



MAHALLA IS AN UPBRINGING ABODE

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ABSTRACT

In the article has been analyzed increasing process of the participation of citizens in the mahalla where they live, further strengthening direct contacts between government agencies and mahallas, introducing an effective mechanism for working with the population in mahallas, as well as further improving the digitalization process by the helping scientific literatures and archive sources.

KEYWORDS: *Government, mahalla, upbringing, process, population, digitalization, mechanism.*

INTRODUCTION

If we look at the history of Uzbek statehood, we can see that the mahalla institution has been one of the main links in the development of statehood. Today, the country is implementing a number of reforms to form a civil society, first of all, to increase the role of mahalla institutions. The mahalla institute, which has no analogues in the world, is historically shaped and deeply rooted for thousands of years and is a strong place that unites our people. In the process of transition to today's market relations, not losing our identity is more important than ever. It also shows the importance of the role of the mahalla as an educational institution in increasing the love of our youth for their country, uniting the population by preserving the customs, traditions and values of our people.

Therefore, the unique way of life, culture, national traditions, moral and spiritual values of the Uzbek people are historically passed down from generation to generation. The mahalla institute, which is the center of spiritual education, is developing as a lower level of administrative management, ie a self-governing body. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No.PD-60 on the Development Strategy, consisting of 7

directions, containing 100 goals, aimed at further development of the country in 2022-2026. found its reflection.

RESEARCH METHODS

The first direction of the strategy is to build a people's state through the development of a free civil society, to ensure human dignity and its legitimate interests. The first goal of the direction is to increase the efficiency of the mahalla institute, to make it a base link of public administration and control. In order to solve socio-economic problems in the regions on the spot, it is planned to expand the powers of mahallas, thereby strengthening their financial independence. Therefore, ensuring the independence of the mahalla institution as the following link in the system of state and public administration, as well as a guarantee of the well-being of society and the state.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This means increasing the participation of citizens in the mahalla where they live, further strengthening direct contacts between government agencies and mahallas, introducing an effective mechanism for working with the population in mahallas,



as well as further improving the digitalization process and to alleviate the burden of the people, as well as to provide public and social services directly from the institution of the mahalla, which is a subordinate body [1].

Targeted training of highly qualified specialists in further development of mahallas, ensuring the well-being of the population, formation of management skills, banking, finance, land, land, livestock and poultry in all mahalla chairmen and assistant governors. Establish effective work of the institute of assistant district (city) governor on employment and poverty reduction through the development of entrepreneurship and handicrafts in the neighborhoods. We can feel the reforms and positive changes taking place in Uzbekistan in recent years. Consequently, such changes are also reflected in the activities of self-governing bodies. Consequently, due to the humanitarian policy pursued by the head of our state, large-scale reforms in all spheres have led to an increase in the participation of the population in governance processes. If we take into account the fact that in our country our people live mainly in the neighborhoods, we can see the active participation of the population in local self-government.

In the management of the state and society aimed at glorifying human dignity, first of all, it confirms the high role of the institution of self-government in the activities of the state and society. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan said: "... today the mahalla must emerge as a great social force. Because the activists in the neighborhood, the elders who have seen a lot, our experienced luminaries, if they want, together with the community, are able to solve any problem from the neighborhood, to guide the young people who made mistakes" [2].

Based on the principle "Reform is not for reform, but for the benefit of the people", which is fully reflected in life today, by deepening the reforms in the social sphere, to improve the living conditions of our people, the mahalla institute, self-government body as has its legal status. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On citizens' self-government bodies", adopted on March 15, 2013.

Article 4 is as follows. The main principles of the activities of citizens' self-government bodies are: democracy; transparency; social justice; humanism;

independence in addressing issues of local importance; community-based mutual assistance [3].

Also, the articles of the Law on Citizens' Self-Government Bodies create democratic conditions for the regulation of our society. For the socio-economic development of the lower strata of society referred to in this article, the activities of public authorities and administration, in particular the government and parliament, shall ensure that other public authorities do not illegally interfere in the activities of citizens' self-government bodies. Such activities are firmly defined in the law and other normative acts and serve the development of our society. In addressing the problems in the mahallas, the head of state has developed new effective mechanisms for the mahalla institute and put them into practice.

Taking into account the socio-political functions of citizens' assemblies in Uzbekistan, as well as in developed countries, the role of local authorities in further liberalizing their participation in state and local government is recognized. Within the framework of these powers, citizens' assemblies make proposals for further improvement of the activities of state and local authorities and the elimination of identified shortcomings on the spot, that is, participate in the implementation of local governance.

L. Levitin and D. Carlisle, who studied the history and sociology of the mahalla for many years, wrote in the book "Islam Karimov - the new President of Uzbekistan" that the role of mahallas in Uzbekistan in the former Soviet Union was almost eliminated. He writes: "Family and friends have been and will remain the mainstay of neighborhood life. He is the cornerstone of personal relationships. They created a very important branch structure called the "dynasty" that unites and divides people. A community based on intimacy and based on the principles of genealogy is a place where Uzbeks are born, raised and spend their entire lives. In a neighborhood where friendship is a stable concept, inclination will be ingrained. There will be a propeller all around the neighborhood, personal loyalty will spread throughout the city, and sometimes it will cover the whole region. In such a situation, someone's experience immediately spreads beyond the scope of personal communication. A person can participate in the wedding ceremonies of members of the dynasty from



any distance. Colorful family ties are a cornerstone of everyday life outside the neighborhood, but they are not the same as in the neighborhood” [4].

It is noteworthy that it is aimed at strengthening the spiritual environment in the neighborhoods, strengthening interethnic friendship and solidarity, educating our youth in the spirit of devotion to the motherland and the national idea, further improving the effectiveness of social support for the poor.

It also requires the implementation of large-scale measures in the field of socio-economic strengthening of the population, employment of vulnerable groups. In addition, through the study of the activities of citizens self-government bodies in the implementation of legislation in the field, through the citizens' self-government bodies in order to widely disseminate the best practices of developed countries. In the field of targeted social support, in cooperation with the centers of employment and social protection, the norms on identification of low-income families, lonely elderly, pensioners and the disabled in need of social support, employment assistance, employment of citizens living in the territory of citizens' assemblies were introduced.

In addition to giving additional powers to exercise public control over citizens' self-government bodies, there is a separate article defining the forms of public control by citizens' self-government bodies and the guarantees of public control over citizens' self-government bodies serves to further develop the system.

In order to expand the scope of tasks performed by local authorities and citizens' self-government bodies, it is necessary to gradually transfer to them the part of state powers related to the mahalla system. Most importantly, it will serve as a basis for a more complete representation and protection of the interests of the professional and social structure of the population, as well as to enhance the rights and status of non-governmental, public structures. This is the essence of the political construction program “From a strong state to a strong civil society”. It is this approach that enables citizens to participate widely in the management and organization of their own lives and the lives of society as a whole. This is fully in line with the principles of civil society.

From the first days of our independence, an exhibition-seminar has been organized in the mahallas of Margilan to restore national traditions, help homeless elderly people, and organize low-cost wedding ceremonies. With the help of the population, a first-aid post was built and completed in the spread mahalla of the city, and the residents of the mahalla established a recreation area and a charity fund. Of course, it is good to organize such good deeds in rural areas. Our weddings are still lavish, expensive and wasteful. Local committees are not indifferent to the joys and sorrows of the residents of the neighborhood. It is fair that such problems have been neglected since the early years of independence [5].

It creates a favorable environment for the liberalization of state and society building in Uzbekistan. In order to create the necessary legal and organizational conditions for the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2016 to further deepen reforms and implement the main priorities of social renewal, to liberalize large-scale reforms in the political and economic spheres in the field of state and society building, has set a course for development, and is serving as a program to protect Western countries from the negative vices of popular culture.

In the lives of Western countries today moral depravity, the disintegration of the family and society, the acceleration of which has led to innumerable problems, in addition to the loss of interest in life. The indigenous population of the developed Western countries is declining at an alarming rate as a result of the sexual revolution. Every year, countless people leave the world because of these diseases, the offspring are corrupted, people become weak and sick, and various mental and spiritual illnesses occur [6]. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan said: support their participation, protect their rights and legitimate interests, as well as ensure their employment, increase their role in the socio-political life of the country, provide financial assistance and social support to the elderly and veterans, needy and low-income families, family and Decisions on wide involvement of private entrepreneurship, handicrafts and their efficient use of lands, improvement of logistics of citizens' assemblies and widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the field support local



self-government bodies. contributes to the development of the island.

One of the main factors in the development of the state is the interdependence of different nationalities living in it and in the surrounding countries. It is known from the recent history of the Republic of Uzbekistan that in order to destabilize the society, they tried to sow discord and discord among some nations. One of the most effective means of combating such actions, which always threaten the peaceful development of society, is the consolidation of common sense forces in the neighborhood, the essence of the ongoing reforms, the gradual resolution of existing difficulties and objective public awareness among the general public. to promote the importance of harmony and to intensify the work in this direction [7]. Today's unrest in neighboring countries is unfortunate because of the growing hostility to one another in the clashes between nations. The most effective way to resolve such conflicts peacefully and fairly is to create a legal and equitable opportunity for citizens of all nationalities living in the neighborhoods.

CONCLUSION

In Uzbekistan, the mahalla institute has begun to gain ground. At the same time, the legal status of local self-government is being strengthened. Serious reforms are being carried out to make the mahalla a key institution of civil society. In addressing various socio-economic and spiritual issues today, the community began to be approached. In particular, citizens' assemblies, which are now self-governing, are an important institution in the formation of civil society as a self-governing body, and during the years of independence, attention has been paid to the further development of this institution. In this regard, attention has been paid to the revitalization of civil society institutions, and mechanisms have been developed to increase the legal and political knowledge of officials working in citizens' assemblies to build the rule of law and a just civil society. Problems in Buddhist families are being solved in the mahalla itself. Consequently, in the system of self-government bodies, as in all spheres, the process of digitization is gradually being transferred by reducing the human factor.

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