



Special Features Of The Mahalla System In Uzbekistan

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Summary: The article analyzes the general and specific aspects of the mahalla, aspects of the right of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan to self-government, the role of the mahallas in the development of people's spirituality.

Key Words: Mahalla, state, society, politics, public administration, community management, self-government, seven-member mahalla, association, fund, council, foundation.

Mahalla is a way of self-management that is characteristic of the traditions and values of our people, and its history goes back to ancient times. In legal language, the state is a political organization with territory, borders, population, administration and coercive devices. In fact, "Politics - سياسة" is an Arabic word that literally means "administration". Personnel policy is the management of personnel, education policy is the management of the education sector, etc.

Thus, we realized that it was appropriate to apply the concept of political organization to the concept of the state as a management mechanism. The state ensures the functioning of the entire management mechanism through the tools of the institutional system, that is, the bodies it authorizes and supports. Mutual regulation of social relations is also important in ensuring a stable life of the population. From this perspective, the institutions of the state, which perform functions with a certain power and authority, cannot regulate these social relations. Now, in this context, the concept of community management comes into play.

Society itself is also studied in philosophy as a self-regulating mechanism. Here we can also see society as a self-governing entity. An issue of self-control International legal standards, particularly the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948, speak of "self-government"¹ of the country or territory to which a person belongs, and this is often stated to be related to the sovereign

¹ [Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, National Legal Information Database, 05/13/2023, No. 06/23/70/0275]



nature of the state. When a person enters into social relations as an individual, it becomes possible to exercise certain rights together with others as a certain subject of society, as well as legal relations regulated by the methods used by the political regime of the state. The state legally guarantees its citizens the right to self-government.

Humanity has understood that the most effective form of government is to organize through civil society tools. In the experience of the developed countries of the world, it is seen that countries gradually transfer their management powers to non-governmental organizations from year to year. Elements of community governance are manifested in the exercise of citizens' right to self-government.

The right of citizens to self-government is the possibility of realizing the collective will of people living in a certain territory, having common needs and goals, without the influence of the state. In this case, the influence of the state means the daily living conditions of a person with others, as well as the obligations of a person as a citizen, in the process of realizing the right to self-government, it is understood that issues aimed at solving collective and local problems are addressed based on values and traditions, historical features. Self-government of citizens in the national legislation of Uzbekistan has local significance problems, their own interests, the history of development It has been determined that solving the problem in line with its characteristics, national and spiritual values, local customs and traditions is an independent activity guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.² Below, we separately discuss the conditions that constitute the basis for ensuring the right to self-government within the scope of our current legislation.

First of all, the local importance of the issue emerged in the self-government of citizens. In this case, a specific problem regarding daily living conditions (social, household, social, etc.) is brought to the agenda and, while it is being resolved, the opinion of the priority party of the society is accepted as the decision.

Second, a community or group decides on an issue of local importance in its own interests. The decision to solve the problem should be proportional to the personal ambitions of the people involved in the problem.

² [Law No. 350 of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Self-Governing Bodies of Citizens", National Legislative Data Base 09/21/2024, No. 03/24/963/0735]



Thirdly, the dependence of the collective decision on the historical features of the development of the region. In this case, not only the current appearance of the issue but also the conditions of the previous period can be taken into account. Based on the historical sequence, the experiences and decisions of previous generations are used as the basis of the new order.

Fourth, compliance with national moral values. In this case, we will address the issue of national and moral values separately. If national value is understood as cherished norms specific to the nation, then social norms formed under the influence of the spiritual heritage of the people are taken as the basis of moral value. These are the religion of the people, creativity, positive achievements of civilization, etc.

Fifth, citizens' right to self-government is guaranteed by the constitution and laws. Here the community management mechanism is linked to the state management element. In other words, citizens' will to govern society is protected by means under the protection of the state. The state acts not as the manager of relations, but as the guarantor of citizens' right to self-government.

Sixth, the independent functioning of citizens' self-government processes. Here it is understood that citizens make decisions independently of state or non-state organizations in a certain area in solving their local problems. The mahalla has been gaining importance as an important non-governmental institution in our country's administration in recent years.

Transforming administrative institutions into mahalla has an important place, especially in the interaction of the population with state institutions, in reducing poverty, in ensuring the employment of women and youth, and in the process of working with the population in need of social protection. in increasing efficiency.

On December 21, 2023, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan declared "On measures aimed at radically increasing the role of the Mahalla Institute in society and ensuring its functioning as the first link in solving population problems" in accordance with Decree No. PF-209 and Decree No. PQ-402 of December 21, 2023 "Union of Mahalla of Uzbekistan" "About Additional Measures for the Establishment of Activities and Improvement of the Management System in the Mahalla" Uzbekistan Mahalla Union was established. According to the decision, parts of the "Mahalla" charitable public fund were terminated and transferred to the Union. Ensuring that Mahalla becomes an independent and pro-public structure that functions as a "bridge"



between the people and the state, making the mahalla the backbone of public administration and control, strengthening its place and role in society, ensuring the active participation of the public in the management of the mahalla, ensuring the future of the mahalla, making every citizen feel responsible for ensuring their financial situation and welfare. himself and his family, to further strengthen the sense of unlearning, to keep the houses and streets of the citizens tidy, to be respectful of national values and traditions, to strengthen the place of the mahalla in spiritual and educational affairs, to carry out propaganda and propaganda activities to strengthen the place of the mahalla in spiritual and educational affairs, mutual respect among the people. and taking measures to strengthen the harmonization environment, identification of the internal resources of the mahalla with the "mahalla seven" and social services, assistance in taking action to support, unite, coordinate and direct the efforts of representatives of state institutions and organizations in the mahalla in order to find timely and effective solutions to the problems in the mahalla, increasing the financial capacity of the mahalla, increasing the budget and allocation to poor citizens ensuring targeted and target-oriented allocation of other funds, improving the material and technical support of mahalla, centrally distributing the funds allocated to them, ensuring the use of modern information and communication technologies in the field. The main tasks of the Association were determined as providing education, improving the skills of mahalla officials and supporting the formation of modern management skills. Uzbekistan Union of Mahalla, its offices and offices are legal entitie,It is a personality and the Conference is its supreme body. The president of the association is appointed by the Conference upon the proposal of the Republican Mahalla Support Board, which works on a public basis, and may be dismissed.

The integration of state and community administration into a common body within the framework of the "Seven Districts" is unique in the governance system of Uzbekistan. The attempt of the President of Uzbekistan to transform a mahalla institution with deep historical roots into a structure that serves as the main bridge ³between the state and the people as an institution of self-

³ [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-209 "On measures aimed at radically increasing the role of the mahalla institution in society and ensuring its functioning as the first link in solving population problems", National Legislative Information Database, 25.12 .2023, 06/23 / Issue 209/0966]



government of its citizens has caused some structural changes in the state system and community management tools. At this point, Uzbekistan President Sh.M. Mirziyoev said⁴; "Mahalla is not only a subsystem of social management, but also a centuries-old national tradition, the cradle of goodness and education, the place of good neighborliness and solidarity, where traditions are kept intact. "Faith and belief, which are the most sensitive side of a person, are nourished by the spiritual environment of the mahalla in which he lives. " allows us to look at the mahalla not only as a governing institution, but also as a factor shaping the spirituality of the people.

In conclusion, it should be noted that, in today's age of globalization, it is important that mahalla, as an important institution of social management, are changed in accordance with the requirements of the age. The impact of advanced information age elements on people, their needs and lifestyles imposes important and complex tasks on the self-government bodies of citizens, especially the personnel working in the mahalla system.

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⁴ January 17, 2024 "Mahalla newspaper", from the materials of the founding conference of the Uzbekistan Union of Mahalla in Tashkent, January 19, 2024