

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD SYSTEM DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Annotation: The article presents legislative programs and their analysis aimed at developing the Mahalla system in our country during the years of Independence.

Keywords: neighborhood, town, village and ovullar, Foundation, Citizens 'self-government bodies, prosperous neighborhood, Constitution, Navruz, kibbutz in Israel, citizens' self-government bodies, prosperous neighborhood, Constitution, Navruz, in Israel Kibbutz, Glinleid, Habeas Corpus.

Due to independence, our national and spiritual values began to recover. For centuries, our traditions, traditions and values, which have successfully passed the tests of history, have been widely applied to life. The official decision-making and further improvement of the neighborhood, which is the embodiment of the motherland, has been established as a task at the level of Public Policy. The National form and status of the neighborhood has been fully restored, and the essence has also changed radically in a new way. For the first time in the history of our statehood, the concept of neighborhood was introduced into our Constitution, and its place and status in the management of society were firmly established[1: B.59].

Our Prime Minister-as noted in Article 105 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: in urban, rural and Ovul, as well as in the neighborhoods in which they are located, and in urban neighborhoods, the Assemblies of citizens are self-governing bodies, which elect the Chairman (Elder) and his advisers for a period of two and a half years.

The procedure for the election of self-governing bodies, the organization of their activities and the scope of their competence are determined by law[2: B.29].

Our Lord I.A. It is no coincidence that Karimov paid special attention to the prospect of neighborhoods and considered it the backbone of our state, a place of faith, a hearth of upbringing that embodies the best human qualities, of course. No matter what province of our country our country is going to, at first the activists of the neighborhood ask the elderly to open their hands and bless them. From time to time, a deep symbolic meaning is also embodied in the gathering and consultation of the elders of the neighborhood, of course. It is undoubtedly a vivid example of the veneration and veneration of the elderly of the neighborhood.

In the neighborhood, all barovar, no matter who works in any position, regardless of the status of the class, are evaluated here primarily by their human qualities. The basis of the

development of Uzbek statehood was the people themselves, who created an important threat and fair governance in the harmonious formation of man. Not a single country leader in the world has focused on the neighborhoods as much as he did in the country. In our republic, many legal documents have been adopted in this area. On the initiative of the head of our country, on September 12, 1992, the Republican Charitable Foundation "Mahalla" was established and a decree was adopted. Once again proving that this was the upbringing furnace of the neighborhood, it was given new tasks based on the requirements of the independence period, and the status of the neighborhood was again strengthened.

The foundation has so far successfully coped with the above tasks. In the present era, new neighborhoods have also been established in the dwarf districts-areas where the city's high-rise buildings are located. Representatives of other fraternal peoples of our republic are also deeply aware of the conditions of the neighborhood. Public opinion has become a major spiritual force in neighborhoods led by enterprising and progressive-minded elders with a reputation in El.

The law "on the self-government of citizens", adopted on September 12, 1993, established the criterion for the radical re-improvement of this sphere. Soon more than 10 thousand neighborhood committees were formed in our country. This law was adopted in a new revision on April 14, 1999. The law states that a community united in a certain area forms self-government offices within the framework of a certain residential mausoleum-a village, a fortress, a street.

According to this law, people's deputies in Uzbekistan organized a Citizens ' Assembly on the basis of the former village, posyolka (fortress), ovul councils and neighborhood committees, and the presidents of the meeting (elders), their advisers, were elected for 2.5 years. It outlined the legal grounds that allowed a citizen's Assembly to make decisions. The Citizens ' Assembly, at least half of those eligible to participate, and the representative assembly, whose residents are held in neighborhoods, will have legal force when two-thirds of the delegates attend. Decisions are made by an open vote and sent to the relevant neighbourhood authority.

Documents aimed at improving the activities of citizens 'self-government bodies include the Presidential Decree on the support of citizens' self-government bodies of April 23, 1998. Also on January 13, 1999, the Presidential Decree on increasing the role of citizens ' self-government bodies in providing the population with clearly oriented social support was adopted. The decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic on community structures of the neighborhood post and on conciliatory commissions of citizens under self-government bodies were approved on April 19, 1999. Also, on December 16, 2002, the Presidential Order on the creation of the Republican commission on the development and implementation management of the program year of a prosperous neighborhood was adopted. On February 7, 2003, the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic No. 470 on the program year of prosperous neighborhood was issued, and this decision was approved. On December 25, 2006, the decision of the Senate of the Supreme Assembly of Uzbekistan on the program of action for 2007-2008 on improving the activities of citizens ' self-government bodies is also a document of significant importance.

In the conditions of independence, the desire to revive the National form of statehood, to more effectively use traditions and customs in the social marriage of the peoples of our country

became stronger. These are all legal provisions on the activities of local self-government bodies, and they closely promote the adaptation of their activities to local conditions, the elimination of excess formality and the possible active participation of the population in the management of society.

The neighborhood Assembly is responsible for providing paternity assistance to businesses, organizations, and institutions in its area and supervising the activities of small businesses. The construction of housing, repair work, cultural and domestic service, the organization of shopping centers are also carried out with the permission of the neighborhood. There were ample opportunities for neighborhood committees to organize their activities under market economy laws. They are constantly engaged in buying and selling, conducting wedding ceremonies, organizing hashars, eliminating family conflicts and receiving messages from patients, disadvantaged people.

As our president has expressed: it is darcor that we consistently continue and take to a new level the positive work that the people of the neighborhood have begun to develop into a center for social support, private entrepreneurship and the development of their family business on a clearly oriented basis " [3: The Word of the people].

Any political, social and spiritual events on the life of the country are held mainly with the participation of the neighborhood. Modern holidays such as Independence, "teachers and mentors", Constitution, Navruz, day of Remembrance and appreciation", the rituals of Ramadan and Kurban Hayit begin above all from the neighborhoods. The neighborhood is directly dealing with current issues such as improvement, Greening, healthy generation education, peace, peace of mind.

Many neighborhoods are populated by people of different nationalities and nationalities. Therefore, this meat can be compared to the place of friendship of peoples. At weddings and condolences, neighborhood activists tie a belt with neighbors and help each other. Every person living in a neighborhood, regardless of their position in society, becomes disillusioned with one thing in old age, which means that after the hour, a calm leg stretches out. The deceased is observed respectfully by their neighborhood until the last way, and their memory is always kept in mind. Even in this time of humanity lies high spirituality and Highness, of course.

There are more than 10 thousand self-government bodies in our country, of which 8349 are neighborhoods. Each neighborhood has an average population of 2.5-3,000, or 600-750 households. There are also 5 strongholds, 373 neighbourhoods, 147 rural citizen assemblies in the Kashkadarya region, a total of 525 citizens the image of the neighbourhoods is radically changing due to the efforts of self-governing bodies[4:].

Now citizens are turning directly to the neighborhood elder to solve their problems. The neighborhood is also actively involved in youth education and closely assists educational institutions in its areas.

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