

## The Role of the Neighborhood in Organizing the Process of Social Protection and Self-Management of the Population

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### ABSTRACT

*The article focuses on improving the social protection system of the population, as well as increasing the amount of funds allocated from the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the field of social protection and attracting additional resources, expanding the scope of social protection programs and bringing families out of difficult life situations. It has been proved that consistent reforms are being implemented in the direction of introducing additional mechanisms. [12,1] For this, opinions and comments were expressed about the fundamental reform of the neighborhood system and the activities of neighborhood chairpersons and assistant governors. Consistent continuation and further improvement of systemic reforms in the field of protection, ensuring the rights of the population to receive social protection, creation of an effective interdepartmental coordination system in the provision of state social assistance and services, and the implementation of this system required a lot of work from the communities. [12,1].*

**KEYWORDS:** allowance, legal aid, material support, “temir daftar”, “ayollar daftari”.

### Introduction.

Social protection of the population is a system of guarantees aimed at creating all the conditions for the population to live by the state. [17.5] At this point, we should mention that one of the signs of democracy is to raise the human factor to a high level in the country, and is to improve his social life. It was considered acceptable to provide assistance through the neighborhood as the simplest, most effective and transparent means of providing social assistance to the needy in Uzbekistan. Elders (chairmen) democratically elected by the population, their advisers and neighborhood activists, citizens' assemblies (they are given the status of local self-government bodies by law) assess the financial situation of each family, income he knows his sources well. According to the system of mutual social assistance introduced in the country, the issue of financial assistance to low-income families is decided at the community meeting. In such a completely new approach to the work of identifying, considering and registering the needy, providing them with addressable assistance, helping neighbors, showing sympathy for him, as well as being intolerant of gratuitous and philandering ancient folk traditions such as Now, a part of the gross domestic product is distributed to the really needy families, in accordance with the population's vision of justice, without creating clumsy and expensive paper-based offices.[17.5]

If we pay attention, since the first days of independence, Uzbekistan has been helping families in need of social protection in neighborhoods, providing jobs to the unemployed, and providing financial support to citizens with limited opportunities. It's a pity that the state has strengthened social security, and now there are citizens who say that we can eat bread while lying down. If the neighborhood activists and governor's assistants attached by the state work conscientiously with the households in the neighborhoods, the funds allocated by the state will find their owners.

In Uzbekistan, attention is paid to the activities of neighborhoods and social protection of the population to prevent poverty and to their practical importance. For this purpose, Decree No. PF-29 of December 3, 2021 "On the priorities of the state policy [18.1] on the development of entrepreneurship in the neighborhood,

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provision of employment and reduction of poverty", Decision No. PQ-31 "On measures to organize the activities of assistant governors to develop entrepreneurship in the neighborhood, ensure employment and reduce poverty" and December 24, 2021 "Economic development and Decisions PQ-62 on measures to organize the activities of the "Neighborhood Work and Entrepreneurship Development Agency" under the Ministry of Poverty Reduction were adopted.[16,1] Social protection is a functional system, on the one hand, that is, a system of directions, which is implemented based on these directions, on the other hand, it consists of a system of institutions that provide social protection, including the state, courts, trade unions and other social organizations we can enter. In practice, this is a sign of a decrease in the amount of budget funds allocated to social protection, and a decrease in free guarantees provided by the state.

### **Materials and methods.**

In the process of conducting research, social protection of the population of Surkhandarya region and self-determination of the population using such methods as historical-comparative, problematic-chronological, objectivity, systematic analysis, source, comparative-logical analysis, impartiality, oral survey, based on the civilizational approach to the scientific problem. Based on the analysis of primary documents, the role of the neighborhood in the organization of the management process was thoroughly researched.

### **Results and its discussion.**

Currently, more than 2.5 million people receive pensions in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In accordance with the spiritual and moral traditions of Uzbekistan - a strong family, traditions of social mutual assistance, the needs of the elderly and children are treated with sensitivity and attention, mercy is shown to those who are defenseless. In the legislation of the Republic, the rule of stratified pension provision depending on the quantity and quality of work was further expanded. When there is a required length of service, the basic amount of age pension and group I and II disability pension is 55 percent of the salary, and 30 percent of the salary for each member of the family who is unable to work in case of loss of a breadwinner.[3.8 ] The maximum amount of age pension and group I and II disability pension is 75% of the salary, group III disability and the maximum amount of pension for each member of the family incapable of work in case of loss of a breadwinner is 40% of the salary constitutes For example, for women with children in the neighborhoods, the period of caring for children up to three years of age is added to the length of service, for a total of 6 years. It is also taken into account that the shepherd's wife lives together with her husband in special conditions in the pastures where cattle are grazed (in places where it is not possible to employ her). Allowances for people with disabilities since childhood, elderly people and people who are unable to work, citizens who do not have the necessary work experience for the appointment of a pension, are paid monthly, just like pensions. Age allowance is assigned to persons who do not have relatives who are dependent on work experience and support: men - from the age of 65, women - from the age of 60. [5.15.]

Disability allowance is assigned and paid only to group I and II single disabled persons with the onset of disability, i.e. permanent or long-term loss of work ability. In order to provide targeted material support and education, and to cover some additional costs, various allowances are also being given. These allowances are paid in addition to the basic means of living, they are not equal to them, but are determined taking into account the need for additional expenses. Such payments include monthly and one-gallon allowances for families with many children, allowances for the birth of a child, funeral allowances, etc. The issue of social policy is at the center of the economic reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan [8.132].

The necessity of this policy is related to alleviating the inevitable difficulties that will be faced by the population as a result of large-scale reforms implemented in the country. In addition, in any society there is always such a category of people who cannot participate in production due to objective reasons (age, poor health, unemployment rate in the country, etc.). Therefore, it is necessary for the state to take care of them, that is, to redistribute a part of the generated national income in their favor. Social protection measures in the first stages of the transition to the market economy are applied to the entire population. this was an

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important factor in maintaining stability in the country. Direct cash payments in the form of regularly reviewed wages, pensions, scholarships and various allowances and compensations were widely used, and the system of benefits and various additional payments slightly increased the level of social protection of the population.[5.80]

The social policy developed at that time fulfilled the tasks set before it and at the same time created the necessity of market economy - the need to constantly adjust the measures and means of social assistance in accordance with the changing conditions. A social policy aimed at the entire population has lost sensitivity to a very important factor, such as the higher and lower levels of need for assistance. Such responses were received from the residents of the neighborhoods when they conducted an oral survey. There were times when both low-income citizens and well-off citizens received the same amount of assistance. Today, everything has changed due to the fair management of the responsible persons appointed by the state in the neighborhoods. In addition, compared to the actual consumption of the basic goods and services for which subsidies were introduced, those who need the same assistance less often used them more. demanded distribution tools and they were developed. In the years of independence, the system of social protection of the population in the neighborhoods was fundamentally changed. This change is the first stage of the implementation of the social program of reforms, and the neighborhood system has been established. The new system is more focused on specific users of social assistance. These are, first of all, the future of the country - children, as well as families with many children and poor families. In the system of social mutual assistance, the family has become the main link, which is in accordance with the secular basic human rules, national traditions and characteristics, and the position of the family in society.

### **Conclusions.**

Today, in New Uzbekistan, the development of the neighborhood system, the establishment of the position of assistant governors, all of this was organized in order to ensure a good life of citizens in the neighborhoods, to eliminate poverty, and to develop social welfare. monthly allowances for families with children up to the age of 16 have been increased in order to strengthen the state support for families, to create conditions for the growing generation to mature and educate. Now, the appointment of monthly financial assistance to a low-income family and determination of its amount is accepted by the meeting of representatives of neighborhood citizens in towns, villages, villages and cities [8.2].

The possibilities of market relations are wide, but at the same time they are extremely demanding. In the conditions of the market economy, everyone's fate depends to a large extent on his ability to adapt to the changing environment, to take risks, and to ensure his family well-being without being afraid to risk even his personal property. is equal to [8.45].

The state is the guarantor of social harmony and stability in such conditions, and directs social policy towards this goal. Self-government bodies are provided with the necessary resources to provide such assistance. In the neighborhoods, special funds were established at the expense of republican and local budgets, as well as enterprises and organizations, entrepreneurial structures, and money voluntarily transferred by some citizens. Competent and local bodies of executive power specify the measures of social assistance according to the primary needs of the population in the area under their control. Based on the above, we make the following suggestions. It is necessary to carry out the development of auxiliary social production structures, i.e., the transfer of gas, water pipes, electricity and telephone networks. Only in such conditions, it is necessary to attract the necessary investment to the most remote villages in order to create jobs, establish new production enterprises, rapidly develop the service sector, and, consequently, solve a wide range of social problems. Authorities and self-governing bodies should ensure the implementation of state-wide aid programs for vulnerable categories of the population, take additional measures to support these strata, taking into account the capabilities of the region, and support this in practice. i must

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