

**CREATING THE IMAGE OF THE NEW UZBEKISTAN THROUGH FURTHER  
DEVELOPMENT OF MAHALLA INFRASTRUCTURE**

**MAHALLA INFRATUZILMASINI YANADA RIVOJLANTIRISH ORQALI  
YANGI O‘ZBEKISTON QIYOFASINI YARATISH**

**Turgunov Ulugbek Isroilovich**

*Undergraduate student Department of International Relations Uzbekistan International Islamic  
Academy*

**Qolqanov Nuriddin Tashpulatovich**

*Associate Professor, PhD Department of International Relations Uzbekistan International Islamic  
Academy*

**Annotation:** *This article analyzes the role of further developing mahalla infrastructure in the process of building the New Uzbekistan. It reveals the socio-political, economic, and spiritual essence of the mahalla institution, examines the theoretical foundations of the concept of infrastructure, and highlights its structural components at the mahalla level. In addition, attention is given to state policies, adopted decisions, and programs implemented in recent years in Uzbekistan aimed at developing mahalla infrastructure. The article presents conclusions on shaping the image of the New Uzbekistan through the comprehensive development of mahalla infrastructure.*

**Key words:** *mahalla, mahalla infrastructure, New Uzbekistan, social infrastructure, territorial development, poverty reduction, public welfare.*

**Annotatsiya:** *Mazkur maqolada Yangi O‘zbekistonni barpo etish jarayonida mahalla infratuzilmasini yanada rivojlantirishning o‘rni tahlil qilingan. Unda mahalla institutining ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ma’naviy mohiyati ochib berilgan, infratuzilma tushunchasining nazariy asoslari hamda uning mahalla darajasidagi tarkibiy qismlari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, so‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonda mahalla infratuzilmasini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan davlat siyosati, qabul qilingan qaror va dasturlarga e’tibor qaratilgan. Tezisdah mahalla infratuzilmasini kompleks rivojlantirish orqali Yangi O‘zbekiston qiyofasini shakllantirish bo‘yicha xulosalar berilgan.*

**Kalit so‘zlar:** *mahalla, mahalla infratuzilmasi, Yangi O‘zbekiston, ijtimoiy infratuzilma, hududiy rivojlanish, kambag‘allikni qisqartirish, aholi farovonligi.*

In the context of contemporary globalization and rapid socio-economic transformations, the sustainable development of states is determined, first and foremost, by the effectiveness of reforms implemented at the lowest level of society – the mahalla.

In this sense, the special attention paid to the mahalla institution in the process of building the New Uzbekistan is by no means coincidental.

This is because the mahalla is not only a space where national values, customs, and traditions are embodied, but also a fundamental pillar of civil society and a crucial connecting link between the state and the people.

In recent years, the large-scale reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan have been aimed at the comprehensive renewal of the mahalla system, strengthening its legal status, improving its material and technical base, and, most importantly, ensuring the integrated development of mahalla infrastructure. Decisions and programs adopted on the initiative of the Head of State have identified the reconstruction of internal roads, drinking water supply systems, electricity and gas networks, social sector facilities, as well as the construction of new infrastructure in mahallas as priority objectives.

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized that the mahalla plays a decisive role in shaping the image of the New Uzbekistan, elevating the idea that “the prosperity of the country begins, first and foremost, with the mahalla” to the level of state policy<sup>31</sup>. This approach necessitates viewing the development of mahalla infrastructure not merely as a technical or communal issue, but as a strategic factor of social stability, human well-being, and national development.

It is well known from history that the mahalla is a unique institution of self-governance specific to Uzbekistan, which for centuries has shaped the social life, spiritual values, and collective relations of the people. The expression “The mahalla is a small homeland within the homeland” profoundly reflects its role in the life of society. This is because a person’s daily life, social relations, traditions of solidarity, and mutual assistance are manifested precisely within the mahalla.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev characterizes the mahalla as a symbol of our national identity and recognizes it as a social institution that has become a space of peace, harmony, and mutual respect. Such an approach by the President enhances the prestige of the mahalla, strengthens the people’s sense of involvement in their own destiny, and ensures moral stability in society. These ideas are being further developed within the reforms of today’s New Uzbekistan. This approach has expanded the role of the mahalla not only in terms of its traditional functions, but also in modern governance, social protection, and economic development.

Especially in recent years, the introduction of the “mahalla-based working” system has elevated the socio-political significance of the mahalla to a new stage. The system consisting of the mahalla chairperson, the assistant to the hokim, the women’s activist, the youth leader, and the prevention inspector has been delivering significant results in resolving citizens’ problems on the spot, ensuring employment, reducing poverty, and preventing crime. In this sense, the mahalla is becoming the main supporting pillar for the development of civil society in the New Uzbekistan. Its effective functioning directly depends on the level of development of mahalla infrastructure, since it is impossible to fully ensure social activity in the mahalla without modern roads, water supply, electricity, and social services.

In order to gain a deeper understanding of the issue of developing mahalla infrastructure, it is first necessary to focus on the scientific and economic essence of the concept of “infrastructure.” In academic literature, infrastructure is interpreted as a set of

---

<sup>31</sup> <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/8834>

auxiliary systems that serve to support production, social life, and human activity. Infrastructure (from the Latin *infra* – “below”) is understood as a complex of various auxiliary service sectors (organizations, enterprises, and institutions) that ensure normal conditions for production and commodity circulation, as well as for human life activity<sup>32</sup>. It serves to meet people’s vital needs and creates the necessary conditions for material production and social development.

Infrastructure is generally divided into two main components: production infrastructure and social infrastructure. Production infrastructure encompasses transport, electricity and heat supply, water management, road networks, communication, and information services, while social infrastructure includes education, healthcare, culture, sports, household services, and social protection systems. At the mahalla level, these two directions are manifested in a closely interconnected manner.

Leading national scholars Salimov and Uraqov emphasize the necessity of developing mahalla infrastructure in a comprehensive manner, scientifically substantiating that the lagging of any individual element negatively affects the efficiency of the entire system. According to them, unless roads and engineering communications are developed within the mahalla, reforms in the fields of education or healthcare will also fail to produce the expected results.

From this perspective, the development of mahalla infrastructure should not be limited solely to improving communal services. It should be regarded as an important factor shaping social activity, employment, entrepreneurial initiatives, and the moral environment of the population. Indeed, only when favorable infrastructure is created at the mahalla level does public trust in state reforms increase and the image of the New Uzbekistan acquire real substance.

In recent years, the development of mahalla infrastructure has become one of the priority directions of state policy in Uzbekistan. This is primarily reflected in decisions and programs adopted on the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. In particular, based on decisions adopted in 2022–2023 to further improve mahalla infrastructure, large-scale construction and renovation works were carried out across regions. The direct participation of deputies of local councils, members of the Senate, and representatives of relevant state bodies in these processes contributed to the formation of the institution of “mahalla oversight.” As a result, reconstruction works related to internal mahalla roads, drinking water supply, electricity and gas provision, and social sector facilities were implemented in a systematic manner.

In particular, the “Obod Mahalla,” “Obod Qishloq,” and “Initiative Budget” programs play a significant role in the development of mahalla infrastructure. Within the framework of these programs, roads are being repaired, schools and kindergartens reconstructed, and medical institutions established based on proposals put forward by residents. This, in turn, strengthens citizens’ sense of involvement in the fate of their own mahalla.

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan on December 26, 2025, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev designated “further improving mahalla infrastructure and

<sup>32</sup> <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-i/infratuzilma-uz/>

bringing the image of the New Uzbekistan into mahallas” as the foremost priority direction. As the Head of State emphasized, when people assess reforms, they first and foremost pay attention to the conditions of roads, water supply, electricity, education, and healthcare facilities within their mahallas. For this reason, a policy of developing infrastructure in mahallas on the basis of a comprehensive approach is being implemented.

In this regard, the pilot introduction of the “mahalla budget” system is of particular significance. This mechanism serves to resolve existing problems at the local level, enhance financial independence, and strengthen citizens’ participation in governance. At the same time, the substantial funds allocated by the state to mahallas are directed not only toward improving infrastructure, but also toward creating new jobs and increasing household incomes.

Thus, in the New Uzbekistan, the development of mahalla infrastructure is being implemented at the level of state policy in a systematic, comprehensive, and human-centered manner. Along with transforming the country’s overall appearance, this process is creating a solid foundation for social stability and development within society.

The reforms being carried out in the New Uzbekistan to develop mahalla infrastructure are distinguished by their clear practical results. In particular, in recent years, large-scale efforts have been undertaken to improve road and transport networks, engineering communications, social sector facilities, and the quality of communal services in mahallas. In this process, the financial resources allocated by the state, the responsibility of local governance bodies, and the active participation of the population play a significant role.

Current practice demonstrates that the repair and improvement of internal mahalla roads create noticeable convenience in the daily lives of residents. In mahallas with improved road infrastructure, traffic safety increases, public transport services expand, and favorable conditions are created for residents to reach their workplaces. This, in turn, has a direct positive impact on labor productivity and employment.

Reforms in the areas of drinking water supply, electricity, and gas provision also play a decisive role in the development of mahalla infrastructure. The resolution of water supply problems that had remained unresolved for many years has had a significant impact on public health, sanitary and hygienic conditions, and the overall quality of life. The stabilization of electricity and gas supply, in turn, has opened new opportunities for the development of small businesses and family entrepreneurship within mahallas.

The construction and reconstruction of social sector facilities — schools, kindergartens, family polyclinics, and cultural centers — are contributing to the qualitative enrichment of life within the mahalla. In particular, the development of education and healthcare infrastructure at the mahalla level serves as an important factor in improving the quality of human capital. As repeatedly emphasized by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his Addresses, “the development of the mahalla system has been and will remain a priority direction of state policy”<sup>33</sup>.

---

<sup>33</sup> <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/8834>

The development of mahalla infrastructure is also closely linked with poverty reduction policy. Mechanisms such as the “Iron Notebook,” the “Social Register,” vocational training centers, and subsidy instruments have formed a system of targeted, needs-based work at the mahalla level. In this process, infrastructure serves as a crucial foundation, since without modern roads, water supply, and energy provision it is impossible to ensure employment, develop entrepreneurship, or expand sources of income.

The development of mahalla infrastructure produces not only economic or social benefits, but also emerges as an important moral and ideological factor in shaping the image of the New Uzbekistan. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has emphasized: “By fundamentally improving mahalla infrastructure, we will continue our efforts to comprehensively develop our country and make its image even more beautiful and prosperous”<sup>34</sup>. Indeed, a well-developed mahalla is not merely a combination of improved roads or newly constructed buildings, but an expression of citizens’ trust in the state, in the reforms being carried out, and in the future of the country, as well as of their social activism. In such an environment, individuals feel themselves to be an integral part of society, their sense of involvement in state policy is strengthened, and a solid foundation for civil society is formed.

From this perspective, mahalla infrastructure constitutes the material basis for the development of civil society. In mahallas where a comfortable living environment is created, public activity increases and residents are more inclined to come forward with their own initiatives. The participation of citizens in decision-making processes through the “Initiative Budget” program is a clear confirmation of this view.

Thus, through the development of mahalla infrastructure, it is possible to strengthen not only material well-being, but also social cohesion, interethnic harmony, and an environment of collective responsibility.

The image of the New Uzbekistan is shaped precisely within the mahalla. Well-maintained streets, modern social facilities, and stable communal services directly influence people’s quality of life and determine their attitude toward state policy. In this sense, the development of mahalla infrastructure is emerging as one of the strategic directions of the New Uzbekistan’s progress.

The above analysis demonstrates that the further development of mahalla infrastructure plays a decisive role in shaping the image of the New Uzbekistan. This process is not limited solely to material construction activities, but also exerts a profound influence on the social structure of society, as well as on citizens’ consciousness and civic engagement.

Further development of mahalla infrastructure is considered one of the most important and decisive directions in creating the image of the New Uzbekistan. The mahalla is not only a space embodying historical and cultural heritage and national values, but also emerges as a practical arena for forming modern civil society, ensuring social stability, and protecting human interests.

---

<sup>34</sup><https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/8834>

In recent years, extensive efforts have been undertaken in our country to radically reform the mahalla system, strengthen its legal, organizational, and financial foundations, and, most importantly, comprehensively develop mahalla infrastructure. Investments directed toward road and transport networks, drinking water supply, electricity and gas provision, educational and medical institutions, as well as cultural and sports infrastructure, have had a significant impact on the quality of life of the population.

In areas where mahalla infrastructure is well developed, social activity increases, crime rates decline, and opportunities for entrepreneurship and self-employment expand. This indicates that the mahalla is becoming not only a social institution, but also a driver of economic development. In particular, mechanisms such as the “mahalla-based working” system, the “Initiative Budget,” the “mahalla budget,” the “Iron Notebook,” and the “Social Register” have established a practice of targeted, precise, and effective action at the mahalla level.

The conceptual idea put forward by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev – “the prosperity of the country begins, first and foremost, with the mahalla” – has become the ideological and practical foundation of the New Uzbekistan’s development. Through the development of mahalla infrastructure, trust between the state and society is being strengthened, and citizens’ sense of involvement in reforms is increasing. This signifies that the image of the New Uzbekistan is not merely an external transformation, but the emergence of a substantively new, human-centered model of the state.

### REFERENCES:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitusiyasi. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2023.
2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлис ва Ўзбекистон халқига Мурожаатномаси // <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/8834>
3. Ўзбекистон маҳаллалари: тарих ва ҳозирги замон. Монография. – Т., 2021. – Б.318.
4. <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-i/infratuzilma-uz/>
5. Qo‘lkanov, N. T. (2020). Voprosy liderstva v mnenii mislitate iz Tsentralnoy Azii. Ученый XXI века, (12-1 (71)), 97-100.
6. Kolkanov, N. T. (2019). Forming Political Leader Image in Modern Conditions. Eastern European Scientific Journal, (1).
7. Kolkanov, N. (2025). ACTIVITIES OF REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. Multidisciplinary Journal of Science and Technology, 5(6), 330-334.