

**MANAGEMENT FORMS AND ORGANIZATION METHODS OF THE
NEIGHBORHOOD INSTITUTE**

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Annotation

The article is devoted to the topic "Management forms and methods of organization of the Neighborhood Institute". Neighborhoods are learning communities that are important in Uzbek society. In this article, the management forms and methods of organization of the Neighborhood Institute are considered.

Keywords: Neighborhood institution, management forms, organization methods, neighborhood mayor, neighborhood council, neighborhood social representative, selection process, basic documents, cooperation

Local institutions are organizations created to provide public services as part of local authorities. The concept of locality usually refers to a local area, such as a particular region, city or village. Local institutions are responsible for providing social services, infrastructure and other public services in these areas. Types of governance and local institution formation processes may vary from country to country and according to local legislation. However, in general, local institutions are managed and organized in the following ways:

Local authorities: Local authorities at the neighborhood or city level are the basic unit of a settlement. Neighborhood administrations are formed with the participation of local residents and are aimed at meeting the needs of the neighborhood. Neighborhood administrations are usually elected and have authority over matters such as neighborhood management, decision-making processes, and resource use. **Municipalities[1]:** Municipalities are local institutions responsible for governing large local districts. Municipalities operating at the city, district or city level are an important part of local government. Municipalities are governed by mayors and councilors elected by local residents. Municipalities provide many services such as local infrastructure, transportation, health, education, environmental protection.

Local councils: Local councils are representative bodies formed to solve local problems in a neighborhood or city. It consists of members elected by the citizens of the neighborhood or the administration of the neighborhood. Local Councils determine the needs of the neighborhood,

develop projects, make decisions and cooperate with local government authorities. Local Government Laws: The formation and management of local institutions is usually determined by the local government laws and regulations of the countries. These laws regulate the process of establishment of localities, management structure, powers and obligations. Selection, funding, decision-making and other management issues of local residents are also governed by local laws.

The neighborhood institution is one of the organizational institutions with a specific organizational form defined by legislation in terms of its management forms and methods of organization. Neighborhood institutes are located in all regions and cities, and they are organizational institutions provided and managed by the state.

Management forms of the neighborhood institute:

1. Social organization of residents of the neighborhood: Social organization of residents of the neighborhood, elected by the residents of the neighborhood and created by the governing body. This organization is adapted by the population to other social organizations, it is aimed at increasing the age of the population and conducting socio-economic activities in the neighborhood.

2. Neighborhood public association: Neighborhood public association is adapted to other public organizations by the residents of the neighborhood and is aimed at conducting socio-economic activities in the territory of the neighborhood. This organization is chosen by the population, has a governing body and aims to show activity in mutual cooperation.

Ways to organize a neighborhood institute:

1. Public appeal by the population: To establish a neighborhood institute, the population begins with the process of public appeal. In this appeal, the residents of the neighborhood require an organizational structure, and for the establishment of this organizational structure, it is necessary to prepare additional documents and obtain an official permit.

2. Issuance of permits by the state to legal entities: Permits are issued by the state to legal entities to establish a neighborhood institute. This permit includes such things as the form of payment for targeted activities to the neighborhood, the stated demands of the population, and information on the structure of the neighborhood institution[2].

Neighborhood institutions are organizations established to meet the needs of residents and provide local governance in a neighborhood or settlement. Local communities are often supported and managed by municipalities or local governments. Here is an overview of the procedures for managing and establishing a neighborhood institute:

Neighborhood Government: This model has a neighborhood government that is elected or appointed from among the residents of the neighborhood. This government provides neighborhood governance, solves neighborhood problems, directs local service delivery, and protects residents' interests. Neighborhood council: The neighborhood council is a democratic structure in which the residents of the neighborhood are represented. Members of the council,

elected or appointed from among the residents of the neighborhood, discuss the problems of the neighborhood, make decisions and define the policy for the development of the neighborhood. The neighborhood council usually holds regular meetings and encourages the active participation of the residents of the neighborhood.

Neighborhood leader: In some neighborhoods, a person or group of citizens called a neighborhood leader or muhtar is responsible for managing the neighborhood. The neighborhood leader represents the neighborhood, solves problems, coordinates local services, and manages the needs of residents. **Neighborhood committee:** A neighborhood committee is a group or unit of neighborhood citizens. This committee manages projects and activities in the neighborhood, helps organize local services, and promotes social cohesion in the neighborhood. The neighborhood committee focuses on the needs of the neighborhood and ensures the participation of residents. The way neighborhoods are managed and organized may vary between countries and local governments. Laws, local authorities and customs determine the management model and organizational procedures of the neighborhood institution. Therefore, each neighborhood or local authority determines the management and organizational procedures according to its own rules and regulations.

The management forms and methods of organization of the neighborhood institute may be related to the states and their legislation. Neighborhood institution governance forms and organizational methods may present differences between countries, as each country has its own legal and social system.

However, in general, without change, the management forms of the neighborhood institution are implemented based on the following organizational methods:

1. **Neighborhood Community Meeting:** This will be the main decision-making body of the meeting and its members will be citizens of the neighborhood. The Mahalla Council elected by the people of the neighborhood, that is, the neighborhood, constitutes its governing bodies.
2. **Neighborhood Council:** Neighborhood Council is a body composed of eligible individuals that unites all members of a neighborhood. This body is elected during the meeting of the Neighborhood Council, and when considering important issues in the neighborhood, it selects the officials chosen by the community of the neighborhood from among its candidates. The Neighborhood Council carries out management activities based on the laws and decisions of the neighborhood.
3. **Mahalla Mudiri:** The Mahalla Mudiri is a highly regarded official in the neighborhood. He performs management activities in the neighborhood institution and cooperates with the Neighborhood Council. The Mahalla Mudiri manages all the workers in the neighborhood and makes decisions about important issues in the neighborhood.
4. **Neighborhood Citizens:** Citizens are important members of the neighborhood institution. They are independent individuals in the neighborhood and have the opportunity to engage in neighborhood affairs, propose neighborhood issues, and participate in exchanges of ideas.

Management forms and organizational methods of the neighborhood institution may change depending on the state's organizational process, social, economic and political conditions. Therefore, each country may have its own neighborhood institution management forms and organizational methods[3].

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