



## THE GENESIS OF SOCIAL SERVICE IN UZBEKISTAN

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<b>Received:</b> 28 <sup>th</sup> June 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> July 2021 <b>Published:</b> 8 <sup>th</sup> September 2021	This article scientifically examines the emergence of social services in Uzbekistan on the basis of the method of historical analysis. The factors that led to the emergence of social service have been studied socially and appropriate conclusions have been drawn.
<b>Keywords:</b> Genesis, social service, complex process, humane principle, Kokand khanate, human mind, the greatest minds, scientists, intellectuals,	

### INTRODUCTION:

In order to define the family as an independent value, it should be noted that the role and prestige in the life of society is growing. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "Take care of your own home!" "Take care of your child yourself!" I think it's time to add that." [1] Because the process of education is a complex process, its roots go back to ancient times. After all, education is not only a personal matter of parents, but also a social duty. At the heart of the educational process are such noble deeds as the devotion of a harmoniously developed generation to the Motherland, living a life of devotion to the country, preserving independence like the apple of an eye. The development of society is achieved only through the perfection of children. Hence, the upbringing of comprehensively mature and harmoniously developed children has always been one of the urgent tasks of every age.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "A child is a deposit in the hands of parents," say our great scholars. Today's life proves in every way that our children, their destiny and future are very secure. If we do not bring up our children properly, if we do not pay attention to their behavior every day, every minute, if we do not teach them science and skills, if we do not find a decent job, we will lose this deposit". [2] This issue remains relevant.

Based on the humane principle "As long as the family is healthy - the society is strong, as long as the society is strong - the country is stable", put forward by the first President, measures to improve the welfare of families implementation is one of the urgent tasks of today. In each country, the institution of family and marriage is formed under the influence of religion, customs, culture, morals, traditions [3].

We took the opportunity to think a little about the origins of social work. So where do the roots of social work go? We will talk about these below. It is well known that in the 19th century, the conflict between Britain and Russia over the conquest of Central Asia intensified. Russia sought to restore comprehensive diplomatic and trade relations with the Bukhara, Kokand and Khiva khanates. In the second half of the 19th century, as a result of the development of capitalism in Russia, industry, especially the textile industry, developed. An external market for the sale of Russian industrial products and an external market for the supply of raw materials in industry became as necessary as water and air. The Central Asian khanates, rich in cotton and various natural resources, aroused great interest among Russian industrial traders. As a result, in the first half of the nineteenth century, when Britain consolidated its position in India, it tried to invade Central Asia in various ways. Russian merchants went bankrupt as a result of the importation of British goods in various ways. This required the government to strengthen its position.

The military movement of Tsarism to Central Asia began in the 1960s. In 1862, Russian troops captured the cities of Pishpak (Frunze), Tokmak, and in 1864 Turkestan, Avliyota (Jambul), and Shymkent. On September 27, 1864, Colonel M.G. Chernyaev launched an attack on Tashkent. The Kokand khanate, whose military equipment was weak, and the defenders of the city were defeated. On May 17, city elders will sign an agreement to surrender to Tashkent.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Thus, in 1866, Russian troops crushed the troops of the Emir of Bukhara, who had set out to annex Tashkent, in the village of Erjar on the Syrdarya River. Occupying the cities of Khojand, Uratapa, Jizzakh and the Yangikurgan fortress (located in the territory of the Bukhara Khanate), the Kokand Khanate was separated from the Emir of Bukhara. In early 1868, the Governor-General of Turkestan A.T. Kaufman made peace with the Kokand Khanate and continued to fight against the Emirate of Bukhara. On May 2, the Russian army captured Samarkand, on May 18 Kattakurgan, and on June 2 on the hill of Zirabulak completely crushed the army of the Emir. In July 1868, a peace treaty was signed between Russia and Bukhara. In the spring of 1873, Russian troops captured the city of Khiva and a treaty was signed with Khiva Khan Muhammad Rahimkhan.

Russia's policy in Central Asia has strained its relations with Britain. This, in turn, led to the signing of an Anglo-Russian agreement. In 1876, the Kokand Khanate was abolished and its territory was annexed to the Turkestan Governor-General. In 1880-81, Russian troops invaded Turkmenistan in Turkestan. In 1885, the inhabitants of Atrek, Tanak, Merv and Penda voluntarily joined Russia. This marked the end of Central Asia's accession to Russia.

The Tsarist government focused on the development of cotton growing, an important link in the Russian textile industry. As a result, cotton plantations began to be established. Commodity-money relations are growing in Uzbek villages.

In the 1990s, the Tsarist government began to relocate the surplus of peasants there in order to solve the agrarian problem that had arisen in Russia. They were mainly located in Ettisuv, Syrdarya and Fergana regions.

As a result of the construction of the Central Asian Railway (1899) and the Orenburg-Tashkent (1906) railway, railway workshops [4] and railway workers began to form.

The development of economic, social, heavy industry, industrialization, urbanization, urban migration, poverty and other social problems in the late nineteenth century led to an increase.

Recognizing the human mind, the greatest minds, scientists, intellectuals, and advanced thinkers have analyzed various aspects of the essence of values, looking for different ways to stabilize them.

Building a society where human dignity is high has been the dream of all people. Those who dreamed about it, expressed their dreams.

Value is defined as a person, something that is valued and respected by humanity, something that has been cherished like the apple of an eye for centuries, a set of events, relationships, views. Value is a complex that serves the interests and goals of nations, peoples, and social groups that are most important to man and humanity.

Values are not only important for the past, but also for the future development of the present, as well as a set of material and spiritual, religious, moral, philosophical and other cultural riches that are absorbed into the minds of people and have social significance.

It is one of the social, spiritual phenomena and values that are important for the development and independence of human society. The concept of value is also closely linked to the concepts of dignity, respect and honor.

It is known that value does not arise spontaneously. Certain socio-economic, spiritual conditions must be the basis for the emergence, development and survival of values. Values have social characteristics. Consequently, values are also important as they are formed and developed in the process of people's practical activities

Natural and social phenomena are included in the list of values due to human activity, as a result of meeting his needs. But just as not everything that glitters is gold, it is wrong to think of natural and social phenomena as values that do not meet the needs of human interests, desires, ideals. For example, natural resources become valuable only after they are used to meet human needs. Otherwise, the coal mine will be a coal mine, and the gold mine will be a gold mine.

Any value is a product of human activity, its object, a vivid expression of its attitude towards the world. Values are the most necessary product of the social and spiritual development of a society, and each value is a specific product of a certain period, condition and need, as well as a mirror of itself in it. In the process of historical development, the passage of time, changes in conditions and opportunities are also reflected in the meaning and content of values, in their relationship to them.

Values are the most important factor of human spiritual maturity. Values have both objective and subjective aspects. Therefore, values are formed and developed on the basis of people's material standard of living, conditions, opportunities. These form the objective basis of values.

Although values are social, material, and spiritual phenomena, it is important to remember that their significance and essence are determined by the way people treat them. Individual, group, national, and universal interests also have a direct impact on the adherence to certain values and their evaluation. These are part of the subjective factor in evaluating values.

Inheritance is the socio-spiritual, material phenomena, cultural riches, customs, rituals and moral norms created by past generations that have come down to us.

Inheritance can only be raised to a value level when it is a factor for development.

It would be correct to divide values into material and spiritual values. Material values create the value of living and functioning for a person. Spiritual values allow people to understand the meaning of life more deeply and in more detail, to use the rules of society creatively and effectively, to carry out their daily actions in accordance with the requirements of these spiritual criteria. Any material value is expressed in some form of material wealth, such as books, sculptures, attractive works of art, dance, theater, and so on.

Spiritual values, on the other hand, can only apply when they become part of people's consciousness and spiritual world. Values appear in universal, national, group, regional, territorial, international, historical, democratic forms according to their characteristics. It is expedient to divide the values into progressive and reactionary values in terms of the development of society, the person and his life. Progressive values are the values that contribute to the further development of the economy, culture, spirituality of society, the perfection of man on the basis of national morality, decency, traditions, the development of society in all respects and the world civilization. On the contrary, the events that hinder the solution of the socio-political, economic, spiritual problems facing society are included in the reactionary values.

The trampling of national and cultural values, the neglect of social values and values has led to a lack of social justice in society. Where there is no justice, injustice will surely increase. In such circumstances, it was necessary to restore justice, to establish justice.

As a result, a type of service called social work emerged. Social work is a professional activity aimed at providing assistance and support to ensure the well-being of people, solve social problems and allow social change to take place in society. According to historical sources, Termez is one of the oldest cities in Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand and Balkh. Despite being destroyed by several invasions, the East flourished and flourished during the Renaissance, where philosophy, jurisprudence, hadith, mysticism and the

exact sciences flourished, and many scholars and scholars emerged. The number of Termezians who have made a huge contribution to the development of world science, culture and spirituality is more than 40, and according to some scholars, more than 100. Many of them have reached the level of guardian (prophet) (al-hakim at-Termizi, Isa at-Termizi and so on). They have created their own great scientific schools, trained students, created hundreds of scientific schools, created hundreds of great scientific works in various fields.

We would like to make some comments on the works of Isa al-Tirmizi, one of our great scholars, on the issues of education and their use in them. It is known that our great compatriot Isa al-Termizi was a great scholar in many fields (history, philosophy, jurisprudence, hadith studies, one of the authors of "Qutbi Sitti" ("Sahih verse") after the Holy Qur'an, a student of the Sultan of Hadith Imam Bukhari. history does not talk about them.

Imam Abu Abdullah ibn Muhammad al-Ansari Imam al-Tirmizi's masterpiece is the Sunan al-Tirmizi (known as the Jami al-Tirmidhi, Sahih al-Tirmizi). There are many hadiths on all aspects of education, such as knowledge, humanity, mutual respect, love, patriotism, honesty and purity.

It should be noted that not all the Tirmidhi, including Imam al-Tirmidhi, have special works on education or have not reached us. But all Termezis, including al-Termizi, have focused their works on the formation of a harmonious human being, the development of this or that quality in man. For example, he recommended the use of the following qualities to form good qualities in a person: "The best person in the sight of Allah is the one who does good to his neighbors."

Feruz Akramova in her book "Psychology of interpersonal behavior in the family" is devoted to the family space, the ways of organizing behavior in the family from early childhood to adulthood, the secrets of happy family life after marriage, the impact of behavior.

"Humanity's tool of communication is language, and people communicate with each other through speech. Our wise people have many exemplary proverbs about the rule of speech, being careful with language, thinking of every word, every sentence, in short, the etiquette of speech and the culture of communication. According to one of them, a man's honor and pride are reflected in his speech. "Whoever does not follow the etiquette of speech does not show humanity".[5]

He then cites eight rules of conversation. These include not speaking inappropriately, speaking kindly, speaking with an open face, maintaining sincerity on the face, speaking in a way that does not bother the listener, speaking only useful words, speaking thoughtfully, remembering that unintentional words bring regret. not having a word and not talking too much is a sign of goodness. You see, in a culture of communication, you have to be able to find words and speak them on time, only when necessary.

Thus, the first social workers began to study at universities in Western Europe and North America. They were informed that the social problem is a disproportionate situation to meet the existing (desired) needs of these people, a problem that complicates the life of social groups, communities and society as a whole and requires public efforts and efforts to address it.

They were provided with information on social problems, issues or situations that directly or indirectly affect public problems, as well as complex and serious problems that require public action to address them.

It was pointed out that social problems vary and differ from one society to another. Thus, the first social workers completed the course in 1903.

In the CIS countries, social work training began in the 1990s.

In Russia, the training of social workers has been carried out since 1991. Currently, social workers are being trained in more than 200 educational institutions.

Training of social workers in Uzbekistan began in 2004 at the Tashkent State Institute of Culture, in 2005 at Fergana and Samarkand State Universities, and in 2010 at the National University of Uzbekistan.

With the introduction of social work training, social service has become an object of scientific research. From 2007 to 2010, retraining courses on social work were conducted for specialists of the social protection system for children and the elderly of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It is clear that the roots of social behavior go back a long way. Every social worker should feel how honorable and trustworthy the task assigned to him or her is before he or she begins to perform his or her duties.

### CONCLUSION

Recognition of the role of the social worker as a social worker is a key issue. Therefore, social work is used as research that sets it apart from others. Other professions, say, take sewing. She's just sewing. The social worker, on the other hand, deals with that person's dreams, his or her life

Apparently, the task of a social worker is complex. That is why it is considered as research. As we study this work, we need to pay attention to all aspects of it. At the same time, we must pay attention to the difference between a social worker and others, his advantages over others, his dedication to his profession. Only then can we achieve the goal.

According to the research work on the system of protection of the elderly and children of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the services in need of the social protection system for the work of vulnerable groups in the country are divided into socio-economic, socio-domestic, psychological and pedagogical adaptation. It aims to determine the place of citizens in life, to adapt their psychological state to the place of residence, to prevent existing disorders or deviations from the clients of social services, to help them form social interests in the field of recreation. This is the reason why social service is analyzed as an object of research.

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