

Die Gemeinschaft und ihre rechtlichen Implikationen

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Zusammenfassung: Die Geschichte des Viertels reicht bis in die Antike zurück. Historischen Daten zufolge wurden in Sopollitepapyra, einem Denkmal aus der Bronzezeit, 8 Shanaraks gebaut. Sie wurden nicht nur von der Erntegemeinschaft, sondern auch von der Herstellergemeinschaft vereint.

Schlüsselwörter: große Shanaraks, der Rat der Ältesten, gewählte Älteste, ein Rat der Ältesten.

The community and its legal implications

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Abstract: The history of the neighborhood dates back to ancient times. According to historical data, 8 shanaraks were built in Sopollitepapyra, a monument of the Bronze Age. They were united not only by the harvest community, but also by the manufacturing community.

Keywords: great shanaraks, council of elders, elder elected council of elders.

INTRODUCTION

Later, they were joined by more than 100 patriarchal dissidents. The congregation of the great shanaraks was headed by an elder elected from among them. The elders, in turn, join the council of elders. Elders usually resolve all issues related to community life through the Supreme Council.

The peoples of Central Asia, who have lived in the region for thousands of years, have formed groups in large regions and addressed the elders on important issues of life. These include tax collection, education and social relations. In this regard, the term "neighborhood" can be understood as a large shanarak, which unites several shanaraks in the region. In some sources, the "neighborhood" is defined as a regional community.

Historical records show that the neighborhoods have a long history of captivity. Historian Narshahi's book, History of Bukhara, states that there were several neighborhoods in Bukhara 1,100 years ago.

During the reign of Amir Temur, the government was in place, its elders were elected and people had a lot of trust, confidence and reliance on each other, which gave the elders a great responsibility. It is said that in the Temurids, the members of the community, that is, the advisers, were given great powers in governing the state.

Temur's charters state that "Becklers, elders, peasants, and those who work in the fields should rejoice and be happy."

The word "neighborhood" is derived from the Arabic language and means neighborhood, neighborhood, ie place, place. Disputes between people were resolved in the neighborhood, and important issues were resolved on the advice of a judge elected from each street.

The community has long acted as a form of local government. The management of the mahalla was carried out on a community basis and had its own rules and regulations. The people of the neighborhood obeyed these rules. The opinion of the community elder and the community, as well as the governor, played an important role.

The aksakals of the mahalla carried out the task of allocating to their people the premises inherited from their ancestors in accordance with the rules of Sharia. If a person dies and there is no heir, his house and belongings are inspected at the local church and distributed to the needy, orphans and widows. The sale of premises and property in the neighborhood was also resolved at the meetings. For example, a house for sale is usually first sold to four nearby neighbors, and if they do not, to the people of the neighborhood.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ulyuma Mahalla is a regional association, an organization of people, formed and working in certain historical conditions of Uzbekistan during the captivity.

Article 105 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Citizens' assemblies in towns, villages, as well as in their constituent mahallas and urban mahallas shall be self-governing organizations, which shall elect a leader (aksakal). The procedure for electing local self-government bodies, the scope of their activities and the boundaries of their representation shall be established by law.

Citizens' self-government is the unresolved issue of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the process of resolving issues of local importance based on the will of citizens, historical features of development, as well as national and spiritual values, local customs and traditions.

Self-governing organizations assist citizens in exercising their rights to participate in the management of public and state affairs, solve social and economic problems in their regions, hold cultural events for the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan. unites citizens in order to assist in the implementation of the decisions of the government, councils of people's deputies and governors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The fundamental principles of the activity of citizens' self-government bodies are the rule of law, human rights, freedoms and the rule of law, democracy, transparency, social justice, impartiality in the solution of issues of local importance, impartiality, social justice, public interest. consists of receiving.

Article 11 of the new version of the Regulation of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On citizens 'self-government bodies" legally strengthens the following key

representations of the citizens' assembly in the development of communities, improving the living conditions of the population:

- approves the business traditions and budget of the citizens' assembly, the plans of measures aimed at ensuring the integrated development of the region, landscaping, landscaping and sanitation within the relevant area;

- implements measures to support the socially disadvantaged, ensures the targeted and effective use of public funds allocated for this purpose in a timely manner in the manner prescribed by law;

- implementation of regulations and other regulatory documents in the relevant area, including the observance of the rights and regulations of business entities, the nature of the provision of public services by utilities, the maintenance of buildings and facilities in the area, buildings and structures. carries out public control over the efficient use of land and protection of lands;

- makes recommendations for weddings and other ceremonies;

- helps to protect the environment;

- considers the issues of construction of bridges;

- Carries out measures to ensure the production of utility bills, the efficient use of heat and electricity, hot and cold water, landscaping and landscaping of the relevant area, the proper maintenance of houses and courtyards;

- together with state and economic administrations, banks, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other organizations provide additional material assistance to young people from low-income families, including in their marriages and weddings;

- guarantees in the prescribed manner the receipt of loans by business entities located within the boundaries of the respective territory, including urban business entities;

- The issue of providing financial assistance to low-income families and needy families with minor children, mothers who do not want to have children under two years of age, as well as mothers who work in the budget and their substitutes in the area of the citizens' meeting. decides, provides purposeful and effective use of the allocated means for the purposes of social support of settlements by the state;

- Participates in the identification of persons who have committed or intended to commit violence against women and children in the territory of the citizens' assembly, as well as in the prevention of its conduct with such persons.

It should be noted that it is necessary to strengthen the participation of citizens' self-government bodies in the regulation of the ongoing reforms in the country, as well as the direct involvement of the authorities in their activities and the cessation of their activities.

Leaders of citizens' self-government organizations also play an important role in improving the socio-economic situation of citizens in their region, the prosperity of their region. In this context, the development of competition is also of great importance.

In the light of the above-mentioned views of the President, in the development of neighborhoods, the creation of decent living conditions "strengthening of entrepreneurship in the community, the revitalization of services and trade, the development of urban entrepreneurship; strengthening social protection of low-income households and supporting young households, improving housing in the communities, providing natural gas and drinking water; medical care; sports development; It is necessary to carry out cultural and educational work, development of streets, villages, landscaping..

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