

GOALS AND TASKS OF DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL STATE AUTHORITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The article discusses the modernization process of local self-government in Uzbekistan during independence. At the same time, the author provides information on several proposals to attract innovations to the industry and talks about plans to reform local authorities.

Keywords: Public administration, executive power system, local government, modernization, innovation, optimization, control system, liberalize.

Introduction

Over the years of independence, the need to reform and improve the activities of local self-government, which is the lower level of executive power in the Republic of Uzbekistan, has become an urgent problem. This is because the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies, which were introduced in the Republic of Uzbekistan on the model of the former Soviet Union and for a long time, were the executive and governing body, did not meet contemporary requirements at all. They were under the strong influence of the party bodies and could not decide anything on their own. As can be seen, the above issues could not be solved under the domination of the command-and-control system. These, in turn, made the reform of the local government system a topical issue for the leadership of the Republic. For a long time, local executive bodies were entrusted with important tasks of managing economic development, cultural and educational work, monitoring compliance with labor and consumption standards, providing various services to the population, protecting property, and public order, and protecting natural resources. [1] These reasons necessitated the creation of a new system of local executive bodies. Such a body became the governors.

Social and political reconstruction in Uzbekistan, the formation of market relations led to the growth of the role of information in the life of society. The level of development of the information space has a direct impact on the economy, the increase in business activity of citizens and socio-political activity in other spheres of society. Administrative reforms (year 2000) changed the conditions of operation of public administration bodies, and as a result, issues of informatization of management processes became among the priorities of their activities. Mutual cooperation of local government bodies and citizens in terms of information is the most important condition for the direct participation of the population in the political and public life of the region.

Over the past years, especially in the last 10 years, a large-scale set of organizational and legal measures have been implemented in the country to ensure freedom of speech and liberalize



mass media. Even though the socio-economic and political changes that took place in the country had a great positive impact on state administration bodies, mass media, and other public institutions, they require further improvement of cooperation between them.

The main goal of the legal research of the legislation in the field of the use of information on the activities of local authorities is to assess the current state of the bill on the use of information about the activities of local authorities. Until the transparency of the government and the mechanisms of information openness about its activities become a reality, all measures to improve public administration will remain only declarative. In this regard, to solve the mentioned problems, the study of various aspects of the implementation of the right of citizens to access information about the activities of authorities, conducted within the framework of the project "Supporting the Local Government System: Citizen Participation and Cooperation" of the United Nations Development Program, the basis of this right and the practice of its use and it was analyzed that local authorities provided it.

Presently, state bodies provide the necessary information to society (citizens, business entities, and mass media), implement full-fledged information services using modern technology and information resources in their structure, and organize the provision of interactive services by these bodies (at all levels) active work is being carried out on the reform of the legislation. [2] The creation of information services by state authorities is assessed by the need to conduct an active information policy. Building relations with the external environment, the information service should regulate interactions with structures outside these bodies. It is the possibilities of the information service that can be used to increase the openness of public administration and bring it closer to the interests of citizens. The incompetence of state bodies, and insufficient and inefficient joint actions with the public lead to citizens' lack of confidence in the authorities. Therefore, information services organized within regional and district state structures should complement the activities of local governments and help them perform their main functions.

The main goal of the information service is to create a favorable external and internal social-political-psychological environment for the success of the state administration and authority. Information service activities can be carried out in several directions, aimed at different public groups (wide and local public) or to achieve certain goals (for example, forming the image of a public administration body).

The main directions of information service activities are working with mass media (relations with the general public), relations with the local public, relations with the leadership of regional and district administrations, and relations with employees. The main basis of information service activity at any level is the impact on public opinion. The main function of the information service is to inform the public about the activities of local authorities through mass media. For the information service to function normally, it is necessary to observe several important methodological principles: 1) systematicity (a certain set of successfully tested ways, methods, and methods of joint action with the public should be used in the activities of the information service); 2) proper compatibility (the entire structure, field of activity and all technologies of the information service must be compatible with the goals and tasks of the district (provincial) government); 3) mobility (the information service must be organized in



such a way that it must be able to change its structure and correct the directions of activity even when new factors and conditions arise).

The responsibilities of the information service should include media monitoring; constant contact with journalists; preparation of lectures and press releases; formation of the internal information field of the state authority; and support and development of the website of the state authority.

It is known that in the new version of our Constitution, a new model of local state power based on the distribution of powers of governors and local councils was introduced. According to him, the powers of representative and executive bodies in local state administration were separated from each other. That is, local councils are elected representative bodies that act as executive bodies. [4]

In addition, in the "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy, the task of turning the representative bodies of the local state power into a real "voice" of the people, and organizing regional administration based on the principle of "serving the interests of the population" is defined. In connection with the separation of the post of mayor and local council chairpersons in our newly revised Constitution, when analyzing their tasks and functions, as a result of rapid changes in the legislation over the years, it became known that local government bodies have more than 700 tasks, functions and powers. This, in turn, caused legal complications in practice.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the efficiency of the activities of local state authorities" was adopted to fully implement the provisions of the updated Constitution, eliminate complications in the activities of local state authorities, and ensure the systematicity of legislation. According to the decree, proposals for improving the powers of local executive authorities will be developed based on the principle of "Strong Council, accountable and initiative mayor". By decree, 33 tasks, functions, and powers are transferred to local Councils in order to increase the role of local representative bodies in solving important issues of society and state life. Therefore, with the Decree, several powers of the Councils were revised and they were systematized by sectors. At the same time, based on the requirements of the updated Constitution in the Decree, tasks, and functions are assigned to local councils only by legal acts, state bodies and organizations are not allowed to interfere in the activities of local councils, local councils assigned to local state authorities in normative legal documents it has been firmly established that local state executive authorities are responsible for the performance of tasks that are not specific to their powers established by law. [5]

Another important aspect is the systematic organization of training courses aimed at improving the knowledge and skills of the deputies and secretaries of local councils in order to bring the activities of local government representative bodies to a new level, developing the minimum requirements for the buildings of local councils and their material and technical equipment issues are also important.

In conclusion, the implementation of the tasks set for the development of local government bodies will lead to the effective implementation of the activities of local state authorities in the new constitutional and legal conditions; to strengthen the role of local representative bodies in state and community management and the socio-economic development of regions, executive



power serves to increase the responsibility of the bodies to the local Councils. At the same time, a balance between authorities is ensured by clearly defining the powers of local representative bodies and local executive authorities. Including the establishment and completion of public kindergartens and schools, the establishment of private nature reserves, natural nurseries, recreation zones, botanical and dendrological gardens, and the establishment of tariffs for passenger and cargo transportation in city passenger transport organization of routes in city passenger transport, approval of tariffs for drinking water supply services, etc. are supposed to be implemented by decisions of local councils.

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