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Abstract : *The land of society is an important element of civil society. It denotes the independence and initiative of various spheres of public life and related associations: economy, that is, production in a broad sense, its organizational forms, trade unions, universities, the Press, science, public associations, mosques, religious organizations, etc. With regard to these public associations, the task of the state should be to establish the most common boundaries in the form of a law regulating the rules of the game, which must be observed in order to protect the rights and freedoms of all members of the society. Of course, in our country, the neighborhood is one of the pillars that make up the basis of this society. In this article, comments are made on the fact that the neighborhood is an important institution of civil society.*

Key words: *neighborhood, mahalla, civil institute, Society, Development, prosperous neighborhood, strategy, social life, population living life, Democratic state.*

"If the neighborhood is prosperous, the country will be prosperous. Therefore, from now on, effective work in each neighborhood will become the main criterion of our activities," said the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Uzbekistan is aimed at joining the ranks of modern developed and democratic countries, taking its place in the world community and ensuring decent living conditions for our people. According to experts, the experience of Uzbekistan based on the gradual consistent implementation of the principle of "from a strong state to a strong civil society" in the formation and development of civil society, the Institute of self – government, is of great interest and can be effectively used by other countries that are on the path of democracy. The neighborhood is considered to be an important basis for the restoration of a democratic society in Uzbekistan, through its activities the constitutional rights of citizens such as direct participation in the state administration, the solution of important tasks of socio-economic development of the country are ensured.

In Uzbekistan, 2022 was declared the year of "*Glorification of human dignity and active mahalla*". He noted that the neighborhood, which is the basis of society in this regard, will take a decisive place, and if the neighborhood is peaceful, the country will be peaceful. Economic, social, political and cultural pluralism, which forms the basis of civil society, is established on the basis of the independence of social structures, the rights and freedoms of the individual and citizen. In the concept of further deepening of democratic reforms and development of civil society in our country, civil institutions, non-profit organizations are now becoming an important factor in the protection of democratic values, human rights and freedoms and legitimate interests, creating conditions for

realization of citizens ' potential, increasing social, socio-economic activity and legal culture, facilitating the balance of interests in society.

Uzbekistan is based on these principles, which have been tested by the experience of the peoples of the world in building a democratic society. In addition, Uzbekistan in the construction of a democratic civil society has taken the path of relying on several thousand years of experience of historical and spiritual development of our people, on the foundations of our national statehood, on the roots of our spiritual heritage, on our national characteristics and rich traditions. In a literal democratic society where the state, political power is not in a country dominated by society and its members, but has an undeniable advantage over the state, the individual becomes real free. Transition to such a society is a historically long process, which is associated with the formation of civil society. So what is civil society itself? What are the internal norms that allow democracy, respect for a person, development of economic, socio-cultural and political relations in a system in which his rights and freedoms are guaranteed? When the expression "society" is taken away in a philosophical-social sense, it is an interconnected unity of people who exist in space and time, whose lifestyle and interests are common. Society is an expression of the combination of people's common interests and needs in order to meet them, based on unity and social relations between people, communication, and cooperation. The important differences between the" society, and the social categories such as "Civil society" is manifested in the following:

- Both these complex systems are distinguished primarily by their essence and structural composition. In the traditional sense, society covers the state along with all the predominant phenomena in its composition. The state does not enter into the composition of civil society, among its institutional elements. With a political state, civil society is a mutually dependent, but co-operating, acting dialectical couple;
- Traditional society encompasses all the inhabitants of a particular country, that is, living in one space and time. And civil society includes institutions (associations, educational institutions, public associations, self-government agencies) and that serve to ensure the property, economic, social, legal, religious, moral and other interests of people in the sphere of private life;
- Civil society differs from traditional society in that it expresses a special level of enlightenment of the development of unity of people, an unequal qualitative state. In this place, civil society is a specific phenomenon that protects the community of people, its interests in the face of political power, in the face of the state, as a related entity;
- Civil society is a society with a high human image or a society of people who live in harmony at an enlightened level.

Taking into account the significant contribution of the self-government bodies of citizens to the development of society, the implementation of extremely important socio-economic programs, it is of urgent importance to further improve the legal framework of their activities, expand neighborhood functions, ensure close cooperation with state authorities and management bodies, develop social partnership relations between them. The fact that citizens participate in the management of public affairs through self-government bodies, assemblies is one of the most effective forms of public control. With its help, the right of citizens to conduct the work of the local community independently, based on the interests of the inhabitants of this territory, is implemented. In this regard, the study of Uzbekistan's experience in gradually increasing neighborhood control powers is of great interest to scientists and practitioners of other countries.

People who are older than the age in the Mahalla certainly always bring up young people. In our people there is a proverb: *“Seven neighborhood parent to a child”*. Today, the cause of the internet and smart gadgets is also decreasing the interest of young people to read. It is beyond doubt that this will undermine not only their future, but also the fate of the land. *“Adaptation as a process and adaptability as a property of then individual are inextricably linked with the information processes taking place today in nature, society, and the techno sphere. Adaptation is possible only in complex self-organizing open systems that exchange information with the external environment. Our society has entered the post-industrial era of its development, which is characterized by an exponentially increasing flow of information, rapid quantitative and qualitative formation of the techno sphere. In these conditions, the process of adaptation of a person in society, in professional activity, in personal life is more important than ever.”*¹

In a legal democratic state, the full provision of human rights and freedoms, the rule of law and the equality of all before the law are guaranteed. From the first days of its independence, Uzbekistan has also set itself a high goal of building a democratic legal state for itself. In order to further deepen democratic changes, protection of human rights and Freedoms was defined as a priority task at the time of reforms carried out in the Republic. Because without the provision of human rights and freedoms, it is impossible to establish the foundations of a legal-democratic state and civil society in the country.

Civil society reflects a new qualitative state, based on the developed forms of self-government and self-regulation, the optimal harmonization of the interests of the public (state and society) and the individual, the priority importance of the interests of the individual in the bond, the recognition of human rights and freedoms as the supreme value of society. Civil society has a complex structure, which includes economic, family-kinship, ethnic, religious, legal relations, morality, as well as political relations between individuals, which the state does not define. Unlike state structures, in civil society there are not vertical relations (subordination), but horizontal relations — competition and interdependent relations between free and equal partners in legal terms. The structure of civil society is understood as a wide network of social relations, various voluntary organizations of citizens, their associations, lobbyists and other groups, municipal communities, charitable foundations, Creative, Sports, press societies, socio-political, religious and other organizations and associations. All of them express different social interests in all spheres of public life.

In conclusion, by improving the neighborhoods, the standard of living of the population also increases. In particular, it is expected that there will be major changes in this regard in 2022. That is, the development of neighborhoods in our country, as well as raising its role and position in society, is aimed at educating future generations loyal to the motherland. The neighborhood is truly an institution of civil society. Especially important is the role and position of the Mahallas in the leadership of the state power. In our country, we will be able to increase the role of mahallas in society by increasing their role. Areas, which are the smallest part of our country, play an important role in strengthening families, improving the living conditions of the population, the future of youth and the

¹ D.I. Mukumova, A.E. Shaymanova, I.B. Yarova, D. Abdurakhmanova, A.U. Kurbonova// “Adaptation of the teacher to professional and pedagogical activity at the university” // 2021.y <http://psychologyandeducation.net/pae/index.php/pae/article/view/2135/1858>

development of our society. I think that as a result of the changes and reforms that have taken place in our country in recent years, our mahallas will become more prosperous. Truly the neighborhood is a community institution!

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