



 Research Article

## THE ROLE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD IN SOCIAL EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of the neighborhood in providing social education to children of preschool age. The role of the social environment in child education, its goals and tasks, and the tasks of the neighborhood self-governing organization are given.

### KEYWORDS

Upbringing, environment, family, neighborhood, child, social environment, social consciousness, heredity, organization, education, management, leadership.

### INTRODUCTION

It is possible to ensure the well-being of the growing young generation only if family education is closely connected with social education. The absence of one or the other has a negative effect on the educational process. The social importance of families is increasing in our republic. The process of strengthening the responsibility for children's education is accelerating, based on the full satisfaction of the

material needs of families. For us, moral and spiritual ties that ensure family stability are very important. The same relationship satisfies the needs of family relations, fulfilling emotional, paternal or maternal, family happiness.

It is appropriate to invite parents to school and neighborhood committees in order to provide pedagogical knowledge to parents, exchange

experience on family education, and actively involve fathers and mothers in educational work. The most important tasks of parents in this regard are to be able to imagine the maturity of their children in advance, to determine the purpose of education. The realization of the set goal depends on skillful organization of activities. for this

a) Proper organization of children's life and training (regime, play, work, homework, sports, etc.)

b) organization of personal activities and recreation (at work, household, child care, study, recreation, social activities related to education of the young generation, etc.). However, there are several difficulties in this way. The first difficulty is that advanced families, even if they know the purpose of education and their responsibilities, cannot clearly apply methods, methods and tools of education.

It is known that any style is not used separately in the family, but all styles are used in harmony. In our current conditions, more persuasion and more appropriate methods are applied (for example, approval, encouragement). Coercion is used as an auxiliary method in relation to others. Therefore, the choice of education methods and styles, their improvement and implementation is an important form of family life.

The success of the education of the young generation depends not on any individual methods, but on a thoughtful and well-organized system of methods. When talking about one or another methods used in the family, it should be

remembered that if methods similar to the lifestyle, lifestyle and morals of the family are chosen, the increase in educational efficiency does not match, but the opposite has been observed many times in life.

Raising children in the family has several national characteristics. They are the established family traditions, customs, mentality, life and lifestyle of the people. Our republic exerts its practical influence on children through the family. The influence of the family on the children is so great that it is combined with the influence of the society. At the same time, we cannot deny that it has its own capabilities.

In the upbringing of a perfect person, the family forms a whole unit with society, which is one of the characteristics of our time. In particular, the nature of work activities of parents and members of society, equal rights of husband and wife, mutual respect, honoring and respecting children, social and civil faith, the existence and growth of family cultural life are characteristic qualities of families. is valued as The relationship between father and mother has a great influence on children's upbringing. Although equal rights of men and women are ensured in our society, we cannot deny that there is no biological equality. For this reason, mothers are required to work harder for the education of their children. In addition, women spend more time on housework than men in the family. According to sociological studies, even on weekends, women spend nine to eleven hours on housework. A working woman has to devote very little time to raising children. In the morning, before going to work, she feeds

her children, dresses them, takes them to kindergarten and sends them to school. His older children are taking care of themselves.

After returning from work in the afternoon, a woman's second job - for the home - starts, that is, she supervises her children's homework, prepares dinner, etc.

During the years of independence, the "Uzbek model" based on the five principles put forward by the first leader of our country, I. Karimov, was gradually implemented in life, increasing the well-being of our people and improving the quality of life. As an active participant of these reforms, it is necessary to recognize the influence of the self-management system - the neighborhood, which has gathered the rich historical experience and values of our people. Especially, socio-economic reforms carried out on the basis of the principle "From a strong state to a strong civil society" are increasingly expanding the participation of the neighborhood institution in the management of society.

Socialization not only provides for a person to have comforts in society, but also provides for a person to acquire certain moral and ethnic rules. In this regard, it is a unique mechanism of community socialization. Because in it:

there are certain moral laws that every person must follow;

treatment is based on a number of ethical principles;

trust and service to authority, personal role model, respect for adults, care for children;

moral and public education is carried out by introducing it into practical activities;

the values of mass consciousness are extended from the neighborhood to the family and the individual;

the main stages of an individual's life are monitored by all members of the team.

Despite attempts to destroy traditional life problems in certain historical periods, the neighborhood resisted it and helps preserve traditions and customs.

The social role of the neighborhood is manifested in the fact that it always responds to serious social changes and relies on high human and moral principles. For example, in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, the participation of women in social production, the elimination of illiteracy, and the expansion of the cultural outlook of the population were supported. Representatives of the local population gave part of their houses to the immigrants and provided financial assistance. Neighborhood communities have extremely high moral and social potential, they cultivate feelings of goodwill, mutual respect, and mutual understanding in people.

The neighborhood greatly contributed to the preservation of traditions and their transmission to young people, and the restoration of national values in the early stages of democratization of society. In the new conditions, the neighborhood

gained a new meaning and importance as a self-governing body. This was also emphasized by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov.

The social and moral image of high school students of neighborhood schools has also changed a lot. Most of them have organizational work experience in institutions and schools.

Most of the elders are literate, some of them have academic degrees. The neighborhood continues to be the center of moral unity of people. First of all, this is manifested in the organization of social works, including improvement works, one of the main directions of activities of neighborhood committees. The main types of such work are cleaning ditches, cutting trees, removing garbage. Such events are mainly held before Nowruz, Ramadan, Eid al-Adha, Independence Day. Houses, clubs, kitchens, mosques are being built by Hashar.

One of the most important traditions is kindness, which is manifested in the following forms:

1. Community care, they help the sick, elderly and poor of the neighbors;
2. Financial assistance of self-sufficient people to low-income relatives and neighbors;
3. Assistance to bereaved and elderly by elders and neighborhood committee, etc.

In the complex situation of formation of market relations, the socializing role of the neighborhood increases. This is primarily manifested in preserving family values. When conflicting

situations arise, the women's committee or the neighborhood talks with family representatives and usually clarifies the situation and leads to divorces.

In addition, the neighborhood helps the unemployed to get a job, helps the police officers to maintain order, conducts outreach work with those called to the service. As before, the team plays an important role in educating the growing generation. Currently, the neighborhood closely cooperates with kindergartens and schools, helps them in carrying out repair work, and in educational work. Serious violations of school discipline are also considered at the meetings of the neighborhood committee. In addition to these official networks of influencing the youth, the traditional way of controlling the community has been preserved.

In any neighborhood there are people with rich life experience. Their main task is to monitor the residents' observance of traditional rules of conduct and children's behavior on the street. They can reprimand anyone, but always do so with respect for them. It is admirable that parents appreciate such an attitude. That's why there is a saying "the neighborhood is your father and mother". The national revitalization manifested in other areas will be through the activation of the national self-awareness of the people.

Nowadays, the importance of the neighborhood is increasing. However, there are many problems in youth education. In the conditions of the market economy, there are several situations that

interfere with the moral education of young people.

Immersion of young people in trading and other commercial activities from a young age has a negative impact on their studies, aspirations to acquire knowledge, and entering into social relations. In some cases, teachers are deprived of the opportunity to fully educate students, that is, they are also engaged in other activities. At this stage of democratization of the society, young people had wide opportunities in choosing the type of activity. However, they cannot fully use them. In recent years, political and educational work among young people has weakened, the influence of religion has increased, and as a result, young people have lost their goals in the ideological sphere.

Using the traditional methods of education, the neighborhood is to work more actively with the young generation, to create in them a worldview and moral principles that meet the requirements of the current society. From time immemorial, the neighborhood has not only served as an educator of the growing generation, but has also shaped social opinion. All disputes between neighbors, as well as family quarrels, are discussed by the activists of neighborhood committees. Among them, quarrels often occur between mother-in-law and young bride and groom. In such cases, the women's committee will hold an interview. If the two sides cannot be reconciled, the neighborhood committee will deal with this situation. Usually the problem is solved there. That is why there are not many divorces. Recently, work with women busy with housework and young families has

become more active, and work is underway to train them in professions.

Neighborly relations, which have experienced great changes in the last ten years, play an important role in the social life of the neighborhood. The process of individualization of the family environment is underway. At the same time, close neighborly relations remain one of the values of the Uzbek family. First of all, this is manifested in the help of the economy, in the education of children, and in providing assistance in difficult situations. On the basis of this, spiritual closeness appears, that is, daily information exchange, discussion of events in the neighborhood takes place. In this way, one of the smallest groups in the neighborhood, the neighborhood group, appears.

The neighborhood has now found its place in the social system of modern society. Uzbekistan's policy aimed at comprehensive development of national and ethnic traditions has created new grounds for more active activity of this traditional institution.

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