

Formation of "Mahalla Institute" in Uzbekistan as a Local Self-Government Body, Creation of its Legal Foundations

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Annotation: This article outlines the concept of the neighborhood, its history, its importance in the lives of the Uzbek people, as well as the reorganization of a community institution during the years that followed and the founding of it through laws adopted over the years.

Keywords: neighborhood, koon, court, jewelry, mining, people, nation, history, tradition, homeland, citizen, state

The peoples and nations that lived in Uzbekistan have long lived together in kindness and harmony with one another. The neighborhood is a "small homeland" within the Fatherland. The Arabic word for "neighborhood" means "place." [1] For example; The Taj Mahal is the place where the crown is worn. The literature shows that the neighborhood has many thousands of years of history. For example; Neb·u·chad·nez'zar lived in the Margillon neighborhood of Herod, where he joined the city's most beautiful residences and led more than 370 construction projects [2]. In his essay "Hayrat ul-Abror," Neb·u·chad·nez'zar describes the neighborhood as "the city in the city," and in the days of Amir Tiberius, the neighborhoods were formed according to their professional punch. For example; It is called jewelry, mining, taqachi. In this regard, in the "Traps of Timor," Amir Tiberius said: "I was fascious with the descendants and ruins of the inhabitants of every land and city. I appointed the people they wanted to be governors of them, which corresponded to their nature." [3].

As a result of the Russian Empire's colonial conquest of Burma, the formation of the general government of Burma instead of the three existing chambers in the country, the control of the governor-general over local and judicial authorities, and the accumulation of local authorities in the hands of the Russians did not create obstacles to the development of the neighborhood.

During the reign of the former Shoor Empire, the orderly rule of Burma was rooted not only in local governance but also in the entire governance apparatus. After the Establishment of its governorship, the names of those who served the totalitarian system of various Soviet defaults were given to eliminate the names of the neighborhoods that preserved Uzbek nationality, craftsmanship, and natural location. Examples: The name Bolohovuz was changed to Sverdlov, the name Namaton to Kalinin, as well as to karpov, Kuybishev, Red Soldier, Voroshilov, Udarnik, and so on.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has implemented reforms in all industries. Whether it is an industry or an economy, political or social, there are fundamental changes taking place. It is impossible to call the governing body, which is based on the harmony of so-called "Farm" values in our country, the first phase of the rise. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Abdurahman, said to the weak: "... We have such a unique, ugly social management office that it cannot be compared to anything. This is a neighborhood system that has been developing for hundreds of years and is being fundamentally updated, especially during independence, and improved based on the demands of time." [4] (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses

would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. The transformation of the neighborhood into a civil self-government body is reflected in Articles 32,105 of our Constitution, which clearly outline the foundations of the establishment of citizens' self-government organs, their initial activities, and their role and importance in society. based on these provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, The adoption of the Law "On Local Government" on September 2, 1992, the establishment of the "Mahalla" surprise fund on September 12, 1992, the restoration and development of minority values and traditions of our people, and the transfer of governmental responsibilities to subordinate administrations (neighborhoods) served as an initial step toward liberalizing society. On September 2, 1993, in accordance with the provisions stipulated by our Constitution, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Self-Government of Citizens" was adopted[5]. The law legally establishes such issues as general rules, the order in which citizens call a meeting, the election of the chairman (elder) and his advisers, the economic aspects and responsibilities of self-government organs, the structure and organization of self-government organs, and the responsibilities of the chairman. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. In accordance with the agenda at these meetings, 23 chairmen (elders) and advisers to the elders were elected in 23 neighborhoods.

Rapid and rapidly changing processes require the development of laws and regulations that fully meet the demands of life. On April 14, 1999, in accordance with the requirements of the period, in accordance with the requirements of the population, a new and perfect legal document was adopted in the new edition of the Law "On Self-Government organs of citizens"[7]. This Law was a major event in our social, political, spiritual, and educational life. In a certain sense, it outlined long-term directions for the development of our society and our statehood. In sharp contrast with the previous one, this law, adopted in the new edition, revealed the mechanisms and guarantees of citizens' right to self-government, established new components of citizens' self-government organs, expanded their rights and responsibilities, and laid the foundations for the activities of citizens' self-government organs [8]. With the creation of two laws in the past, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) issued a resolution dated July 4, 1983, entitled "In the cities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for more information, please contact the Treasurer's Office by writing to the address noted above or by telephoning (718) 560 - 7500. Laws and regulations "On the Password Council of The People's Deputies of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and "On the Village Councils of the People's Deputies of the Republic of Uzbekistan" have practically lost their power[9].

On April 29, 2004, the Citizens' Meeting Chairman (Elder) and his Advisers Election Act [10] to increase the role of self-government bodies in the development of government and society and to improve the safety of elders and advisers of citizens' self-government organs and to take into account their organizational abilities[10] Accepted. The main purpose of the law is to organize and organize the election of elders and his advisers in cities and towns and villages.

In order to further improve the activities of local self-government bodies in the development of civil society, a number of programs have been developed and implemented by I. Trump, the first Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan. One such program is the concept of "21st Century Neighborhood", prepared on June 2, 2000, aimed at improving the role and importance of the neighborhood in society and developing a developed, just civil society. The legal basis for implementing this concept was developed during the years of independence, resulting in the formation of organizations that address a number of organizational issues developed by citizens' self-government organs.

On November 12, 2010, the First Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan spoke at a joint session of the Supreme Court and Senate on the theme "The Concept of Deepening Democratic Reforms in Our Country and Developing Civil Society," "Improving the organizational foundations of the institution of self-government of citizens, ensuring close relationships with governmental and administrative bodies is of great importance. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. [11] They emphasized the need to support the population and to transform the neighborhood into a center for the development of private entrepreneurship and family business on a clearly oriented basis." [11]

On March 28, 2013, the 11th annual session of the U.S. Supreme Court was called. In accordance with the President's proposals, the meeting set a review of the Law "On the Self-Government of Citizens" and the laws "On the Election of the Chairman (Elder) and His Advisers." On this basis, the ORQ-350 Act "On Amendments and Amendments to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Self-Government Of Citizens" was adopted on April 23, 2013, On April 24, this year, new editions of the ORQ-351 Act "On Amendments and Amendments to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Election of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and His Advisers" were published. These laws are based on the "Concept of Deepening Democratic Reforms in Our Country and Developing Civil Society." To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. [12].

The Law also outlines the tasks of improving the tasks of overseeing the activities of public administration in the neighborhood and transforming the neighborhood into a center for social support for its people, developing private enterprise and family business, identifying the elderly, pensioners and the disabled, and promoting public service.

The law also outlines the functions and responsibilities of advisory centers before citizens' meetings. Advisory centers have also been designated to assist in the preparation of short-term courses for people living in the area of the people who want to organize business activities, namely, the basics of economics, the employment of young people, and the preparation of appropriate documents for loans to improve their business activities [13].

Additionally, the February 15, 2013, issue of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, For more information, please contact the Treasurer's Office by writing to the address noted above or by telephoning (718) 560 - 7500.

Legal entities facilitate our work of saving from the saving of lives and allowing them to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

The chairman of the citizens' meeting and the citizens' meeting will decide whether he or she is on this issue. The legal nature of this decision is unique, that is, the obligation to implement the decision made by the chairman (elder) of the Citizens' Congress is legally strengthened by the Law "On Citizens' Self-Government Organs." Failure to comply with the decisions of citizens' self-government organs or the chairman of a meeting of citizens is the basis for appropriate liability. It should be noted that the decisions adopted by citizens' self-government organs and the chairman of a meeting of citizens should not contradict with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of

Uzbekistan and the laws adopted by bodies higher than citizens' self-government organs, in which case the decisions of citizens' self-government organs will lose their power.

Regulations establishing the organization and implementation of the activities of civil self-government bodies play a special role in the system of legal documents. These regulations are based on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law "On The Self-Government of Citizens" and should not contradict the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Regulation – the arrangements for the establishment of certain government or public structures —

is a coded regulatory document that defines structure, functions, functions, and responsibilities [14].

Regulations on "Special Commissions under the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the governments to assist in social and employment of persons released from prison" in accordance with the regulations governing and organizing certain areas of self-government organs; Regulations of the "Farm Guard" congregation; Regulations on "Reconciliation Commissions" under the self-government organs of citizens.

Current laws regulating individual aspects of the activities of self-government organs are the composition of the legal foundations of self-government organs.

One of the current laws governing the activities of self-government organs of citizens is the Law "On Local Government," which plays a special role in the system of other current laws. This law stipulates the obligation of local governments to assist citizens in the development of self-government organs in their territory, the need to act separately with local governments soon, and the limits of their powers.

Currently, some other aspects of the activities of self-government organs include the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Code of Administrative Responsibility, the Provision of Employment for the Population, the Training of Personnel, the Media, the Education, and non-governmental organizations Their laws also regulate legally in a certain way, that is, give the right to citizens' self-government organs and simultaneously impose obligations.

In other words, the activities of citizens' self-government organs have a strong legal basis, improving them in accordance with the demands of time, the historical development of our people, and expanding social partnership and public oversight in this system will serve as a key factor in the development of civil society in our country.

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