



STRATEGIES FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM: PROVISION OF HUMAN INTERESTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF MAHALLA

In the implementation of this very important task, we, first of all, rely on mahalla activists, respected veterans, our respected mothers with great life experience, on your, dear women, knowledge and spiritual potential.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Firuz Mukhitdinova - Doctor of Law,

Professor of the Tashkent State Law University

INTRODUCTION

As we know, the ancient Uzbek mahalla, which originates from the origins of the Bronze Age, now cannot but evoke feelings of nostalgia. Imagine the chairman of the mahalla, who knows every family and their members as his own family and takes care of everyone as his own person, this is just the humanity of the new Uzbekistan. For which in Uzbekistan 2022 was declared the Year of Ensuring Human Interests and Development of the Mahalla.

OBJECTIVE.

The purpose of the work is to reveal the historical development of the mahalla in ensuring the interests of man. It was very pleasant for all the people of the country when the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev congratulated the citizens on the New Year and proposed declaring 2022 the Year of Ensuring Human Interests and Development of the Mahalla /Uzbek Quarter/. According to him, first of all, we are talking about ensuring the



rights and freedoms, the legitimate interests of every citizen of Uzbekistan. "The mahalla, the foundation of our society, is of decisive importance in this. Indeed, peace in the mahalla is peace in the whole country. The most important task for us is to ensure peace and stability," the head of state said.

Yes, as we know, a mahalla is a kind of institution where residents peacefully and amicably solve all the problems of residents or hashars, during which people completely disinterestedly build a house for their neighbor. The wise saying, which came from the depths of centuries: "Mahalla is both father and mother", is perceived as a vital truth, which consists in the fact that this invaluable method of self-government of citizens has long occupied an important place not only in words, but also in the soul, and in all the life of every person. Mahallas are built on the principle that takes into account the historical traditions and spirituality of the people. It is in the mahalla, as in a mirror, that we see the friendliness of the family, their successes and problems, the upbringing of children and respect for the elders, the care of neighbors and the charity of the residents, as well as a prosperous quarter. It is the honor and interests of a person that also began in the mahalla. This path will be someone, a woman, a man, a child or an elderly person, an entrepreneur or an intelligent person, a convicted person or an unemployed person: he is part of the mahalla and therefore we see care for everyone in the mahallas. As we see and rejoice at our neighbors awarded with state awards ... After all, this attention also motivates every living person. As well as attention to low-income families, as in Uzbekistan today, the "Iron Notebook", "Youth Notebook" and "Women's Notebook" have been formed. These "notebooks" are essential for mahallas to have accurate information about the state of



affairs regarding the problems of youth and women in each family and take appropriate measures on this basis. If the "youth notebook" included boys and girls from 18 to 30 years old, then the "women's notebook" included women over 30 years old. When compiling these lists, special attention is paid to young people and women who need social, legal and psychological support, as well as those who seek to acquire new knowledge and professions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Historical-theoretical and comparative studies of civil society models in Uzbekistan are used. Speaking about the relevance of the chosen area of research, we note the peculiarity of the development of political practices, as a result of the peculiarities of political thought in a separate mahalla. In turn, relying on the postulate "practice is the criterion of truth" and analyzing the amount of empirical data, we can get an idea about the features of the development of legal science in a separate state, which is done through a practical study of the political model of interaction between the mahalla and civil society in the country.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

As a doctor of jurisprudence, in my speeches I dwell on the relevance, on the history of the development of the problem, as well as on its legal foundations, which prompted this article. The spread of humanistic relations in the modern world has significantly influenced the reassessment of sociocultural norms of interpersonal and intergroup interaction. Respect for the personality of a person, tolerance, orientation towards cooperation are becoming priority goals for the development of social subjects. In Uzbekistan, as in other countries, conditions are being created for the affirmation of the principles and ideals of



humanism in the daily life of people, and significant changes have already been achieved in some areas of the life of society. In September 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence” was adopted in Uzbekistan. In order to implement this Law, on January 4, 2020, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On measures to improve the system for protecting women from harassment and violence” approved a number of documents necessary to ensure the safety of women. In particular, a procedure has been developed for obtaining a protection order that provides state protection to women and girls who have suffered from harassment and violence. Today, in the fight against domestic violence, it is important to use modern means of communication that allow you to receive help without leaving your home. Thus, at the initiative of the Commission for Ensuring Gender Equality, the Telegram channel “No to Violence!” was launched. to prevent cases of domestic violence. Thanks to him, women and girls received free legal advice, as well as psychological assistance. However, the social security of the individual continues to be an acute public problem. In modern society, there are different social norms, some of which prohibit violence against any person, others allow and justify it. On the one hand, humanistic ideas about relations between people lead to the approval of orientations towards tolerance, respect for the individual, the need to resolve emerging conflicts in non-violent ways. On the other hand, the norms of resolving disputes with the help of various forms of violence that arose at the initial stages of the historical development of society are preserved. There are also currently the use of economic coercion, psychological influence, the use of certain forms of violence against women and children in the family. Even if there is one attempt at domestic violence, this is the most important problem in society. It is necessary to develop an integrated approach to



determining the essence of domestic violence, the main forms of its manifestation, objective and subjective factors leading to the emergence of violence in conflict situations between representatives of different gender communities. Thus, in modern Uzbekistan, when the country joined the UN Human Rights Council, the theorist of the legal analysis of domestic violence remains even more relevant, determined by the existing contradictions in the system of relations leading to the emergence of severe coercion in resolving conflict situations in a modern family. Currently, the situation of ignoring the very need for a deep and comprehensive scientific study of domestic violence, which was constantly reproduced in the past and is still present in a certain part of families, remains. In modern society, there remains a need to study the problem of domestic violence, especially against women. In many scientific legal studies, the historical and social foundations of the spread of violence in families are not deeply disclosed. They focus only on the study of the personal characteristics of the subjects and objects of violence. The importance of analyzing this problem lies in the fact that violence is an interaction not only between the subject and object of violence, but also between social groups, communities that, in one form or another, allow the use of violence. Motherhood is the highest form of a woman's patriotism: through the upbringing of wonderful people, to serve their Fatherland. This is the most important creative profession on Earth, in which a woman can be realized as a person, and this is her genius and morality. A woman is nature itself, it is not only a mother, wife, sister, daughter, leader, but also the keeper of the family hearth, the successor of the human race, a symbol of wisdom, beauty, femininity, fidelity, stability, love of freedom of the people. "Mum!" - the first word of a child, which is sacred among all peoples of the globe. Everyone knows that any social culture is based on a system of positive values, which



is built on a positive image of a person. And the obligatory image on which a sustainable culture rests is a positive image of a woman-mother. The destruction of this image alone entails the destruction of the entire culture and the degradation of society. How many works in the history of human development were devoted to women - how many poets, composers, artists sang the image of the mother. A mother is the most important person in the life of each of us. Genius women were very different from each other. For example: Tomaris: a woman who protected the ancient Turan from Cyrus II. Tekinakhanum is the mother of Amir Timur, Bibikhanum is the wife of Amir Timur and there are many of them, but they were separated by epochs, cultures, traditions and religions. They belonged to different strata of society. Among them were very young girls and adult women. They were very different: royal and common people, strict and gentle, courageous and feminine, poor and rich, highly educated and smart with a natural mind. However, despite all the differences, only they knew how to love and support their children and husbands so selflessly. And this is their genius. But history has shown one thing, the most important thing, that women are somewhat superior to men in the ability to memorize, in verbal abilities. They quickly master the practical grammar of the language, they begin to speak earlier, their vocabulary is richer. They are sincere, practical, intuitive, socialize earlier in life. They are hardy. Resistant to the hardships of life. They are the educators of the nation, the future of the country. Therefore, a modern, intelligent and real, loving woman still strives to be self-sufficient, in order to be a gift for a man and for her children. She will not always complain, cry, suffer. She is always positive. And he strives to need one thing: to give his love to others, and not to be a problem for another. In this regard, today special attention is paid to women, girls ... Uzbekistan has joined all major international treaties providing for



the legal, social and economic protection of women from any form of discrimination and harassment. Gender-oriented laws “On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men”, “On Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence”, “On Protection of Reproductive Health of Citizens”, “On Amendments and Additions to Article 15 of the Family Code”, “On amendments to the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan” – on the removal of restrictions related to women’s choice of previously prohibited forms of labor activity and other gender-asymmetric provisions of labor legislation. Experts from such UN agencies as the UN Development Program, the Population Fund, the Children's Fund, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Organization for Migration and the International Labor Organization participated in their development. More than 20 decrees and resolutions of the President and government resolutions have also been adopted. A number of changes and additions have been introduced, providing for strengthening work on the prevention of violence against women and domestic violence, and the fight against outdated customs. Mandatory gender legal expertise of legislative acts has been introduced, aimed at eliminating the inconsistency of the provisions of regulatory legal acts with the principles of gender equality, identifying possible risks of a discriminatory nature in the process of their application. Everyone knows the ingenious phrase that "behind every brilliant man is a great woman". And it is filled with brilliant content! It was women from time immemorial who inspired men to exploits, for their sake men fought in duels, in honor of their beloved they gave names to newly discovered stars, for their sake they went to the ends of the world, achieved great success in creativity, science And in the modern world, it is no less important for a man that the girl remains a muse for him, for the sake of which he wants to



turn the world upside down. No wonder it is said that the girl is the future mother, the keeper of the family hearth. After all, what kind of education and upbringing we give them today depends on how they will bring up the new generation tomorrow. Given these qualities and characteristics of women in Uzbekistan, universities will introduce a budget quota for girls for the second year in a row. The quota has been introduced for the 2020/2021 academic year, as well as for the current academic year. and connections than 2008 girls today are already studying in the universities of the country. Since the 4% quota allows girls to get higher education free of charge. Recommendations to candidates for this quota were issued through the mahalla ministry. The same reforms are provided for in the New Strategy of Uzbekistan, which states that in 2026 6,000 girls will be admitted to the country's universities to study free of charge. Today in Uzbekistan there are about 30 legal acts to improve the status of women in accordance with the requirements of international standards. These include laws such as "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women" and "On the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence", which were adopted on September 2, 2019. As we can see, over time, the development of our society has changed the attitude towards women, they began to consider her as an influential social force.

CONCLUSIONS.

Every year, women in the republic play an increasingly important role in public life, occupy leadership positions, and conduct business. According to the annual report of the IPU Women in Parliament and data from UN Women, for the first time in history, as of January 2021, the global proportion of women in national parliaments was more than a quarter -



25.5%. According to the results of the parliamentary elections at the end of 2019, they made up 32% of the deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, 25% - in the Senate. According to this indicator, Uzbekistan entered the top 50 countries (out of 190), ahead of almost all post-Soviet countries. This testifies to fundamentally new approaches and trends in organizing the activities of the Uzbek parliament. The systemic work of the Parliamentary Commission for monitoring the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Goals and Tasks for the period up to 2030 was organized, where the fifth goal is devoted to the tasks of achieving gender equality. Its main tasks include monitoring the implementation of legislation, conducting a critical analysis of the development of those areas that are included in the National Sustainable Development Goals. An important point is the Republican Public Council of Women, headed by the Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, one of the main tasks of which, along with the comprehensive support of women and girls, is to coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and National Action Plan. I myself, as a member of the public council of women of the Yunusabad district of Tashkent, today hold meetings, round tables with young people, students and women in mahallas in universities and organizations on gender policy, and the protection of the rights of women, in general, a person, since in our country special attention is paid to the significance of this noble work aimed at the implementation of the humanistic idea proclaimed by us "Human interests are above all". At present, the proclaimed Strategy of New Uzbekistan has become the basis for the further development of the country. Summing up, we note that the data given in the



article can be used both for comparative studies and for further study of the role of mahalla in protecting human interests and ongoing processes in the country.

LITERATURE:

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. <https://lex.uz>
2. Declaration on the elimination of violence against women. Adopted by General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993. https://www.un.org/en/documents/decl_conv/declarations/violence.shtml
3. Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. <https://docs.cntd.ru/document/420206767>
4. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men", September 2, 2019, No. ZRU-562 (National Legislation Database, 03.09.2019, No. 03/19/562/3681)
5. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection of women from harassment and violence". Tashkent, September 2, 2019, No. ZRU-561. (National database of legislation, 03.09.2019, No. 03/19/561/3680)
6. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the social support of women." Tashkent, January 8, 2021, No. 2
7. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the social support of families, women and youth in need of material assistance and support." Tashkent, April 28, 2021, No. 250



8. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated August 11, 2021, No. UP-6277 “On measures to provide material assistance to low-income families and further expand the scale of the fight against poverty.” <https://lex.uz/docs/5572521>

9. Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948 //

10. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of December 18, 1979