

## **SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD INSTITUTE IN UZBEKISTAN**

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### **Abstract:**

This article describes the work carried out in the area of the Neighbourhood Institute, new laws and decrees and their role in improving the social life of citizens, as well as the establishment of the "Neighbourhood Seven".

**Key words:** Civil society, neighbourhood, Eastern scholars, Amir Temur, Strategy of Actions, Resolutions and Decrees, Neighbourhood Seven, youth leader, social worker, tax inspector,

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### **Annotatsiya:**

Ushbu maqolada Mahalla instituti sohasida olib borilayotgan ishlar, yangi qonun va farmonlar va ularning fuqarolar ijtimoiy hayotini yaxshilashdagi tutgan oʻrni hamda "Mahalla yettiligi"ning tashkil etilishi haqida fikrlar bayon etilgan.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** Fuqarolik jamiyati, mahalla, Sharq mutafakkirlari, Amir Temur, Harakatlar strategiyasi, Qaror va Farmonlar, Mahalla yettiligi, yoshlar yetakchisi, ijtimoiy xodim, soliq inspektori,

## **СОЦИАЛЬНО-ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ИНСТИТУТА МАХАЛЛИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ.**

### **Аннотация:**

В данной статье изложены работы, проводимые в области института Махалли, новые законы и постановления, а также их роль в улучшении социальной жизни граждан, а также мнения о создании "Семерки махалли".

**Ключевые слова:** гражданское общество, махалля, мыслители Востока, Amir Temur, Стратегия действий, приказы и постановления, Семерки махалли, лидер молодежи, социальный работник, налоговый инспектор.

## Introduction

There has always been an interest in the development of ideas about the construction of a civil society, and ideas about some of its features were put forward by scholars of the Ancient East, Greece and Rome. By the Middle Ages, ideas about building a civil society were further developed. By the new era, with the rise of industrial production to the priority level in European countries and the increase of the contradictions in the society, it should be noted that the development process of various views related to the construction of civil society also took place 'can be noted.

As the President of our country Sh.M. Mirziyoyev emphasized, "Times are changing rapidly. We need to turn the neighbourhood into an institution that really solves local problems. We will gain experience and change again. This is what life forces us to do. If we are to find a solution to the current threats, our only way is neighbourhood and once neighbourhood. The more we raise the reputation of the neighbourhood system, the more people will trust us, the more people will be satisfied with us[1]", he said, increasing the importance of this area to the next level.

Indeed, Uzbek neighbourhoods have a long history, and a unique form of self-governing social organization - the neighbourhood - has existed in modern Uzbekistan. When people began to live in groups, they were always aware of each other's conditions, sadness, joy and happiness [2].

Analysis of the literature on the subject (Literature review). In connection with the article, a number of decrees, laws and decisions of the President, as well as scientific researches of well-known scientists of our country, regulatory and legal documents related to the development of the Mahalla Institute, as well as the activities of a number of scholars about the Mahalla Institute, were researched.

In the process of studying the sources, the thoughts about Mahalla are from ancient times, that is, when people moved from nomadism in the period of the primitive community system to settled life and began to live as a community, the primitive elements of the Mahalla system, values, professional skills, livelihood. It is considered that the foundations of exchange, exchange of goods, and sharing of found blessings have begun to form [3]. We can find information about these processes in the works of several scholars in the East, such as Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi. In these works, it is mentioned that in the implementation of the management process, strict adherence to the criterion of justice and constant consultation with the council is necessary.

The development of neighbourhoods is considered to be the heyday of Amir Temur's state. During his time, neighbourhoods were named according to their professions and what kind of work they did. For example, people engaged in the same profession lived in the same neighbourhood and worked together. It is written about this in "Temur Tuzuklari" that the great Amir Temur relied on the officials of the neighbourhood in managing the vast and



powerful kingdom he established, he was in close communication with them, in constant consultation, and when the time came, he directly supported their activities [4].

Analysing the literature on the topic, in the President's February 7, 2017 "Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", A number of tasks have been set to strengthen the role, including "increasing the role and activity of the neighbourhood institution in community management, ... introducing modern information and communication technologies." In addition, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 18, 2020 "Measures to improve the social and spiritual environment in society, further support the neighbourhood institute and bring the system of working with family and women to a new level" on the basis of Decree No. PR-5938, "Family" scientific-practical research centre under the Cabinet of Ministers, as well as "Mahalla" educational-methodological and scientific-research centre of the Ministry of Neighbourhood and Family Support "Neighbourhood and Family" research institute was established. The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and the development of the state program for its implementation in 2022 - "The year of human dignity and active neighbourhood" The task of turning the neighbourhood into a key link of public management and control has been defined.

In the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 19, 2022 "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of working with youth in neighbourhoods" No. PD-92 [5] Every town, village, farm, as well as cities, the position of youth leader was introduced in every neighbourhood in towns, villages and villages. Also, on December 21, 2023, Decree No. PF-209 "On measures aimed at radically increasing the role of the neighbourhood institution in society and ensuring its functioning as the first link in solving the problems of the population"[ 6] was announced, and according to it, it was decided to establish the Association of Neighbourhoods of Uzbekistan, its departments of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city, as well as district (city) departments. brought to a new stage.

Research methodology (Research Methodology). Research methods such as comparative analysis based on the principles of historicity, comparability, observation, logicity, systematicity, and interrelationship scientific research were used in conducting the research.

- **Analysis and results (Analysis and results).** According to the analysis and results, it is extremely urgent to use modern technical tools and modern methods and algorithms of data processing to improve the standard of living of the population, to solve their problems, to improve the role and activity of local government bodies, and to monitor their activities.

On December 15, 2023, the President familiarised with Shavkat Mirziyoyev's report on the activities carried out in the youth policy and priorities for the coming year. The work carried out at this report meeting was mentioned. In particular, 396,000 young people who need special attention of the state were assigned to official leaders, and through individual work with them, 331,000 were helped to find their place in life. In the "Olympiad of Five Initiatives",

starting from 2023, 12 million young people were involved in 4 directions - neighbourhood, school, professional education and university system. A total of 623 sports grounds were built in the neighbourhoods of the winning youth. To support talented young people, the first "Creative Park" operating in the Palace of Youth Creativity in Tashkent was completed, and 2 million young people were involved in "Zakovat" and other intellectual games.

At the meeting, attention was also paid to the priority tasks for 2024 regarding work with young people. A new approach to working with young people will be introduced in each region, ministry and agency system. On the recommendation of the youth leader, the types of assistance provided will be transformed, and the main attention will be paid to training them in modern professions [7].

Based on the new Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Seven Neighbourhoods" were established. According to it, the positions of social worker and tax inspector were introduced, and their duties were defined as follows:

a social worker is responsible for identifying individuals and families who are in a serious situation and at high risk of falling into a serious situation, providing professional social services and assistance based on an integrated approach, depending on their needs.

tax inspector - is responsible for providing tax services to entrepreneurs, expanding the tax base, collecting taxes and forming the income of the neighbourhood budget [8].

The introduction of these positions serves to solve the problems of the population in the neighbourhood itself, and the neighbourhood serves as a bridge between the state and the population.

**Conclusions and recommendations (Conclusion/Recommendations).** In conclusion, the attention to the neighbourhood in our country is increasing day by day, which has been bearing its results in recent years. In particular, ensuring the employment of young people, spending their free time meaningfully, solving women's problems in the neighbourhood, finding solutions to the problems that torment them, providing preferential loans to people with low income and in need of social protection, supporting entrepreneurs. can be seen in issues such as support, increasing the employment of graduates. Also, neighbourhoods are actively participating in large-scale reforms being carried out in our country. It is no exaggeration to say that a new reform of new Uzbekistan has been implemented.

**Suggestions.**

1. Review of neighbourhood names in Uzbekistan,
2. Organization of neighbourhood academy,
3. Taking into account the historical origin of place names,
4. Organization of spiritual and educational events based on our national values in cultural centres in the neighbourhoods,
5. Regular organization of national sports games in order to attract young people

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