



## CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



### The Role of the Mahalla Institute in the Implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals Global Program and Ensuring Gender Equality in Uzbekistan

Khamro Rakhmonov  
PhD

#### Abstract:

In this article, Uzbekistan's participation in global UN programs, the implementation of work to reduce poverty and poverty, the introduction of international experience, ensuring gender equality, the role of the neighborhood institute in solving socio-economic problems, the effectiveness of work carried out in cooperation with various organizations are analyzed on the basis of statistical data.

#### ARTICLE INFO

##### Article history:

Received 09-Mar-23

Received in revised form 15-Mar-23

Accepted 07-Apr-23

Available online 30-May-2023

**Key word:** UN, Sustainable Development agenda, UNDP, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, UNICEF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, China International Center for poverty reduction, Mahalla, Gender equality.

On September 25, 2015, after the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals program, the UN adopted a new "Sustainable Development Agenda" declaration of development until 2030 by 193 member countries of the organization. This program consists of 17 global goals aimed at global development in the world.

Uzbekistan has fully achieved the majority of these global goals and objectives. Also, the stable development of Uzbekistan and the full implementation of MDGs in the country have received great recognition from the world community. This can be seen in Uzbekistan's achievements in the

economic, social, political and cultural spheres, the country's ever-increasing world ratings and their global recognition\*.

From the second half of 2016 in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the process of fundamental changes and renewals began in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres of the country. In particular, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"(1, 25-150.) the adoption of the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 was an important basis in this regard. International experts (2) say that the measures defined in the Action Strategy are consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN. The priorities of the action strategy are fully consistent with the objectives of the BRM. In other words, the Action Strategy is Uzbekistan's road map for the implementation of the UN MDG (3,68.).

Based on the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2018 "on measures to implement national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development in the period up to 2030", 16 national goals and 225 tasks in the field of sustainable development were identified, a "road map" of their implementation was developed.

Ending poverty in world countries is one of the most important and pressing issues. The concept of poverty has been variously defined by scholars, as well as the world being defined by different criteria in states.

Ending poverty in world countries is one of the most important and pressing issues. The concept of poverty has been variously defined by scholars, as well as the world being defined by different criteria in states.

According to the UN definition, the concept of poverty is manifested in such restrictions as the fact that a person does not have choices and opportunities in relation to various things during his life, the presence of barriers to full participation in society, as well as the lack of employment opportunities that allow him to feed and dress his family, get an education or The 2017 UN guide to measuring poverty, published in New York and Geneva, states that poverty is the social delimitation of individuals, households, and communities without measures in the face of risks (4, 225.).

In Uzbekistan, after 2016, systematic reforms on poverty reduction are being implemented. In particular, by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2020, the Ministry of economic development and poverty reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established.

In Uzbekistan, the institutional framework for poverty reduction was created, and the Ministry of coordination of poverty reduction issues was established, as well as the Scientific Center for research in this direction.

Over the past period, the country has established strong ties with international organizations (UNDP, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, UNICEF, etc.), financial institutions (World Bank, Asian

---

\* International ratings - world ratings in various fields are compiled every year. Countries and their status will have different indicators for different years. Here, the results achieved by Uzbekistan until 2016 are shown and analyzed.

Development Bank) and scientific centers of countries with advanced experience in this direction (China International Center for poverty reduction) (5).

The organization of the "Mahallabay" work system is considered one of the non-standard ways to reduce poverty in fact. In our country, this issue is approached in its own way, that is, based on internal socio-economic opportunities and features with a thorough study of the experience of advanced foreign origin, the possibility of carrying out complex work on reducing poverty in the regions is being created (6).

In order to identify the "growth points" of the Mahallas (areas of specialization) and promote new entrepreneurship, including initiative in the implementation of "driver" projects, and thereby ensure economic growth, to bring the effective organization of the "mahallabay" work system to a new level, an experimental "Mahallabay work Center" was established in the Pastdargom District of Samarkand region.

On the basis of the "Mahallabay" performance system, "growth points" of each mahalla, district and City were determined. On this basis, a "program of measures to be implemented to reduce poverty in the regions in 2021" was developed and approved.

In order to define the strategic goals of reducing poverty in the medium and long term, the project "Strategy for reducing poverty in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021-2030" was developed together with the experts of the World Bank and the UN Development Program. Based on the characteristics of "Yangi Sebzor" Mahalla of Almazor district and "Namuna" Mahalla of Koshtepa district, a model system was developed and applied to 9,155 mahallas for poverty reduction. 13 thousand 649 employees of the system, who made a worthy contribution to the support of the population in need of social protection, set an example with generous patronage, were awarded the "Kindness" badge.

In the global program "Sustainable Development Goals" planned to be implemented in 2015-2030, poverty reduction is the first issue. At this point, it should be noted that the Millennium Development Goals program implemented by the UN in 2000-2015 also paid attention to this problem. Many international events have been held in this regard. The UN Decades for the Eradication of Poverty were announced by the respective General Assembly resolutions 1997–2006, 2008–2017 and 2018–2020.

However, this problem remains relevant and complex. According to the organization, 700 million people, or 10 percent of the world's population, are living in extreme poverty today. There is a risk that their number will increase even more during the pandemic. This calls on the international community and the countries of the world to fight this problem together. Based on this, the proposal of the President of Uzbekistan to set the end of poverty and fight against poverty as one of the main topics of the next session of the United Nations General Assembly and to hold a global summit dedicated to these issues, put forward by the President of Uzbekistan at the 75th session of the UN, became of great importance.

The fourth of the UN Sustainable Development Goals is dedicated to "Quality education", and in the following years, systematic reforms are being carried out in this regard in Uzbekistan.

The 11-year school education system was restored in our country. In the last three years, 157 general education schools, Presidential schools, schools for gifted children named after Mirzo Ulugbek and Muhammad Khorazmi, creative schools named after Hamid Olimjon and Zulfia, Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Oripov, Ibrayim Yusupov, Ishaqkhanora Ibrat, Muhammad Yusuf, Halima Khudoyberdieva, "Temurbek School" was established.

The salaries of pedagogues working in schools have been increased by 2.5 times on average. The work of pedagogues working in remote districts and Mahallas is encouraged, and they are paid additional monthly allowances of up to 50%.

As a result of the systematic work of the sustainable development goals to ensure the implementation of these goals and tasks, the coverage of 3-7-year-old children in preschool educational institutions doubled compared to 2017 (27.7 percent) and reached 60.2 percent at the end of 2020.

In order to ensure the continuity of educational programs, the National Curriculum is being developed. The level of coverage of graduates in higher educational institutions in the republic has also increased significantly in recent years. In 2016, the admission quota for the undergraduate level of higher education was 58,022, which is 9% of the number of 645,000 graduates, and in 2020, 148,114 quotas were allocated for the bachelor's degree, and it was 25% of the number of 597,000 graduates (7).

Gender equality is one of the important issues in the life of the peoples of the world. For this reason, it is included in the UN Sustainable Development Goals as a special urgent task.

Based on this goal, Uzbekistan has developed nine tasks related to ensuring gender equality in the country and expanding the rights and opportunities of all women. Within the framework of these tasks, a number of works are being carried out in the country.

After 2017, important tasks have been completed to improve the legal and practical foundations of ensuring gender equality. About 20 legal documents aimed at protecting the rights and interests of women, including 2 laws, 1 Presidential Decree, 4 Presidential Decrees, and 13 Cabinet of Ministers decisions were adopted.

On the basis of these decrees, the place and role of women in the life of the state and society is getting stronger. Women are working in various responsible leadership positions. In particular, in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 16 women took the positions of leaders, 6 women governors, and 1 woman ambassador. In addition, about 1,500 women are working in leadership positions at various levels.

The Mahalla institution is important in ensuring gender equality. Consequently, considering that the base of Uzbekistan's society is the mahalla and that women who need support in various directions live in mahallas, this issue becomes more urgent. Based on this, great importance is attached to all-round support of women in the mahallas. In particular, during 2018-2020, the initial contributions of 3,878 women in need of housing living in difficult living conditions were paid at the expense of the Public Fund for Women and Family Support.

In addition, a number of actions are being taken to protect women from oppression and violence. In particular, until 2021, more than 7,000 requests for protection warrants were received by internal affairs bodies, and protection warrants were issued to women in 6,183 cases (8).

In the period until 2030, it is urgent to pay special attention to the situation of women who are prone to various forms of discrimination, taking into account the principles of the agenda of the UN Global Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially the principle of "leaving no one behind". Here are rural women in remote areas of the country, ethnic minority groups, people with disabilities, women with HIV/AIDS, women in places of deprivation of liberty and restrictions (including prisons,

boarding houses, nursing homes and psychiatric hospitals), human rights defenders, focusing on stateless persons and refugees(9).

In short, in Uzbekistan, the importance of the Mahalla institute in implementing the UN Sustainable Development Goals global program, ensuring gender equality, reducing poverty, and solving social problems is increasing year by year, and trust in this organization is increasing.

## REFERENCES

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами, 2017 й., 6-сон, 70-модда, –Б.25-150.
2. <http://xs.uz/index.php/homepage/sijosat/item/9629-arakatlar-strategiyasi-bar-aror-rivozhlanish-masatlari-bilan-uj-un> (10.03.2017).
3. Саидов А. Усманов М. Стратегия действий – это дорожная карта Узбекистана по реализации Целей устойчивого развития ООН // Общественное мнение. Права человека. – Ташкент, 2017. № 3. – С. 68.
4. Poverty Measurement Guide to Data Disaggregation. United Nations Economic commission for Europe. UN. New York and Geneva, 2020. – P. 225.
5. Ўзбекистонда камбағалликни қисқартириш учун нималарга эътибор қаратилмоқда? // <https://uznews.uz/uz/article/30804/>.
6. Ўзбекистонда камбағалликни қисқартириш бўйича ишлар қандай натижа бермоқда? // [https://uza.uz/uz/posts/ozbekistonda-kambagallikni-qisqartirish-boyicha-ishlar-qanday-natizha-bermoqda\\_275363](https://uza.uz/uz/posts/ozbekistonda-kambagallikni-qisqartirish-boyicha-ishlar-qanday-natizha-bermoqda_275363).
7. Барқарор ривожланиш мақсадлари ҳафталигида Таълим сифатини янада ошириш масалалари муҳокама қилинди// [https://www.dunyo.info/cyrl/site/inner/barqaror\\_rivozhlanish\\_maqsadlari\\_%D2%B3aftaligida\\_taalim\\_sifatini\\_yanada\\_oshirish\\_\\_masalalari\\_mu%D2%B3okama\\_qilindi-pnS](https://www.dunyo.info/cyrl/site/inner/barqaror_rivozhlanish_maqsadlari_%D2%B3aftaligida_taalim_sifatini_yanada_oshirish__masalalari_mu%D2%B3okama_qilindi-pnS) (16.08.2021).
8. Ўзбекистонда гендер тенгликни таъминлашда қандай ўзгаришлар рўй бермоқда? // <https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/ozbekistonda-gender-tenglikni-taminlashda-qandaj-ozgarishlar-roj-bermoqda>.
9. Ўзбекистон гендер тенгликни таъминлаш бўйича муҳим қадамларни қўймоқда // <https://strategy.uz/index.php?news=745>.
10. Rashidov, S. 2023. Hidden head of the Uzbek SSR or who was Roman Melnikov?. International Journal of Intellectual Cultural Heritage. 3, 2 (Apr. 2023), 59–65