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IMPROVING THE PEDAGOGICAL MECHANISM OF STABILIZATION OF FAMILY AND NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: The article talks about the creation of a prosperous neighborhood through the development of family-neighborly relations and the creation of pedagogical mechanisms for the further strengthening of educational work in it.
Annotation: The article refers to the creation of a prosperous micro district through the development of family-neighborly relations and the creation of pedagogical mechanisms for further strengthening educational work in it.
Key words: Family-neighborly relations, social education with the population, pedagogical conditions, social structures, humanization.

Currently, as in all areas of our republic, major reforms are being implemented in education. At the time when new principles of humanization of social structures, laws of market economy, ideological and moral principles are changing, solving social problems such as unemployment, material shortage, uncontrollability of children, separation of families, etc. is of particular importance.
This is to encourage stable changes and positive changes in social policy and spiritual life in the economy, to create favorable moral and psychological conditions for existence in various structures of society and for the spiritual and moral development of the individual, the ideas, theories and systems of social and educational work with the residents of the family-neighboring society at the place of residence. the ever-increasing demand for concepts and the qualitative differentiation of the demand predetermines. The social well-being of the neighborhood is affected by the crisis events of the material and moral-ethical order in the family, the instability of family and marital relations, the decline of parental authority, violence against children, pedagogical incompetence and sometimes helplessness. In the current conditions, the modern family often does not fulfill its tasks and needs professional help, support, social and pedagogical support. Life activities and communication of people in the family, family-neighborhood microenvironment, which is the most stable and significant in all spheres of life and communication of people of different age groups and generations, is a unique social pedagogical phenomenon in the social education system, which is very promising from the point of view of using its education. For us to study different directions of social and educational activity, the methodological justification of this activity in the family-neighborhood society, A.I.Antonov, A.I.Arnoldov, G.Bocharova, G.G.Sillaste, M.M.Plotkin M.P.Guryanova , G.N. Filonova and others, to reveal the importance of social pedagogy as the most important branch of human knowledge and the need to harmonize the relationship between society and the individual, its impact on social policy in the family and neighboring society, in the family's place of residence, and to justify the specific features of social pedagogy.
It is emphasized in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Article 63 that the family is the main unit of society and has the right to be under the protection of society and the state. Also, the family plays a big role in the failure of society's development to reach the expected level, in the creation of forces that hinder its development and lead to its crisis. Because a child who was born and formed in an unhealthy psychological environment, conflict-fighting, and without mutual affection, later remains unkind, cruel, oppressive, not only towards his parents, siblings, but also towards the people around him, and towards the society he lives in. selfish, contrary to the interests of the country,

susceptible to the influence of external forces, and on this basis, he can become a dangerous person for his family, his family, and his country.

The family and its place in the life of the society are incomparable, and in the 14th chapter of the Constitution, articles 63-64-65-66 are devoted to the special family. The strength of families is a decisive factor determining the economic, social, political, and national security of the society, its prosperity and development. At the same time as the threat of economic, social, political, environmental, internal and external factors that pose a serious threat to our society and the prospects of our independence for human development is increasing, ensuring the stability of families and preparing young people for family life, which is the main way to properly solve this issue, should never be delayed. It is an urgent issue at the level of the state and the government, which cannot be solved and requires very serious approaches. Every citizen of our society, parents, neighborhood is equally responsible for its successful implementation. Because the development of humanity and our society depends on how we solve this issue today.

The legacy of our great thinker ancestors is of great importance in the formation of a healthy way of life, respect for national and universal values in the hearts and minds of young people, and in educating them in all aspects. After all, in the works of our scholars who devoted their life and potential to understanding the true essence of life, issues related to the education of a healthy generation are given a special place. Eastern thinkers Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Raikhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Khajib, Mahmud Kashgari, Kaykovus ideologically united the basis that they put the role of family and family education in personal education and maturity, especially the role of family in the mental and moral maturity of the individual. instead, those who paid special attention to the guiding and educating tasks of parents and close people. In the ancient book of Zoroastrianism, "Avesta", the family is a sacred place, the husband and wife are equally responsible for the stability of the family, and the views on raising children are expressed. One of the Eastern thinkers, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, tried to reveal the scientific essence of all phenomena regarding family relations and the system of views related to this field . Ibn Sino's pedagogical and psychological views were seen on a social basis, he advocated the application of the universal principle in child education and taught parents that it is better to educate the child through personal example rather than physical punishment. A number of works written by the thinker, such as "Donishnoma", "Risolai ishq", "Medical Laws", "Household", are major scientific studies that have a special place in the world of ethics, psychology and medicine of the peoples of Central Asia.

He believes that raising a child in the family is the primary task of parents, regardless of their position in society. Of course, raising a child is very complicated and responsible. This requires every parent to regularly work on himself, to be aware of all the information related to the education of children. Child rearing is not just experience, simple instructions and a collection of knowledge, but it is a complex process that includes knowledge related to the fields of religious and moral knowledge, medicine, ethics, psychology, pedagogy.

When to start raising a child. The question makes many people wonder. Many scholars have given different answers to it. In particular, Ibn Sina answered that it is necessary to deal with the education of a child before its birth, starting from the mother's womb. Paying attention to family, manners and education is one of our duties that is ingrained in our blood. The proverb "One child has seven neighborhood parents" is typical of our nation. This proverb itself shows how important it is for us to raise children and take care of the family. The people of the neighborhood, especially the elderly, never passed by a child doing a dirty job on the street, and immediately reprimanded him and called him to the right path. After all, our holy religion, which commands to be well-behaved and well-behaved in every way, and to purify the soul, attaches great importance to the family.

There is a wonderful saying in our people, "A close neighbor is better than a distant relative." Because in good and bad days, the first helper for a person is his neighbor. A neighbor's kindness to his

neighbor is first of all a kindness to himself. Of course, good relations between them lead to good deeds and affection. As a result of this, harmony, friendliness, and happiness prevail in the neighborhood, society, and people.

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