



SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE NEIGHBORS OF SHAHRISBZ CITY DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE.

Komilov Sobit Soyibovich

Free student of Shahrissabz State Pedagogical Institute

Komilovsobit085@gmail.com

ORCID 0009-0002-1535-842X

Abstract

This article scientifically analyzes and discusses information about the work done on socio-economic issues in the neighborhoods of Shahrissabz during the years of independence, as well as measures aimed at ensuring their implementation.

Keywords: mahalla institute, ideological threats, civil society, ideological immunity, mahalla committee, village citizens' assembly, mahallas of Shahrissabz city, citizens' self-government bodies.

Today, the mahalla is a unique educational center for our society, a unique place that unites citizens ideologically and ideologically. In the current context of global changes and ideological threats, the mahalla attaches special importance to the issue of educating young people, first of all, a healthy, harmonious generation, in order to protect our people from various ideological attacks and create ideological immunity in society.

In the conditions of independence, increasing the social prestige of the mahalla institution was a priority task of political importance, and large-scale measures were gradually implemented to create the necessary conditions for it to serve as a huge support and influential force in the development of civil society in the country.

After Uzbekistan chose its independent path of development, a number of reforms were carried out in the state and public administration to restore the unique traditional social structure of citizens' self-government bodies, that is, the neighborhood, and increase its authority, raising it to the status of a management structure that has no analogues in the world. This gave the people, local khokimiyats and other institutions of civil society the opportunity to actively participate in local



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governance processes. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "... the neighborhood should emerge as a major social force. Because activists, elders who have seen a lot, our experienced luminaries, if they wish, together with the public are able to solve any problem and guide young people who have made mistakes on the right path" [1]. This indicates the high place of this structure in the life of the state and society, as well as in the local governance system.

Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4944 "On measures to further improve the Mahalla Institute" dated February 3, 2017, No. PF-5467 "On the "Prosperous Mahalla" Program" dated June 27, 2018, No. PF-5938 "On measures to improve the socio-spiritual environment in society, further support the Mahalla Institute, and bring the system of work with families and women to a new level" dated February 18, 2020, Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4602 "On the organization of the activities of the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated February 18, 2020, and other regulatory legal acts in the field were adopted.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 10, 1996 "On further strengthening state support for families with children", according to the reports of the chairmen of the Shahrissabz city mahalla committee on the status of recording and documenting applications from families with children in the mahallas within the territory of the rural citizens' assembly, the rural mahalla elders, together with the citizens' assembly, went to each household to ensure the implementation of this decree, lists of young children were taken out, and a list was also obtained for the allowance to be assigned in March. In particular, in this area, the chairman of the Karasuv mahalla committee, Luqmonov, the chairman of the Tezguzar mahalla committee, R. Ochilov, the chairman of the Choshtepa mahalla committee, Orok Kuchkarov, the chairman of the Eski-Dakhyak mahalla committee, Kayum Tokhtayev, and the chairman of the Yangi khishlok mahalla committee, Hakim Karimov, showed great dedication and organized the work. In this area, the chairman and secretary of the Katta Novkat Mahalla Committee, and the chairman and secretaries of the Yangi Qishloq Mahalla Committee have achieved a lot of work[2:5-6].



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The implementation of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 9, 1997 and the decree declaring 1998 the Year of the Family was entrusted to each makhalla, its elders and citizens' assembly. Based on the resolution of the Council of Citizens' Representatives of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the Kunchikar village of the Shahrisabz district dated November 3, 1998 No. 698-1, elections to citizens' self-government bodies for a new term were held in November and December 1998.

The action plans of the village citizens' assemblies were approved. According to the plan, the main tasks were the implementation of the Presidential Decree on social protection of low-income family members by the village citizens' assembly, the provision of medical services, the state of education, upbringing, and work in permanent kindergartens in the territory of the village citizens' assembly, the state of cleanliness and improvement work in villages, the orderly and economical holding of weddings and ceremonies in makhallas, the collection of land, property, transport, and compulsory insurance payments from the rural population, as well as the holding of the "Family-Homeland" and "Best Apartment" competitions at the Kesh Open Joint Stock Company and Amir Temur collective farms. [3:9-11].

In the years of "Appreciation of the Elderly" and "Prosperous Neighborhood", several events were organized in the Shahrisabz mahallas. On the occasion of the "Appreciation of the Elderly" year, an evening was organized at the New Village Cultural Center on the theme "Every house with an elderly person has a fairy."

As of 2021, 768 citizens' assemblies were operating in the Kashkadarya region. The number of neighborhoods in the city of Shag'risabz is 40.

During the years of independence, the population of the region's makhallas grew quite rapidly, especially between 1999 and 2014. For example, during this period, the average annual increase in the makhallas of Mubarak district was 5.70 percent, in Koson district - 4.75 percent, in Kitab and Nishon districts - 4.10 percent. Relatively lower demographic growth was observed in Dehqanabad district - 2.40 percent, in Karshi city - 2.50 percent, and in Kasbi district - 2.50 percent. It should be noted that Mubarak district occupies the leading positions in our republic in terms of these indicators. Such a rapid growth of the district's population is associated not



only with natural increase, but also with population migration, as a result of the development of natural resources, many families moved here [4].

Shahrisabz, Yakkabog, and Kitab districts are in many ways the most densely populated and economically developed districts of our republic.

A number of activities are being carried out in the districts of Shahrisabz to create new jobs, actively involve young people in small business and entrepreneurship, provide mortgage and consumer loans to young families, provide practical assistance to young families in solving socio-economic problems, and provide moral support to young families.

Used Literature

1. The neighborhood will become a center of peace and tranquility, prosperity and well-being. On February 12, 2020, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a videoconference meeting was held on issues of improving the neighborhood system, strengthening peace and tranquility in neighborhoods, and preventing crime // Xalq so'zi. 2020. February 13, No. 32.
2. Current archive of the Shahrisabz city administration, fund M 577, list 1, collective volume 209.5-6 sheets.
3. Current archive of the Shahrisabz city administration, fund M 577, list 1, collective volume 198.9-11 pages.
4. <https://www.samdu.uz/cy/news/32671>