

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL OWNERSHIP SELF -GOVERNING BODY. SOCIAL-
PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

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Abstract. This article education in institutions take to go social pedagogical works. In the neighborhoods social work processes and neighborhood and education institutions mutual cooperation about. Neighborhoods own himself/herself management to learn as being done works.

Key word Neighborhood, education, upbringing, training institution, social work, own himself/herself management, pedagogy, mutual cooperation, work process

"Neighborhood self-government body" means the main form of citizen self-government in the Republic of Uzbekistan - the neighborhood citizens' assembly. These bodies are a form of self-government close to state authorities, directly participating in regulating the social, economic and spiritual life of the population in a certain territory.

Home Tasks: Population social protection organization To live; To live of the territory improvement and cleanliness; Youth with work, educational events; Social for help needy to families assistance; Citizens between conflicts solution in doing assistance

Neighborhood citizens of the meeting composition:

The head of the neighborhood (aksakal);

Youth leader;

Women and girls activist;

Prevention inspector (with the Internal Affairs Directorate) in cooperation works);

Consultants, activists council.

This system In Uzbekistan people in the interests of close resident, population need and problems in place solution doer important institute as confession Local himself/herself himself/herself management — government one type of citizens in places state and society in their work participation provision, state some functions done increase tool.

Local himself/herself himself/herself management of the organs structure population himself/herself independent Local himself/herself himself/herself management to the organs law based on some state authorities to be given it is possible, this powers state control under done will be increased. In Uzbekistan in places local state authority Local authorities himself/herself himself/herself management There are also organs. Small town, village and in the villages, as well as they in the content neighborhoods citizens meetings himself/herself himself/herself management organs is considered. Education in institutions take to go socio-pedagogical work is students and young people social in the environment correct formation, upbringing, development and to society adaptation to provide aimed at systematic This is work. student, parent, teacher and public between cooperation to strengthen service does.

The following socio-pedagogical of the work main Directions: Social Protection: Students rights protection to do, social danger under (disabled, orphan, social inconvenient in families living)

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children with work. Educational Works: Good behavior, culture, etiquette standards to form aimed at activities (trainings, talks, events).

Psychological Help: Students psychological status study and to necessity according to psychological advice to give

Family Cooperation: Parents with permanent in communication to be, them child to education active attraction to be

Legal Education: To students own rights and obligations about concept to give, to commit a crime prevent to take according to propaganda works.

Social projects and Activities: Volunteering, social initiatives, sports and wellness their work organization To reach. Preschool education organizations children's personal and social development for important foundation This is in process socio-pedagogical work correct organization to grow children's social adaptation and to education readiness in providing important place holds.

Neighborhood — in Uzbekistan long ago formed and society in life important role playing social from institutes One of the neighborhood citizens himself himself/herself management shape as solid social, spiritual, educational and administrative tasks Today 's on the day neighborhood not only historical-cultural of values keeper, maybe citizens social protection, education, morality, culture and citizenship society in the formation important factor become service is doing.

The concept of neighborhood theoretical basics

"Mahalla" is derived from the Arabic language and means "settlement", "place of residence of relatives", "population group". In social sciences, a mahalla as a self-governing body is explained as follows:

In a sociological approach: A mahalla is a small social group based on the place of residence of the population, whose members are in close contact with each other, share common values, customs and traditions.

Social management point of view From the point of view of: Neighborhood – state and citizenship society between bridge is, it is the population problems solution in doing participation will reach.

Pedagogical in the approach: Mahalla — in the youth citizenship conscience, moral upbringing formation, national values to absorb is the area.

Neighborhood functions

Neighborhood social institute as many functions does:

Social Control: Neighborhood etiquette, family relations, public order over control done increases.

Educational Function: Youth national values, traditions respect in the spirit to educate.

Social help show: Disabled, lonely, few provided families support.

Mediation and conflicts eliminate Family inside or neighbors between disagreements solution to do Cultural and religious ceremonies organizing: Hashar, holidays, collective events through harmony reinforcement.

Neighborhood legal basics

In Uzbekistan neighborhood of the institute legal The status of " Citizens" himself himself/herself management organs "about" Based on the Law (1993) is determined. Also:

Uzbekistan Republic Article 105 of the Constitution guarantees citizens himself himself/herself management bodies recognize neighborhoods;

Starting in 2023, the Mahalla and luminous issues ministry organization done, this institute activity state of the policy structural to the part converted.

Neighborhood and citizenship society

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Neighborhood — citizenship society main from the supports It is one of the population state under the management participation to reach strengthens, public control develops the population own problems himself/herself solution to do The neighborhood also teaches the state. to the organs load happening some social tasks own on behalf of to take through bureaucracy also participate in reducing will reach.

The neighborhood is not only historical or cultural event, maybe modern social management system inseparable It is a part of the citizens. social activity increase, national values preservation and in society social stability in providing incomparable importance has. Therefore, the neighborhood institute develop it state policy and citizenship society reinforcement effective to the tool convert today's of the day current from tasks is one.

Especially education in institutions take to go socio-pedagogical affairs with integral connected without, neighborhood young generation in education important partner as to the field comes out. Neighborhood and education institutions between cooperation following in directions manifestation will be: social to the defense needy students determination and support, educational work neighborhood on a scale organization to do, parents with systematic work, youth between offense and negative of circumstances prevent to get. On this basis neighborhood of the institute education to education added contribution of the youth social adaptation and personal to maturity positive impact shows.

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