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**THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF MAHALLAH NEIGHBORHOODS)  
IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SHAHRISABZ CITY  
THROUGHOUT THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE**

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**Abstract**

The establishment of the position of khokim in the system of local authorities in Uzbekistan and his leadership of representative bodies was a completely new phenomenon in the system of authorities. The division of local authorities into representative and executive bodies was an important step in the distribution of power. As in all regions of our republic, the reforms implemented in the system of authorities in the city of Shahrissabz have become important in the socio-economic life of the city. Shahrissabz is the second city in the Kashkadarya region after Karshi, which has the status of a city subordinate to the region. This article scientifically analyzes such important aspects as changes in the system of authorities of the city of Shahrissabz during the years of independence, the economic reforms carried out and their results, economic growth indicators, and the ethnic and social composition of the city's population.

**Keywords.** “Mahalla”, “Navruz” foundation, “Dilorom”, “Iskandar”, “Nilufar”, “Kafolat”, “Chehra”, “Yulduz”, “Oybek”, “Muhayyo” enterprises, Gulistan collective farm

In the early years of independence, namely on January 4, 1992, the law "On the reorganization of local authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted, which was of particular importance. This law established a completely new body in the system of local authorities - the Khokim and the position of Khokim - and determined that it would also head representative bodies . This law, for the first time, at the level of legal norms, consolidated the division of state bodies into representative and executive bodies .

The study of the topic used the works of the President of the Republic of



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24<sup>th</sup> February, 2025

Uzbekistan, legislative documents, minutes of events held on the topic, periodicals, materials from the current archive of the Shakhrisabz city administration, and the works of Hakimov N., Jurakulov O., and Kamolova Kh. In the process of studying the topic, attention was paid to comparative analysis, systematic analysis of collected data, and chronological consistency based on the principles of historicity. division of local authorities into representative and executive bodies was an important step in the distribution of power. The administrative-territorial division of the Republic of Uzbekistan reflects to one degree or another the state of the republic's productive forces, the nature of their location, the development of means of communication in transport areas, and the organizational structure of management. delivered.

At the time of the establishment of the khokimiyat in the city of Shahrissabz, the population of Shahrissabz was 67,000 people and 13,500 families. There were 13 industrial enterprises, 5 construction organizations, 8 transport, 7 trade, 9 household services, 15 schools, 19 neighborhoods, 3 settlement councils. In terms of urban potential, it was the second largest city in the Kashkadarya region after Karshi, and had the status of a city subordinate to the region [1:88].

On July 25, 1992, at a meeting of city activists of the Shakhrisabz khokimiyat, 67 city deputies and 96 invited activists participated, and the issue of "The results of the 10th session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the socio-political and economic development of the city" was discussed in depth from all sides.

The residents of the mahalla were informed about the work carried out in construction, improvement, other areas of its socio-economic life in Shahrissabz, and the problems awaiting solution. They noted that it would be appropriate to hold such meetings in all mahallas of the city. O.Khurramov was approved as the first deputy mayor, Khabibullo Ibodullayev and A.V.Haydarov as deputies, and K.Kilicheva as the head of the general affairs department.

On December 26, 1992, the XI session of the XXI convocation of the Shahrissabz City Council of People's Deputies was held. The results of the XI session of the XII convocation of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the XI session of the Kashkadarya Regional Council, as well as the tasks of the city's



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workers in 1993 and in the future, were discussed.

As is known, the historically formed unit of people, after the family, is the mahalla. The establishment of the “Mahalla” charity foundation in accordance with the presidential decree once again confirmed that the mahalla is a traditional educational institution. It was assigned new tasks based on the requirements of the time. It increased the status of the mahalla more than ever. The Shahrissabz city branch of the “Mahalla” charity foundation also defined its tasks. On March 13, 1993, according to the plan of the Shahrissabz administration, a nationwide city hashar was organized. 30 thousand people participated in the hashar, and 1 million 92.2 thousand soums of money received from the hashar were transferred to the “Navruz” fund. On March 21, 1993, on the Day of Navruz, gifts were distributed to 155 low-income families at the initiative of the city administration.

XIII session of the XXI convocation of the Shahrissabz City Council, held on January 24, 1994, was attended by 62 out of 80 deputies and discussed the report of the city khokim Azim Zayniddinov "On the work of the city khokim in 1993 and the tasks arising from the speeches of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the XIV session of the Supreme Council of the Republic and the regional khokim Temir Khidirov at the XVIII session of the Kashkadarya Regional Council of People's Deputies." The session noted that in 1993, 1,200 people were involved in gainful employment in the city, and that, in accordance with the city administration's decree No. 56 dated February 27, 1993, city enterprises were required to create 7 percent preferential positions. According to the decree, 60 positions were created at the "Khujum" factory, 90 positions at the sewing and knitting factory, 20 positions at the crystal factory, 20 positions at the industrial complex, 47 positions at the folk crafts factory, and 16 positions at the "Chevar" small enterprise. It was noted that 10 million soums were spent in 1993 from the local budget and other funds to provide social support to the city's population [ 2].

On June 2, 1994, at the XIII session of the XXI convocation of the Shahrissabz City Council, the results of the XV session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan and the tasks arising from the speech of the President of the Republic, as well as the progress of economic reforms in the sectors of the city's national economy, were discussed. It is reported that there are 135 companies and 1,300 people working in



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small private enterprises in Shahrissabz, and that in the first four months of 1994 they produced products worth 302 million soums, and 993 million soums in It was noted that trade worth 228 million soums was provided, paid services worth 650 million soums were provided, and 650 people were engaged in personal work.

By the end of 1994, 40 trade outlets were privatized. Of these, 36 were transformed into private enterprises and 4 into open joint-stock companies. 87.7 percent of retail trade accounted for privatized trade enterprises. Of the 25 deputies elected to the Shahrissabz city council, 3 were under 40 years old, 8 were under 45 years old, 11 were under 50 years old, and 3 were over 50 years old. On January 25, 1995, the population of Shahrissabz was 70 thousand people, of whom 63,200 were Uzbeks, representing 26 nationalities, or 93 percent. Russians numbered 1,500, Crimean Tatars 1,385, Kazan Tatars 1,000, Tajiks 372, Jews 93, Armenians 54, Ukrainians 68, Uyghurs 29, Bashkirs 60, Germans 49, Turks 59, Chuvash 15, Belarusians 28, Koreans 52, and representatives of other nationalities 1,350.

In 1994, 718 people from the city of Shahrissabz moved to other parts of our country. Due to our independence, due to the explanatory and educational work carried out in the neighborhoods of the city, steps were taken towards peace, the number of various types of crimes decreased. The number of marriages dissolved decreased. In Shahrissabz, in 1992, 75 marriages were annulled in the city, but in 1994 this number decreased to 52. In 1992, 249 crimes were committed in the city, but in 1994 this number decreased to 209. On March 12, 1994, the Navruz holiday was celebrated in the city of Shahrissabz with a traditional folk hashar. 22 thousand people actively participated in the hashar, and the proceeds from the hashar were transferred to the “Navruz” fund. On March 21, the Navruz holiday ended with great joy in the Mustaqillik Square, in the Amir Temur Park. On December 31, 1994, the Shahrissabz TV studio was launched [3:113-117].

In the remaining months of 1995, a number of works were carried out in the implementation of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 221 dated June 15, 1995 “On organizational measures for the transformation of state enterprises into open joint-stock companies”. At the beginning of 1995, the number of non-state enterprises in the city of Shahrissabz was 132, but in October their number increased by 101 to 233. About 98 percent of



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the products produced in the city and 100 percent of various paid and household services were provided by the non-state sector. Three “Kim Oshdi” sales were held in the city under the leadership of the real estate exchange. In 1995, the city's industrial enterprises increased their gross product output by 1.5 percent and their consumer goods output by 11.3 percent compared to 1994. Gross industrial output amounted to 520 million soums and consumer goods output amounted to 634.0 million soums. In 1995, the number of joint-stock companies owned by the city reached 21, 17 of which issued shares and sold them to their members.

In 1993, 11 private collectives such as "Navro'z", "Dilorom", "Iskandar", "Nilufar", "Kafolat", "Chehra", "Yulduz", "Oybek", "Muhayyo" were established on the basis of the facilities of the municipal Department of Public Utilities, which were denationalized, and they also worked effectively in 1995. Denationalization of property began in 1992, and by April 1996, 120 shops, 52 public utility enterprises, 24 enterprises and organizations, a total of 196 facilities, were denationalized and sold. At their expense, 21 joint-stock companies, 10 collective enterprises, and 88 private enterprises were established.

By the Resolution of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 134-1 dated August 31, 1995 and the Order of the Governor of Kashkadarya region No. 184-F dated August 31, 1995, a total of 1,474.5 hectares of land were allocated from the territory of 6 collective farms in the Shahrisabz district. 16 villages with an area of 331.8 hectares and a population of 12,879 people were included in the territory of the city of Shahrisabz from the beginning of 1996 [4].

The city includes the villages of Pisandi, Tarakhli and O'o'ji from the Gulistan collective farm, with a population of 2855 people; the villages of Amir Temur, Kesh collective farms and the auxiliary farm of the Pilla reception point: Dong village, Aspijallob, Teparlik, Arabon, Tutzar and Qarako'zi, with a population of 3658 people; the villages of Sariosiyo, Babayariq, Kalakon, Simabog', Govushmon from the Uzbekistan collective farm, with a population of 3127 people; the villages of Nekoz, Pakhtakor from the Bolta Fozilov collective farm [5:49-51]. In the first three months of 1996, another 1475 hectares of land were added to the city due to the 16 rural settlements, and its territory expanded to 2460 hectares. The city's population increased from 69,100 to 82,600. In 1995, the number of city streets was 171, with





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14,539 households. The length of the streets within the city was 180 km.

On the development of urban planning The State Committee for Architecture and Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan developed the “Urban Planning Norms and Rules” in 2009, according to which it is indicated that for the development of urban and rural settlements, architectural and planning solutions for the territory should be selected based on a comparison of technical and economic, sanitary and hygienic indicators, fuel and energy, water, territorial reserves, environmental conditions, taking into account forecasts for future changes in natural and other conditions, the possibility of rational functional use of these territories, the selection of territories for the construction of new cities and other settlements, the reconstruction of existing ones, the possibility of rational placement of places of work, residence and recreation of the population, the study and analysis of natural and other conditions of the territories, and the comparison of technical and economic, sanitary and hygienic and architectural and planning indicators of the options.

The Resolutions of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the inclusion of the city of Khiva of the Khorezm region and the city of Shahrisabz of the Kashkadarya region in the category of cities under regional subordination” dated May 16, 2017 and the Resolution of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the inclusion of the city of Khiva of the Khorezm region and the city of Shahrisabz of the Kashkadarya region in the category of cities under regional subordination” dated May 27, 2017 were adopted. In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3124 dated July 11, 2017, the Shahrisabz city administration was established and included in the category of cities under regional subordination [6]. This political and administrative change gave impetus to the economic and social development of the city and the broad development of tourism.

In conclusion, it can be said that during the years of independence, large-scale socio-economic reforms were consistently implemented in the city of Shahrisabz. The implementation of large-scale privatization measures had a significant positive impact on the economy of the city of Shahrisabz and the social situation of the population.



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