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**THE FORMATION OF RURAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITIZENS' ASSEMBLY OF
OUR REPUBLIC AND THE ROLE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD INSTITUTE**

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Abstract. This article describes the mahalla as the basis of local self-government in Uzbekistan. It was noted that the neighborhood should be a bridge between the people and the state, and that the legal and organizational aspects of organizing work in this regard are improving year by year. Improving the living and working conditions of the population, especially those living in villages, implies the implementation of serious social and economic changes in the agrarian sector of our republic.

Keywords. city, neighborhood, people and state, citizens' self-governing bodies, settlement, village, community assemblies in villages, regulatory documents, purpose.

*The neighborhood is the foundation of our eternal value,
rich past and bright future.*

Introduction: In ancient times, the system of self-government in the territory of Uzbekistan was developed in the form of a neighborhood. The experience of state structure and management in the Asian continent and the Muslim East has its own characteristics and traditions. A neighborhood that existed before the Arab conquest and the conversion to Islam existed as an association of people living in a certain small area, bound not only by good neighborly relations, but also by internal rules of conduct, spiritual and moral standards, customs and traditions formed over the centuries. This type of socio-economic harmony of the population changes at each stage of historical development. Socio-political, cultural and economic changes came to most traditional Uzbek families through the neighborhood.

The history of architecture and urban planning shows that the formation of cities is a long historical process. The formation of neighborhoods and villages in Tashkent has its own history [1].

Materials and methods: urban planning nodes of Central Asian cities consisted of various public centers. Analysis of their structure and location allows them to be divided into three main types:

General - city center, dahan center, and neighborhood center.

The city center is often located in the core part of the city, sometimes even on the outskirts. Registon Square, Architectural Ensemble and Market Hall stand out in the core of the city.

This can be seen in the example of the cities of Registon Samarkand, Bukhara, Kukon, Shahrisabz and Karshi.

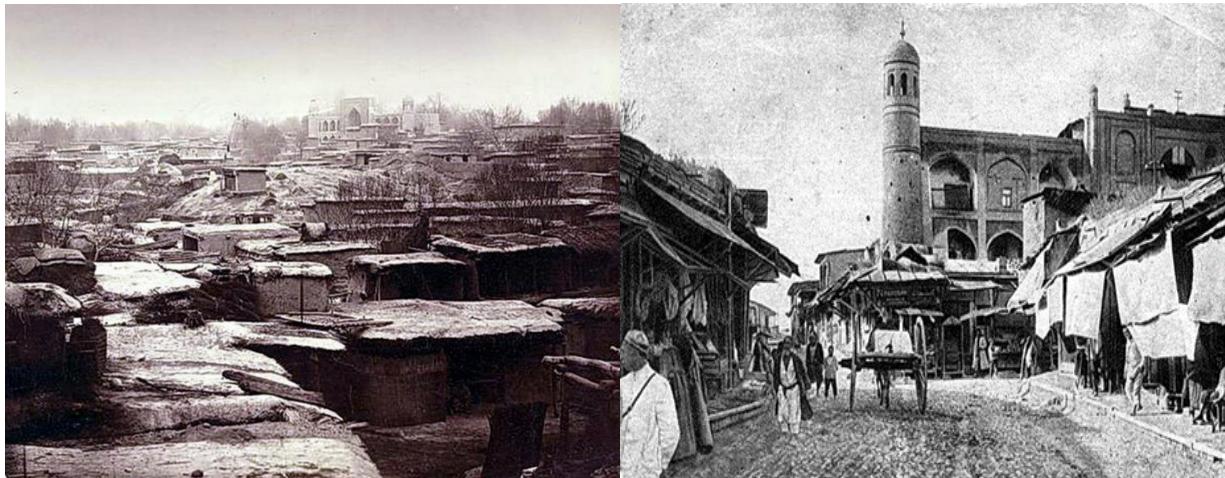


Figure-1. Tashkent. Mahalla near Kokeldosh madrasa.

Picture-2. Neighborhoods around Eski-Juva.

For example: we can see the neighborhoods around the Kokeldosh madrasa in Tashkent, the familiar, old juva, as an example (Picture – 1-2.). We were surprised to see that the Tagin Chukur bridge neighborhood had three floors. There was a mosque on the upper floor of the neighborhood, a teahouse on the middle floor, and a cart repair shop, a blacksmith shop, and about 20 grocery stores on the lower floor. Complex mahalla gozars are composed of a gatehouse, a domed mausoleum, a mosque, a shrine, a shed, and other ritual rooms [2].

Discussion: At the same time, one of the distinctive aspects of the Uzbek model is the implementation of economic reforms while studying the history of the origin of the neighborhoods, since the first years of independence, the rapid social and economic development of our villages has been given priority. After all, as our head of state said, the roots of our nation go back to the village. Therefore, without developing our villages, it is impossible to ensure the development of our country, the well-being of our people, and the abundance of food on our table.

Life-giving reforms aimed at building a new Uzbekistan and creating a foundation for national growth are expanding year by year and becoming richer with new meaning. In this process, a bold step is being taken to ensure the active participation of our people, to build the foundations of a free civil society, a great and powerful state together with our compatriots. The role of the neighborhood institution is important in achieving such noble goals. Therefore, it is often said that the main task of the neighborhood is to always be aware of people's joys and worries. It is emphasized that the neighborhood should be a bridge between the people and the state, and the legal and organizational aspects of organizing work in this direction are improving year by year [3].

The improvement of the living and working conditions of the population, especially the population living in rural areas, implies the implementation of serious socio-economic changes in the agrarian sector of our republic.

In the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Self-Governing Bodies of Citizens", towns, villages and villages, as well as neighborhood assemblies in cities, towns, villages and villages are designated as self-government bodies of citizens.

The main goal of the presidential policy:

First, restoration of centuries-old national values;

Second, the political goal: restored by the president

"Makhalla" (guzar) institution should respond to the needs of the times.

The rights and obligations of the city and district authorities were transferred to the self-government bodies of the population - mahallas and village citizens' assemblies. MFYs have become the main bodies of self-management. MFYs were assigned the main task of protecting the rights of citizens. MFYs are active in 109 neighborhood citizens' assemblies that have the right to independently adopt regulatory documents. 1477 MFYs are operating in rural settlements, 141 in villages, and 2044 in large cities.

Self-governing bodies help citizens exercise their rights to participate in the management of society and state affairs, unite citizens in order to solve social and economic issues in their territory, hold cultural and public events, laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers, People's Deputies assists the members of state power and management in implementing the decisions of councils and governors. Self-governing regions are organized on the basis of the territorial principle.

Result: Citizens' meeting: activity program and cost estimates of the neighborhood citizens' meeting, plans of activities aimed at beautification, greening and improvement of sanitary conditions within the relevant area;

- determines the main directions of activities of the chairman (elder) and advisers of the council of citizens' meeting, listens to their annual reports;
- makes decisions on the collection of funds of the population, enterprises, organizations and institutions operating on the basis of various forms of ownership for the development of social infrastructure in their territory;
- controls the spending of funds, creates an audit commission in necessary cases and approves the regulations on it;
- examines the issues of establishment of business entities, including hairdressing salons, shoe repair and tailoring workshops, folk crafts workshops in its territory in accordance with the procedure established by law;
- submits petitions to the relevant state authorities about changing the boundaries of administrative-territorial units, neighborhoods, naming neighborhoods, streets, squares and other objects and changing their names;
- The Republic of Uzbekistan exercises other powers in accordance with the laws.
- approves the presentations of the chairman (elder) of the assembly of citizens of the village, village, and village about the allocation of land plots for private homesteading;

The assembly of citizens of the village, village, and village shall also resolve other issues related to land allocation in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The formation of community centers in rural settlements will consist of three stages [4].

In the first place - public buildings that are used every day

Facilities of daily services: community building of citizens, store of products necessary for daily life, kindergarten, playgrounds for children, playgrounds for residents of large esh. These buildings are neighborhood centers in rural settlements, and with their architectural solution, they become small centers of our villages. Primary schools of 1-4th grade and other household service facilities (bank branch, communal service facilities, etc.) will be jointly designed in the distant neighborhoods. (up to 30 minutes) can be placed in the radius [5].

The second level includes community buildings serving during the week, a school and a single sports field, a village community center, a medical facility, a recreation center, a sports and communal facility, and other buildings - workplaces.

On the third level - community buildings with episodic long-term use Resorts designed for episodic, long-term rest of the population during the annual working holiday and school children's vacations - sanatoriums, holiday homes, boarding houses, tourist bases, motels, children's health facilities, children's playgrounds (*Picture-3.*) [6].



Picture - 3. Modern neighborhoods and houses in cities and villages of our republic.

MFY is considered a community center that is used every day, and based on urban planning regulations, MFY building has public management rooms, a tea room, a bakery, women's and men's barbershops, and a first aid medical center.

Such requirements ensure that the assembly of citizens of the neighborhood in rural settlements raises the level of architecture and urban planning to a new level and meets the needs of the times.

Conclusion: A modern neighborhood is a socio-spatial structure designed for the flow of vital processes related to the specific characteristics of the population's life, and is considered the primary system of residential and public buildings. The life processes of the population in the neighborhood are related to the socio-economic development of the society. At each stage of the development of society, a set of specific processes takes place in the neighborhood.

The fulfillment of these vital needs determines the essence of the modern neighborhood. The process of restoring the place of the neighborhood in the life of the population must be reflected in the development of the functional and planning structure of the residential areas of the cities and villages of Uzbekistan. In the development of long-term principles for the development of the structure of residential areas of cities and villages, it is necessary to take into account the establishment of a network of institutions of this new type. New most effective and promising directions of its development are born when socio-economic, architectural, urban planning and other aspects of living environment are interconnected. Concepts for the development of the functional planning structure of residential areas should include a comprehensive solution to the above-mentioned urgent problems of urban planning in Uzbekistan.

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