



UDK:372.1

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MAHALLA INSTITUTINING BOLA RIVOJLANISHIDAGI ROLI

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada mahalla institutining bola rivojlanishidagi o'rni har tomonlama tahlil etiladi. Bolaning ijtimoiy, madaniy va ma'naviy tarbiyasida mahalla jamoasining roli, an'analar va urf-odatlar vositasida tarbiya jarayonining samaradorligi va ijtimoiy nazoratning ahamiyati yoritib beriladi. Shuningdek, mahalla tomonidan tashkil etiladigan turli tadbirlar, bayramlar va loyihalarning bolalarning barkamol rivojlanishiga ko'rsatadigan ta'siri ham ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada oilaviy tarbiya va mahalla hamkorligi, yosh avlodni ijtimoiy hayotga tayyorlashdagi ustuvor vazifalar va ma'naviy tarbiyada avlodlararo uzviylik masalalariga e'tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Mahalla, bola rivojlanishi, ijtimoiy tarbiya, an'ana, urf-odat, ma'naviy tarbiya.

РОЛЬ ИНСТИТУТА МАХАЛЛИ В РАЗВИТИИ РЕБЁНКА

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается роль института махалли в развитии ребёнка. Особое внимание уделяется влиянию сообщества махалли на социальное, культурное и духовно-нравственное воспитание детей. Проанализированы традиции и обычаи, способствующие повышению эффективности воспитательного процесса, а также значимость общественного контроля в формировании личности. Кроме того, затрагиваются вопросы организации различных мероприятий, праздников и проектов в махалле, оказывающих положительное влияние на гармоничное развитие детей, а также взаимодействие семейного воспитания и махалли в подготовке молодёжи к общественной жизни.

Ключевые слова: махалля, развитие ребёнка, социальное воспитание, традиции, обычаи, духовно-нравственное воспитание.

THE ROLE OF THE MAHALLA INSTITUTION IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Annotation

This article explores the role of the mahalla institution in child development. It emphasizes how the mahalla community influences children's social, cultural, and moral-spiritual upbringing. The paper examines traditional customs and practices that enhance the effectiveness of the educational process, as well as the importance of communal oversight in shaping a child's personality. Additionally, it discusses various events, celebrations, and projects organized within the mahalla that contribute to children's holistic growth, along with the collaboration of family and mahalla efforts to prepare youth for social life.

Keywords: mahalla, child development, social upbringing, tradition, custom, spiritual education.

From ancient times, the mahalla (neighborhood community) has held a special place in the socio-cultural life of the Uzbek

people. It directly influences the daily lives of citizens, protects their interests, preserves customs and traditions, and fulfills various tasks such as educating the younger generation. As a local self-governing body, the mahalla not only strengthens social cohesion but also creates a unique environment that greatly impacts children's moral, educational, and psychological development. In the process of a child's maturation, besides the family, the mahalla serves as one of the most significant educational spaces by performing a range of pedagogical, psychological, social, and cultural functions vital to the comprehensive upbringing of the younger generation.

The mahalla provides a convenient arena for communication among families. Although the primary upbringing of a child takes place under parental supervision, at the mahalla level, children learn to interact with peers from other households, communicate with people of different ages, and develop a sense of responsibility toward the community. Thus, as a socializing institution, the mahalla helps children integrate into the wider social environment, find their place within a community, and express their thoughts freely. Engaging in play with peers, attending various ceremonies

such as weddings and neighborhood events, and participating collectively reinforces social ties and builds communication skills. During this process, children observe the surrounding environment, learn from elders, and absorb ethical norms related to respect and behavior in social relations.

The neighborhood organizes events, holidays, and social projects that shape children's awareness of local traditions, national celebrations, and customs. Celebrations like Navruz (the spring festival), Eid al-Adha (Qurbon Hayiti), Eid al-Fitr (Ramazon Hayiti), or Independence Day expose children to unique practices such as preparing traditional dishes, wearing national attire, and appreciating various cultural expressions. Through direct participation, children deepen their understanding of their cultural heritage, fostering national pride and patriotism. Taking active part in these communal activities also develops a sense of responsibility, social interaction skills, and adaptability to collective life.

Beyond cultural and festive events, the mahalla also comprises social mechanisms that directly support children's education and upbringing. Concepts like "Mahalla posboni" (Neighborhood Guardian) or "Otakhon-Onakhon" (Respected Elders) underscore how community leaders, elders, and activists in the neighborhood play a key role in child-rearing. Relying on their life experiences, these individuals teach young people about moral behavior, national values, honesty,

and patriotism. In doing so, they serve as a crucial bridge between generations, ensuring continuity in spiritual and ethical values. Their guidance and exemplary behavior help resolve conflicts peacefully, while simultaneously demonstrating how to manage social tensions in everyday life.

When it comes to children's psychological development, the mahalla environment plays a substantial part. The more constructive social influences a child receives at an early age, the better equipped they are for adulthood. The mahalla allows children to test their abilities and social roles, while also fostering respect, tolerance, and cooperation with peers. They reinforce the initial upbringing they receive at home by applying it in the broader environment of the neighborhood. For example, when disputes arise among children during play, neighborhood elders can assist them in peacefully settling the issue. In addition, various communal tasks, cooperative projects, or charity events within the mahalla promote diligence, collaboration, and compassion in children.

Within the mahalla, spiritual and moral instruction is also reinforced through venues such as mosques, religious leaders, and cultural-educational programs. By visiting local places of worship or participating in religious festivities, children develop familiarity with national and religious values. Such occasions foster altruism, patience, respect for elders, and kindness toward younger individuals, encouraging moral education from an early age. This collective spiritual environment ensures that children of the neighborhood share common experiences, ultimately shaping conscientious, polite, and responsible personalities.

One of the key ways the mahalla institution supports children's growth is through social oversight. Although childrearing is often viewed as an internal family matter, the child's behavior rarely escapes the notice of neighbors, activists, and committee representatives in the mahalla. Through direct interaction, these community members can detect potential problems or issues early, offering advice and assistance to the family. This includes keeping track of what books the child reads, who their friends are, their academic progress, and even their online activities. Such oversight allows the community to take essential measures for healthy child development.

It is also noteworthy that the mahalla organizes various sports, arts, and academic clubs and circles that play an important role in nurturing children's interests. Neighborhood playgrounds, libraries, and cultural centers provide ways for children to spend their free time productively and engage in socially beneficial activities. Productive leisure time can open greater opportunities for children's futures. For instance, participating in sports clubs helps foster physical fitness, discipline, and a drive for success, while taking part in cultural events develops artistic taste, aesthetic appreciation, and self-expression skills.

Another distinguishing feature of the mahalla's role in children's lives is rooted in the tradition of showing respect for elders and kindness to the young, reflected in community interactions. Values like preserving cultural heritage, upholding strong family ties, and offering mutual support serve as an example for children. By interacting with the neighborhood's senior members and community leaders, young people benefit from their life experience, learn about their society's literary and cultural heritage, and gain critical insights to guide their own future. A generation that grows up with these values typically contributes to societal stability and progress, becoming morally grounded individuals.

The effectiveness of this upbringing within the mahalla institution is linked closely to family-based education. If a child receives adequate attention, care, and love at home, the positive influence of the mahalla environment further

solidifies these qualities. However, if there is a lack of proper discipline, ongoing conflicts, neglect, or abuse in the family, this can negatively affect the child's development. In such cases, the neighborhood can step in to identify and address these problems, offering advice on responsible parenting and providing various forms of social, psychological, or legal assistance in collaboration with relevant community organizations.

The mahalla also plays a proactive role in identifying difficulties children may face in their schooling or upbringing. For example, if a student is frequently absent from school, engages in inappropriate behavior, or deviates from recognized behavioral norms, members of the mahalla can notice and raise these issues with teachers and school administrators. This partnership between educators, the school administration, and the neighborhood leaders can prevent or mitigate potential negative outcomes. The neighborhood also helps monitor relationships among peers, helping to resolve conflicts and improve the child's home environment when necessary.

The mahalla further contributes to creating a stable social atmosphere that fosters child development. If the smallest social unit in society—a neighborhood—is strong and harmonious, children feel secure, valued, and at ease. This encourages them to realize their potential, think independently, and pursue innovation. Learning about social hierarchy, roles, and responsibilities within the context of the mahalla also prepares them to navigate the wider society effectively in the future. A child with leadership abilities can cultivate and refine those skills through various local events, small projects, and group initiatives.

To strengthen the positive impact of the mahalla on child development, certain measures need to be taken. First, continuous collaboration should be established among mahalla activists, educational psychologists, teachers, and parents. Such cooperation allows for the early detection and resolution of any educational, psychological, or health-related challenges. Second, sports clubs, arts circles, libraries, and cultural centers within the mahalla should be provided with modern equipment and maintained so that they remain active. Third, offering short-term seminars or workshops for mahalla activists on child psychology, pedagogy, and legal protection can greatly enhance their ability to support young people effectively.

Given the advancements in information and communication technologies, children's leisure activities and online conduct also warrant the community's attention. The mahalla can act as a monitor and supporter, helping parents oversee children's behavior on social networks and protecting them from potential threats. By organizing online contests or projects at the neighborhood level, the mahalla can create a constructive digital environment as well. This ensures that, in addition to their real-world experiences, children become conscientious and responsible citizens in the virtual world too.

In conclusion, the mahalla institution carries out far-reaching functions in child development. It offers communal supervision and collective care, preserves cultural heritage and national traditions, and provides emotional support and guidance for children's physical and moral upbringing. No other institution can entirely replace the mahalla's role in raising well-rounded, morally strong children. Indeed, the mahalla is built upon centuries-old traditions of hospitality, mutual assistance, and social solidarity. By reinforcing intergenerational bonds, it imparts social and moral stability to young people and contributes to their growth as independent individuals.

At the same time, the mahalla is a key pillar of democratic principles, justice, and harmony in society – especially in creating a solid foundation for the future of

children. Through this institution, children gain not only academic and professional skills but also form personal values, a sense of national pride, patriotism, open-mindedness, and become actively engaged citizens. The mahalla, with its ancient customs, inclusive environment, and extensive educational opportunities, prepares children to step

confidently into life, contribute positively to social processes, and realize their full potential. Consequently, the mahalla will continue to serve as the main supporter of child upbringing, providing the resources and conditions needed to guide them toward a bright future.

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