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## Institutional And Functional Aspects Of Scientific Management Of Society

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**Abstract.** *In this article, as a result of the evolution of social transformation in society, various vectors of the socio-political system and the institutional and functional aspects of scientific management of society are studied. The complexity of the development of the state, the institutional and functional aspects of the scientific management of the society in this transformation can occur both under the influence of external factors, according to the wishes of a certain participant, and as a result of natural impulses accumulated in the system itself.*

**Keywords:** *Society, Scientific Management Of Society, Institutional And Functional, People, Communication With People, Neighborhood, Neighborhood, State, Management.*

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### Introduction

As stated in the 11th goal of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", it is called "Improving the mechanisms of communication with the people". According to him, "Further improvement of the mechanisms of open communication with the people, expansion of the practice of making important decisions taking into account public opinion.

Establishing digital control over the period and quality of their review, creating a centralized system that collects appeals received by state bodies, ensuring quick and high-quality review of appeals on issues that directly affect the daily life of the population.

Ensuring the consistent implementation of the national program "People's State", which provides for the implementation of the idea "The state must serve the people".

Effectively organizing the activities of the Public Chamber, establishing its cooperation with other institutions of the civil society and actively involving the population in the process of determining the ways to solve the problems that are bothering them"[1.] is the main goal.

The conceptual nature of the theory of society requires solving the problem of increasing its potential for complexity, that is, interpreting it using the same concepts. It provides a comparison of the most diverse situations and the transformational situations of recent times. The tendency to see even the most similar things as comparable comes from the functional comparison method. In our opinion, first of all, it excludes the method of pure classification, because if the classifications are similar, it is natural to ask about another process. Of course, we do not refuse to organize situations with the help of universal concepts, but in classification, that is, in some naming, it is necessary to take into account the form that can satisfy the methodological desire for knowledge.

The lack of functional comparison methods reflects the uniqueness of modern society, but this is the reason for rejecting theoretical and methodological reliance on traditional models. "Modern society is characterized by the functional autonomy and operational isolation of its most important subsystems. Its functional systems are given the freedom of self-organization and self-reproduction" [2.18.]. But this means that the general system can no longer manifest itself in the management of operations, but in the structural manifestations of the form of its division into subsystems.

**ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT.** A social condition for increasing competitiveness with developed countries is to identify pain points at the initial stages and to organize collective approaches to their elimination. Despite the fact that the neighborhood work system is a complex process, it has criteria such as listening to the pain of each person, fundamentally changing their fate, and measuring the development of society not only by economic growth, but also by the satisfaction of the population with their lives. This system, in turn, is a political challenge. According to it, socio-economic reforms, projects implemented at the expense of internal and external resources, "corridors of activity" of various offices and organizations are organized in the section of neighborhoods.

As a result, at the same time, the importance of the word mahallabay is increasing day by day in the activity of all sectors in our country and in the essence of the ongoing changes. As a result of this practice, the activities of all organizations and agencies in our republic are more important because they are aimed at the changes in the neighborhoods and the solution of the existing problems.

In fact, it is impossible to solve the existing problems in the neighborhood and the daily issues of the population by the employees of the neighborhood system alone. Therefore, the participation and intervention of the officials of each field is an important aspect in this process. It is understood that the important basis of the mechanism of neighborhood work carried out in the areas is this principle - the unity of representatives of all sectors and a comprehensive approach to solving regional issues.

For example, the issue of improving gas and heat supply, which is becoming the most important problem of people today, cannot be implemented without the participation of the local managers of "Hududgaztaminot" JSC. Also, in order to make a significant change in water, road and other important areas, the constant participation of the employees of the same system in this area is important.

Working in neighborhoods is a new mechanism for joint efforts of officials from all sectors to jointly solve problems in neighborhoods and important issues in the life of the population [3.].

The Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support and its regional divisions are responsible for identifying and solving local problems in the institutional and functional management of society, and in particular, for ensuring the implementation of the "Prosperous Village" and "Prosperous Mahalla" programs in the regions. Working groups consisting of ul employees were formed. As a result of this practice, many social problems are being solved.

According to research scientists, this also applies to the demand for a "transcendental theory of society", which cannot be formulated using ordinary empirical methods, but which is interpreted as a concept connected with the individual subject using the concept of "transcendental"[4.23.]. It is expected that the introduction of the management of the neighborhood in the society will lead to radical changes. First of all, it manifests itself in the field of generalization (by making changes to more than one rule), as socio-cultural technologies, or as an adaptation of cognitive abilities. semantics in this process, which makes it possible to reuse something that has proven its worth. In order to eliminate the identified problems, a separate "Program of Addressed Measures"[3] was developed for each district and city, and systematic work is being carried out on the implementation of the tasks specified in it. Cognitive abilities in the field of differentiation of the functional system of a science specialized in cognitive innovation (learning) and specially released for this do not make fundamental changes. At this point, it is important that the process of neighborhood work is related to the duty of citizens to each other and national processes. In this case, people's needs are related (systemic) as multifunctional system requirements, people are attached to self-management. "... all questions of people's worldview", wrote S. L. Rubinstein, - "as a person and his interests are united in generality or diversity and unity"[5.382.]. Therefore, a view is formed that the mechanism for solving existing problems in the neighborhood will be united in order to be solved in an institutional form.

It should be noted that the study of the existing problem in the neighborhood is somewhat limited. Determines the need to correlate the parameters of the Wu system with the ratio of spiritual and secular authorities that correspond to the development of society. From this point of view, it solves the issues related to the principles of the management of the society, suitable for a certain type of society. But they should be concerned with the problems of the types of society, their institutional models based on management and suitable scientific projects for them.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.** It is known from the above opinion about the introduction of a new management mechanism as a result of the study of the institutional foundations of the scientific methodology of the management of the society organized in different societies. In particular, people do not pay attention to certain aspects of problems in society because they are not sufficiently studied. In particular, it states that "stable models of institutional processes corresponding to the development of society have not been developed, and thus it is necessary to determine the effectiveness of applying the methodology of society management" [6.239.]. This corresponds to the implementation of the neighborhood work system in our society. Because this process can lead to the discovery of institutional and functional aspects of scientific management of society.

At this point, it is necessary to take into account the relationship between spiritual and worldly power in the management of society, taking into account different periods and theories. In the works of Byzantine and Russian philosophers, there is talk about the creation of a dialectical norm of

interdependence of spiritual and worldly authorities based on the idea of their harmonious combination in the process of scientific management of society. They developed this model based on the dialectical methodology, its world principles and universal connection of events.

It was found that the institution of management includes the institutionalization of management and institutionalization of managed subsystems of society. Within the framework of metaphysical methodological traditions, it gives priority to the institutions of spiritual power (conservatism) or the institutions of secular power (liberalism). The dialectical methodological tradition, on the contrary, implies the agreement of spiritual and secular authorities, which remains the main priority of social life.

According to research philosophers, "Today, more than 9,300 citizens' assemblies are active in our republic. These self-governing bodies carry out a wide range of activities:

- source of local parliamentarism and people's power;
- participation of citizens in state administration;
- public control over the activities of state bodies installation;
- to create a social and spiritual environment in the society to help;
- preservation of national values such as peace, tolerance, kindness, compassion, mutual assistance, kindness, solidarity and further transmission to generations;
- strengthening the spiritual environment in families;
- physical and spiritual education of the young generation;
- supporting women's social activity and rights protection;
- improvement of living conditions and quality of life of the population;
- providing assistance to less protected social strata;
- to reflect regional historical, cultural, geographical uniqueness;
- ensuring the well-being and safety of the neighborhood;
- solving local socio-economic problems;
- development of small business and family entrepreneurship;
- ensuring the safety of citizens;
- improving the social and spiritual environment in the neighborhoods.

A number of important principles and programs for the development of the social potential of the industry are being implemented:

- the principle of "neighborhood - sector - People's reception - neighborhood";
  - the principle of "head of the neighborhood - chief reformer";
  - "local" work system;
  - To "Temir Daftar", "Women's Daftar", "Yoshlar Daftar".
- assistance to families, women, and youth in need of social protection;
- "Prosperous neighborhood", "Prosperous village" - neighborhoods and villages further improvement of infrastructure and living standards of the population

development programs;

- supporting women and families is a state goal
- living in a difficult marriage due to the fund, social assistance to the population in need of protection;
- gender equality, women's education, their protection from harassment and violence;
- preservation of family values, family disputes and decisions prevention;
- centers for preparing young people for family life;
- National project "Green space" and others"[7.].

At the new stage of development, the "Strategy of Development" developed based on the principle "For the value of man" includes the issue of human capital development with the establishment of a people-friendly state through the further development of free civil society and the promotion of human value. it also includes working in the neighborhood.

**ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.** The principles of sociality are implemented in the institutional and functional aspects of the scientific management of society. The importance of the management process carried out by the social institutions of the society "Youth education in the family, neighborhood and educational institutions, targeted ideological and educational work with unorganized youth in remote areas and neighborhoods is carried out in a superficial way, they get lost in crime, religious extremism and terrorist activities. "The fact that propaganda efforts aimed at preventing negative situations such as stagnation, neglect of national values, early marriage, and family divorces do not produce the expected results in most cases require serious attention to these issues" [8.]. In our opinion, this shows the transformation of society following the following social institutional principles;

- Social institutions as managers of entities;
- The model of mutual relations, that is, the system of social institutions (in the process of harmony or competition);
- Management of society is manifested in the process of relations between current types and models of social institutions.

In these processes, it will be possible to determine the most optimal model of organizing social institutions for community life in the process of studying the existing problems in the neighborhoods. This model is the existence of the essence - the socio-cultural technologies of society. Its implementation by management serves as the main condition for the adequacy of social management of society. In this regard, the problem of determining the degree of compliance of the current model of management institutionalization with the foundations of the sociality of the type of society in which it is implemented is of great importance. As a way to develop the most effective solution to this problem, the "Mahallabay" work system is a specific type of society, its management institutional model. This model clearly expresses the institutional order that corresponds to the social nature of society and therefore contributes to its vitality.

The following opinion of professor U. Abilov is appropriate here, "Like any ideology, the ideology of national independence should reflect certain programs of the practice and mechanism of



spreading among the masses. First of all, it is the dialectical development of both "higher" and "lower" ideological ideas in the priority of acting from the "lower". First of all, the neighborhood and families are considered to be a mechanism that acts from the "bottom". These communities belong to the branch of social systems capable of expressing public interests and public will. It has such social power that mainstream actions can be openly supported or rejected. The preservation and development of special national interests, special national traditions and customs of the representatives of various ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan are expressed in local community circles. Acting from "above" is not about forcing dogmas and ideologies, creating special ideological foci, but most care about restoration, preservation, strengthening and development of spiritual, moral and cultural achievements. It needs to be done and find its expression in creating the most favorable conditions for this" [9.163.]. It should be noted that this process means that the institutional and functional aspects of the scientific management of society are very necessary. Philosopher A.A. According to Frankin, "The priority of the general political interest (higher) means the subordination of particular interests to it and the restriction of personal freedoms" [10.137.]. At this point, Western theorists are initially characterized by the understanding that social institutions should be organized according to the principles of freedom, atomism and spontaneity in the process of managing society. Later, he expresses his views on holism (conservative understanding), as well as the need to be in a state of competition and dominance. Two main options (models) of management institutionalization have been developed within the framework of Western theory, which update the concepts of institutional management of society in accordance with them.

From the first, neo-nominalism was implemented in liberal-libertarian and anarchist theories and concepts of social governance.

Second, it is presented in the neorealist (conservative) theory. The conformity of these views with the principles of individualistic sociality determines the following functions:

According to researchers K. Popper, E. Durkheim, individualistic foundations are based on the principles of freedom and individualism. According to T. Jefferson, one of the founders of Western democracy, individualistic objectively, historically, "... taking into account the influence of the environment formed in the life conditions in which the individual is on his own in the relations between neighbors in fertile and non-feudal lands it is important to get" [11.33.]. Considering that democracy is based on the principle of freedom, then social institutions manage society and aim to maximize the level of freedom.

**CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.** Studying the problems of scientific management of society is important not only in theory, but also in practice. The effectiveness of the management theory and practice is determined by the implementation of the project of scientific management of the management subject, the desire to study and implement the decent life of the society on a large scale. In turn, this process is the main factor of sustainable social development. At the same time, there are many collective actions such as ensuring a peaceful and peaceful life in neighborhoods, taking measures to strengthen families, showing kindness to orphans and lonely citizens, and satisfying the aspirations of citizens for self-government. management is also the main direction of activities of community assemblies. However, at the same time, the process of democratization of self-governing bodies is a long process. In particular, to increase the legal and political culture of the population, to raise the position of

neighborhoods in making political decisions, to create legal mechanisms that ensure the complete independence of neighborhoods from local state authorities, to involve citizens in the processes of drafting and adopting laws through neighborhoods ensuring their active participation is the main task of reforms in the near future. At the same time, the problems awaiting their solution, such as guaranteeing the financing of the activities of neighborhood citizens' assemblies, providing them with tax incentives to provide them with opportunities to provide various social and household services to citizens, are waiting for their solution in the conceptual framework of the state "From national revival to national rise". It is expected to be solved on the basis of deepening reforms on the program and the liberalization of the socio-political sphere of society.

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