providing first aid to the population are being created in

cooperation with the international Ibn Sino Foundation. In these points, as a rule, retired doctors, residents of the given makhalla, work.

The best makhallas of Uzbekistan have accumulated a kind of experience in teaching young people folk crafts, for example, gold embroidery, pottery, jewelry, seamstresses, embroiderers, and confectioners.

The schools of Uzbekistan in the mahalla face big tasks:

- Strengthening interaction with both mahalla committees and charitable foundations that provide assistance to them: Mahalla, Nuroniy, Ibn Sino and others;
- Organization of field and excursion events in makhallas;
- Reflection in the visual design of the school in their information desk of the most interesting events taking place in the makhallas;
- Improving the advertising of the school, timely and attractive information about events on the territory of the makhalla;
- Attracting the residents of the makhalla as the parents of the school.

Here are some examples that reveal the history of Navruz, the traditions of this holiday, its organization and conduct at school.

These materials will help to take part, to adequately prepare for the national holiday Navruz, which everywhere in schools and makhallas is celebrated not only by Uzbek, but also by other peoples of Uzbekistan.

The mass work of the school in recent years must necessarily include events intended for residents of the makhallas, as well as

contribute to the active involvement of various segments of the population in the number of users. The best job starts with planning. It is necessary to plan in advance the joint holding of state and national holidays, "round tables" and creative meetings with outstanding people of the republic, famous writers and composers, and other representatives of the creative intelligentsia.

Depending on the content of the event, you need to think over the question of who can act as a business partner for the school. For example, when organizing an evening "let's not get sick" together with the makhalla and the school, you can, in addition to doctors, invite representatives of the Ibn Sino Foundation, "Soglom Avlod Uchun," etc.

We recommend annually organizing a Library Day in the makhallas, including in its program a variety of events: presentations of new books, meetings with interesting people, local history quizzes, cycles, conversations and reviews of books and materials from periodicals.

The materials of this methodical and bibliographic manual are devoted to the solution of these and other problems. The compilers hope that this work will provide methodological and practical assistance to the school of Uzbekistan, working with mahalla committees, as well as to all interested organizations working at the place of residence of citizens of independent Uzbekistan. The role of the mahalla in the revival of the national traditions of the Uzbek people is of great importance.

The neighborhood community as a form of organizing the social life of a separate quarter has existed since ancient times. It had several

names - mahalla (mahalla - locality, quarter, guzar) and was not only a territorial, but also an administrative unit. Mahallas had their own parish mosque, bazaar, teahouse, place of rest and meeting of men, primary school - maktab. In some makhallas, handicraft production was concentrated, which was of a hereditary nature, as a result, makhallas turned into sectoral centers of crafts, from which they got their names: "Ukchi" - gunsmiths; "Igarchis-saddlers," "Parchabab" -weavers of a special kind of silk fabrics, "Kunchilik" of tanners, etc. The mahalla was headed by an aksakal, who was elected by the heads of all families living in the mahalla for the general management of community affairs. With the gaining of independence of Uzbekistan, the historical traditions of the Uzbek people are being restored and, in particular, effective measures are being taken to revive such a democratic self-government body as the makhalla. Its functions have significantly expanded, it has received an official status, and has legally become a lower-level authority.

## CONCLUSION

What are the historical traditions of the Uzbek people observed in the life of the modern makhalla? First of all, this is reverence and sincere respect for elders, aksakals. Another characteristic feature of the tradition of the mahalla is hashar, i.e. joint community service. The cleaning of the territory of the mahalla using the hashar method is organized on the eve of the Navruz holiday (in early March), as well as hashar, teahouses are being built, mosques are being restored, and houses are sometimes being built. The activists of the makhalla also take a large part in weddings. In recent decades, the makhalla activists have striven to ensure that weddings are carried out

without any excesses, within the framework of traditional Uzbek society.

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