

A Socio-Philosophical Analysis of the Neighborhood Institution

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Annotation: Local form is the main link of the system of self-government of citizens in Uzbekistan. In this research, the socio-philosophical foundations of the formation and development of the local Institute were studied. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the scientific and theoretical foundations of the evolution of local public administration have been studied.

Keywords: Decentralization, institutionalization, scientific-methodological, encyclopedia, "Hayrat ul Abror", rural gathering, democracy, guzar, collective, nation (tribe) elod.

It is known that the scriptures of the peoples of the East are based on the family lifestyle. Although the family and family relations depend on social production and ideological-political system, the traditional basic customs of the family have been passed down from ancestors to generations for many centuries. However, the continuity and duration of rituals in this tradition were not the same in all areas of social life. Depending on the main characteristics of socio-economic and ideological-political factors, the forms of family relations have developed and changed. At this point, it is extremely important to take into account the social relations between generations of different ages in the family. After all, the family unit consists of special and, at the same time, complex social relations. Especially the relationship between children, parents and the elderly is different in different situations. Family relationships that are acceptable for everyone depend on the calm, reasonable, and fair decision of the elderly. The spiritual image of the family is a criterion that shows mutual understanding, family pride, duties and responsibilities. A sense of pure lineage in the family and pride in it creates patriotism and nationalistic pride.

Another aspect in the family is the relationship between children. In most cases, Uzbek families have many children, and this leaves its mark on the child's upbringing and the formation of his worldview. Creating optimal conditions for the formation of values in the process of education can be different in all families. The main factors affecting this process are the number of children in the family, the difference in their ages, the proportion of boys or girls, and other indicators. In the formation of ideological stability in the psyche of a child, the uniqueness of a person, his inner aspirations and activity play an important role.

The characteristic of the neighborhood where a person spends his whole life is that every family and individual living in it is formed in the eyes of this community. The education of neighborhood youth is a process that is inextricably linked with the activities of the neighborhood. The elements of legal education include certain means of influence [1]. Currently, the use of oral, visual and advanced technical tools is effective in forming legal culture. Various district advertisements on radio, television and streets have their own role in this. The role of the family, neighborhood, mass media, state and non-state public organizations in improving legal culture among young people is invaluable.

In the experience of Uzbekistan, the role of the neighborhood in determining the issues of human factor and social capital is incomparable. In many ways and relationships, the neighborhood is treated as a social institution. In this research paper, we propose to approach it as a "social system" without denying the role of the neighborhood in determining human capital. "In particular, more attention is being paid to the study of organizations as a social system, because the influence of the external environment in interaction is increasing" [2]. Because it is easy and fast to illuminate the function of the neighborhood directly through the social system. At the same time, the neighborhood, through its

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function, ensures the socialization of its members in the life of the community and encourages them to follow the norms and procedures of the society. Consequently, the social environment in the neighborhood regulates the movement of its members within the framework of social relations.

Solidarity in social relations is a sociological category consisting of a complex of many spiritual factors, and it is an increase in the cooperation of people active in social life in solving social problems. The primary and permanent place of social solidarity is the neighborhood. The neighborhood institute is a place to teach people to think for themselves and to follow the right path, in line with the collective nature of our nation.

Cases included in the function of the neighborhood:

provide voluntary and enforceable processes;

to create freedom for certain groups and individuals in the society; ensuring a sense of inner peace for groups and individuals in a community or facility;

to quickly apply examples of simple, high-quality and practical work compared to other social institutes, systems, institutions in the society;

social factors such as the set of customs and traditions that unite citizens, the organization of mutual socio-cultural relations of people, and the formation of beer.

For our people, society begins first of all in the neighborhood. Mahalla has been a cradle of goodness and education, a place of good neighborliness and solidarity for our people, preserving our national traditions and rich spirituality for centuries. A sociological study was conducted on the topic "The role of the neighborhood in socio-economic and cultural development". More than 600 respondents participated in these sociological studies. 594 valid questionnaires were selected for processing. 52% of the respondents who took part in the survey belonged to the male gender, respectively, 48% of the respondents belonged to the female gender.

In order to determine the level of satisfaction of the respondents with the events happening in our society today, we can see that half of the respondents, to be precise, 51%, noted that they are moderately satisfied. In 35% of the respondents, we can see that an optimistic mood prevails, that is, they mentioned that they are highly satisfied with the events and processes taking place in society. As it is not possible to find the same way to everyone's satisfaction, 13% of the respondents indicated that they are not satisfied with the situation at a low level. Accordingly, it should be noted that 1% of respondents did not answer this question.

F. Rötlisberg, M. Follett, the founders of the "Human Relations" scientific school, which approached the issues of social protection economically, revealed that labor efficiency is directly related to the guaranteed level of social needs and values.[3] In any transitional state and society, we must understand that the degree of social protection of the population in this society plays an important role in the formation of a person as a full-fledged member of the society. In this regard, the opinions of the respondents, who are mainly residents of the Fergana Valley, were as follows. According to 45% of respondents, the level of social protection of the country's population is average. And 38% of research participants admitted that social protection has high visibility. 13% of respondents answered that it is low level, and 4% of respondents did not answer this question at all, as can be seen from the picture above.

Effective mechanisms of establishing public control in the management system, principles of its operation at different levels of local management are of great importance. As a result of public control over the activities of state administration bodies, the people's trust in the state will be further strengthened by the transformation of the people into a local expert and helper, a "scale of justice". Social cooperation not only gives the neighborhood institution the opportunity to control itself, but also creates conditions for improving the well-being of the area. During the research, we witnessed that public control is the main tool of social cooperation. As a result of the effective elimination of public control in neighborhoods, it was concluded that it is an important mechanism that stabilizes the



social situation, develops social solidarity among citizens, maintains behavioral balance among young people, and generally monitors interpersonal relations and discipline.

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