

## **Customs and Traditions Related to the Neighborhood**

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### **Abstract**

The neighborhood, which has been the cradle of spiritual values since time immemorial, reflects the customs and traditions of the people. He ensured that they would last from generation to generation. These values have been formed for centuries and have been absorbed into the consciousness of the people. Traditions are honored and preserved in Uzbekistan. Respect for the elderly, support and mutual assistance - these are qualities characteristic of the generation of the Uzbek people. The neighborhood occupies an important place in Uzbek culture. It unites people, brings them closer, teaches them to respect everyone, regardless of their social status, nationality and religion. To determine the essence of the word "mahalla", referring to the reference book, you can find the following lines: territorial-administrative unit, a community of people living in a certain area of the cities and regions of Central Asia. However, this definition provides only one side of the explanation of the term neighborhood. After all, this is not only a place of residence, but also a way of life and a way of thinking in which virtues such as hard work, humanity, and decency prevail, as well as centuries-old traditions.

**Keywords:** neighborhood, community, traditions, family, family relations, household.

**INTRODUCTION:** In Uzbekistan, the neighborhood has always been the support of the state, the basis of governance, and in such a society, people are connected not only by territorial and neighborhood ties, but also by their views and moral standards. The older generation has been appreciating the folk customs and traditions that educate the younger generation in the neighborhoods. The neighborhood lives as one family, supports each other in times of sorrow and joy. Over the past years, a lot of experience has been accumulated in working with neighborhood committees. In 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Improving the socio-spiritual environment in society, further supporting the neighborhood institution and family and "On measures to bring the system of working with women to a new level" was adopted. According to it, a new system developed in accordance with the principle of "Prosperous and safe neighborhood" will be introduced to each neighborhood. Also, the Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established. "Mahalla" charity fund has been operating in the republic since 1992 and provides financial support throughout the country. In the last five years, about 20 regulatory legal documents on the activity of neighborhoods have been adopted, the famous TV channel "Mahalla" has been opened, and a large-circulation newspaper of the same name is being published. Thus, the Uzbek neighborhood is a unique institution of civil society in Uzbekistan. It connects the present with the past of our nation, helps to overcome difficulties and find the right solution for the social and cultural development of the society. "If we look at the old and rich history of our people, we can often see how valid the following words of our President are: "From time immemorial, the Uzbek neighborhood has been a place of truly national values. Mutual kindness, harmony and harmony, receiving news from those in need and needing help, patting orphans on the head, sharing weddings, festivals and events with many people, even on a good day, Customs and traditions

typical of our people, such as being together even on a bad day, were formed and developed primarily in the environment of the neighborhood". The structure of the neighborhood also plays an important role in the system of family rituals, which includes collective and national traditions related to child rearing and rituals related to marriage.

Due to the fact that the birth of a child is a very complex and difficult process, there is a strong need for team cohesion and cooperation. Therefore, it is also understood that the processes related to the birth of a child are one of the events that summarize the social relations of the community. From time immemorial among Uzbeks, the birth of a child and raising them mentally and physically is considered the responsibility of not only parents, but also the entire community. "Seven neighborhoods for one child" of our wise people The proverb "parents" is not spoken for nothing. Uzbeks consider the family very sacred, and like other Muslim nations, it is the duty of every person to build a family and have children. For this reason, the birth of a child is regarded as "a great blessing of God", and the destruction of the fetus is condemned<sup>1</sup>. Uzbeks also well understood that a baby's health, nature and character are formed before birth. Therefore, the members of the team were required to treat the pregnant woman well, give her special help and support.

Taboos and prohibitions related to childbirth are the product of national and traditional education of Uzbeks aimed at preparing mentally and physically healthy parents. Child education starts from the period of the baby's pregnancy. Although taboos related to food are scientifically unfounded and unproven, for the future of the child, the mother-to-be should eat good food, refrain from unwanted activities and be frugal. it is highly valued scientifically. Because it serves as a lesson for modern parents who are struggling to abstain from various drugs, cigarettes, and alcohol, which are harmful to health. Rituals and customs related to a wedding have a special social meaning. lib, an important means of communication that provides interpersonal relationships, is noted in the siat. In many countries of the world, according to the method of choosing a spouse, it is widely accepted to divide marriage into two types: "love marriage" and "arranged marriage". "A love marriage is a marriage between a young man and a young woman who love each other, with or without the consent of their parents<sup>2</sup>. Arranged marriages are marriages based on an agreement between two families, in which the spouse the right to choose is given to family members such as parents, grandparents or close relatives, not to two children"<sup>2</sup>.

"In the years of independence, many new and responsible tasks were added to these age-old features of the neighborhood. The range of rights and powers of the district has been significantly expanded. It is increasingly actively participating in the organization of community life as a very popular, natural system of self-management. His participation also had a legal basis. For the first time in the history of our statehood, the concept of "neighborhood" was included in our Constitution, and its role and status in the management of society was firmly defined.

Article 105 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "In cities, villages, and villages, as well as in their neighborhoods and urban neighborhoods, the assemblies of citizens are self-governing bodies, and they elect the chairman (elder) and his elects its advisors.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS: According to the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 12, 1992, the charity fund "Mahalla" was established in our country. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 17, 1992 "On issues of organizing the activities of the Republic "Mahalla" charity fund", at the session of the Oliy Majlis on September 2, 1993 and April 14, 1999 The new version of

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<sup>1</sup> Ҳамроқулова.Б.М. Сурхондарё воҳасида бола туғилиш ва тарбияси билан боғлиқ урф-одат ва маросимлар(ХИХ аср охири – ХХ аср бошлари):Тарих фан...номз....дис.- Тошкент,2002,-Б.22-25

<sup>2</sup> Тошева.Г.С. ХХ асрда Қашқадарё воҳаси ўзбекларининг никоҳ тўйи маросимлари:Тарих фан.номз..дис.- Тошкент,2002 – Б.83

the Law "On Self-Governing Bodies of Citizens" became the legal basis for further strengthening the status of the neighborhood defined in the Constitution"1.

The First President emphasizes how important the health of the spiritual environment in the neighborhoods is in the life of the country: "We want to understand the spiritual climate and situation in every household and the whole country. In this regard, we have the opportunity to see the bright expression of the real scene in the life of the neighborhood as clearly as a mirror. Today, no family can divorce without the intervention of the neighborhood. The reason is that according to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 180 of April 19, 1999, reconciliation commissions were established at the neighborhood level2

**RESULTS:** At different stages of history, depending on the change of regimes, what was imposed on the neighborhood also changed. The main tasks of the neighborhood are: holding ceremonies together, maintaining and beautifying its territory, educating the young generation in a spiritually healthy spirit, ensuring order in community life, monitoring the implementation of all traditional norms. It consisted in establishing, observing customs and punishing those who violated them and did not observe public order. The leadership of the neighborhood organized cleaning of ditches and ponds, streets, roads, construction and other public works related to the improvement of the neighborhood. All these works were carried out together by hashar. Hashar is one of the oldest traditions of our people. In this public work, the residents of the neighborhood organized and voluntarily carried out important activities related to the life of the region. Cleaning of ditches, excavation works, construction of neighborhood houses, trees are brought into shape and whitened, helping to build houses of the needy population is carried out during hashars. In this case, the day when the representatives of the neighborhood will be present has been announced in advance. Hashar days are usually set on weekends. Hashar is one of the forms of social cooperation and selfless assistance that has become popular among Uzbeks and some other Turkic peoples. Mainly, it was used for work that needed to be done quickly (immediate harvest) and construction of labor-intensive structures (digging canals, building roads and bridges). Hashar spent several days digging a ditch and building a building. For example, the Big Fergana Canal in Uzbekistan was built with the help of a national fund. The consequences of the earthquake that occurred in Tashkent on April 26, 1966 were also ended through the nationwide strike. After the independence of Uzbekistan, the situation is new It has become a tradition to hold national charity Hashari before Roza and Kurban Eids, Nowruz, Independence Day or other important dates. In general, the rituals and traditions of our people's holidays, which have passed the tests of history, reflect the national characteristics of our people, the spirit of nationalism, which has become a value, the qualities of honesty, purity, hard work. All the unique national and spiritual manifestations of the people are expressed in folk weddings. The main reason for the viability of these rituals and customs is characterized by the fact that their main content and purpose are aimed at ensuring the continuity of the future generation.

The role of the neighborhood in child education is determined by the presence and level of influence of factors affecting the socialization process. The main factors are:

- a) existence of collective control;
- b) the role of authorities and elders;
- c) ceremonies and events held within the community (weddings, celebrations, holidays, funerals, funerals, gatherings);
- d) peer group and group of equals in the neighborhood are indicated.

It is known that "any society develops a system of social and moral programs that its members must follow in order to preserve its integrity and unity." , compliance with these norms was strictly controlled in the family and neighborhood. Through this system of control, people took seriously the issue of marriage and family relations, especially the upbringing of children. According to ethnographic data, young people refrained from doing one or another wrongdoing because they were afraid of being in front of many people in the neighborhood, of being cursed

by their parents. Authorities are people who have a great reputation in this neighborhood. The lifestyle and behavior of such people fully correspond to the norms of Uzbek etiquette. They are passionate people for the community, they know the neighborhood and traditions well and tried to ensure their preservation. A ceremony held within the community in the peoples of Central Asia and events (weddings, feasts, funerals, funerals, etc.) also played an important role in the socialization of children. Children, like all members of the neighborhood, actively participate in these ceremonies and events. By participating in such ceremonies, on the one hand, children are given work education, and on the other hand, the character of community etiquette, mutual help, sympathy, and tolerance have been formed. The peer group plays an important role in a child's socialization. The neighborhood creates a great opportunity for the gathering of this community in the traditional child socialization of the Uzbek people, the values related to the education system in the environment of the family and the neighborhood were compatible with each other and complemented each other<sup>3</sup>. The opinion of the community was of decisive importance in the implementation of child socialization in traditional neighborhoods in accordance with Uzbek ethics norms. The team supported traditional norms of behavior. Although the socio-political propaganda of the communist ideology was carried out through the village soviets, the traditional neighborhood united the children on the basis of spiritual and moral values. Independence made it possible for neighborhoods to restore their activities in a new context. Now the neighborhood is being entrusted with tasks that are in the interest of an independent state. Today, the neighborhood has become a reliable support of the state, and the tasks that the traditional neighborhood did not perform, that is, control of school education, providing political and legal education to young people, it is being directed to the realization of national identity, promotion of healthy lifestyle and other such wide-scale tasks.. The educational system plays a big role in the upbringing of a child, because for a long time he receives education and training first in kindergarten and then in school. It is known that during the Soviet era, great attention was paid to social education, and the state assumed considerable responsibility for educating the young generation in the "communist spirit". That is why measures were taken to organize and develop a wide range of children's institutions. But the national spirit is not felt in this system, national toys, games and visual aids in this spirit were not used. On the contrary, European culture was promoted through toys. In the initial period of the transition to the market economy, preschool educational institutions, like other sectors, were in a difficult situation. But since the next decade of independence, attention to this field has gradually increased. On the basis of the restoration of national handicrafts and folk arts, the production of national toys and dolls has been restarted<sup>1</sup>. shows the prospect of future development of the field. Recently, the national spirit is being instilled in pre-school educational institutions - kindergartens. This is reflected in the decoration of kindergartens, toys, etc. in the process of education. In general, preschool education

The changes taking place in the system of institutions, according to their content, can be divided as follows:

- structural-form (decoration of kindergartens, toys, menu composition, etc.);
- about education and upbringing (instilling the Uzbek national spirit);
- subjective content (increasing curiosity, intelligence and perception, striving for independence in children of kindergarten age, parents' attitude towards kindergarten education, i.e. their control over kindergarten education , focus on children's educational preparation, etc.) changes.

**DISCUSSION:** Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 3, 2017 "On measures to further improve neighborhood institutions" on increasing the role of citizens' self-government bodies in effectively solving local issues, strengthening their material and technical

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<sup>3</sup> УБАЙДУЛЛАЕВА БАРНО МАШРАБЖОНОВНА ЎЗБЕКЛАРНИНГ БОЛА ТАРБИЯСИГА ДОИР АНЪАНАЛАРИ ВА ИННОВАЦИЯЛАР (XX асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XXI асрнинг бошлари) ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ ДОКТОРИ (DSc) ДИССЕРТАЦИЯСИ АВТОРЕФЕРАТИ Тошкент – 2018 Б 15

base, and state bodies and citizenship determined the organizational and legal measures aimed at further development of mutual cooperation with the institutions of the society.

**CONCLUSION:** The Decree "On measures to fundamentally increase the position of the neighborhood institute in working with population problems" adopted on April 2, 2019, requires the participation of state agencies, including the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in order to identify the problems of the population by going door-to-door. He defined specific measures to strengthen cooperation with sectors for complex socio-economic development of public reception centers and regions, improve material and technical support, and adequately evaluate the work of industry employees. At the same time, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the socio-spiritual environment in society, further support the neighborhood institution and bring the system of work with family and women to a new level" adopted on February 18, 2020 to the citizen assemblies. The fact that they are assigned unusual functions, that their cooperation with other subordinate agencies is not systematically established, that there is no integrated system of providing assistance to families, women and the elderly, that the measures taken for the early prevention of crimes are not effective are detrimental to the health of the social and spiritual environment in society and ensuring the rule of law. Taking into account the fact that it has an impact, he determined targeted and targeted measures in this area. In particular, citizens' self-government bodies in ensuring the peace of the population, bringing the system of working with family and women to a new level, increasing the social activity of the clergy, turning the neighborhood into a crime-free area. In order to further strengthen its role and position, as well as to implement the tasks specified in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis of January 24, 2020, it is worth noting that the most important innovations are the following. First, the Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its divisions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, Tashkent city and district (city) were established;

secondly, on the basis of the "Family" scientific-practical research center under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the "Mahalla" educational-methodical and scientific-research center, a proposal was made to establish a "Neighborhood and Family" scientific-research institute;

thirdly, the proposal to elect the chairman of the citizens' assembly for a five-year term was approved;

fourthly, 46 tasks and functions assigned to citizens' self-governance bodies, duplicating the powers of other state bodies and organizations, redundant and uncharacteristic, and 13 tasks and functions assigned to preventive (large) inspectors were reduced.

fifthly, taking into account the role of the neighborhood institution in the social and spiritual life of our society, the proposal to declare March 22 as "Day of employees of self-governing bodies of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan" in order to support the employees of the sector was approved. This served as the basis for the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 2, 2020 "On Establishing the Day of Neighborhood System Employees". It is important to celebrate the day of their profession as a symbol of the attention and recognition shown by the state to the owners of certain professions and fields.

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