

Local Self-Governance in Shaping and Developing Civil Society the Role of Organs

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Abstract - The article focuses on forming a civil society at the state policy level in the coverage of the self-governing body in Uzbekistan, ie the activities of mahalla and its today's requirements. At the same time, it outlines the existing problems in this area and the work carried out by local authorities and bureaucrats in addressing them.

Keywords - Self-Governing Body, Neighborhood, Event, Tradition, Precautionary Measure, Social Survey, Problem, Recommendation And Recommendation, Application, Adjacent.

In Uzbekistan, the role of self-governance in the life of the people, family and society in the context of deep-rooted reforms in our society is reflected in the historical viewpoint of our country on the example of our country. research and synthesis of scientific and practical significance. Particularly in the last years, huge reforms have taken place in the life of local self-governance bodies. An important step in this direction was the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures for Further Improvement of the Mahalla Institute", adopted on February 3, 2017. In this regard, it is important to note that the role of the institution of mahalla in the community governance in the five priority areas of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, and the importance of the role of the local self-governing bodies in enhancing the role of the institution in the community.

Mahalla System with a Century-Old Age The first time in Uzbekistan, the local government has become an important part of the formation of civil society. The democratic and legal basis of the activities of the self-governance bodies, mahallas, and the powers assigned to them constitute the Constitution of the Republic of

Uzbekistan, Laws "On Self-Governance Bodies," Decrees of the President, Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers and other normative documents.

As a cornerstone of civil society, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan reflects the legal foundations of self-governance bodies. Article 105 of the Constitution states that citizens' assemblies in mahallas, towns and villages, as well as mahallas and mahallas are cities where the chairman (elder) and his advisers are elected for two and a half years.

In contrast to other countries, the institution of mahalla has been developing in our country as a social structure that has been tested for thousands of years and has deep roots. Particularly, it is seen that it is emerging as a driving force of building a civil society in the transition to the modern market economy, raising a generation that recognizes its rights, meets the challenges of today's democratic reforms, activates, consolidates and strengthens people's emotions.

As the brightest manifestation of the local self-governing bodies, as well as the basis and support of civil society, in the years of independence, the system has been consistently continuing to reform the system of governance, the gradual

transition of state functions to public organizations, from a strong state to a stronger society. The powers and functions of citizens' self-governing bodies are clearly defined in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On citizens' self-governing bodies", which defines the tasks of self-government bodies as:

- assisting citizens in the exercise of their right to participate in management of society and public affairs;
- solving social and economic tasks in the regions, conducting mass cultural events;
- unification of citizens with the purpose of assistance to implementation of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees of the President and the Government, councils of people's deputies and khokimiyats of state power bodies.

In the jurisdiction of the elders of the towns, villages, and settlements, including birth, death, marriages and divorce, and paternity. In addition, in the absence of a non-resident in the settlement, townspeople, towns and villages overseas citizens' assemblies certify wills and attorneys, take measures to protect inherited property, and certify the validity of the copies of the documents and the validity of the documents and the authenticity of their signatures.

It is also important that civil society is a collegial body in building civil society. That is, the Mahalla Chairperson calls for the Council, if necessary, in consultation with the appropriate Council of People's Deputies or governor. It is said that the gathering of citizens is carried out on the basis of the prescribed standards of representation where it is not possible to collect all the population. This means that democracy, openness and transparency are becoming increasingly visible in the work of community leaders in the context of modern civil society building. This entails the simplification of the management of citizens living in the neighborhood, their further consolidation, and the unification of the housewarming in remote districts of the mahalla for new neighborhoods and villages.

In this regard, during the years of independence, measures were taken to improve the self-governing bodies of citizens, and, if necessary, to expand. If we look at numbers, in our country more than 12 thousand self-governing bodies were formed in 1994, their number in 2001 was 7847. By 2017, their number exceeds 10,000. This has been augmenting the governance of the country at large.

It is known that the Law "On self-governing bodies" of 14 April 1999 defines the rights and freedoms of citizens in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Citizens' Self-Government Bodies" of April 22, 2013 and

the February 2017 The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures to Improve the Activities of Citizens' Self-Government Bodies" further expanded their powers. The following rights are granted to citizens' self-governing bodies, as well as to citizens' gatherings in accordance with these laws:

- expressing the interests of the people and making decisions on its behalf;
- Carrying out public control of the implementation of the legislation, as well as its own decisions;
- the right to hear reports of the heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations located in their territory on protection and improvement of the environment.

It is also important that the civil self-governance bodies in the formation and development of civil society act independently from the system of local authorities. That is, this system does not belong to the public authority and can exercise its powers within the jurisdiction of the law. Citizens' self-governing bodies shall enjoy the rights of legal persons, shall have the seal of the established sample and shall be accounted for by the local authorities.

According to universally recognized norms of civil society, if Western scholars are concerned with their theory and practice, the Western scholars have dwelled on their own conditions. In particular, Russian scientists V.I. Fadeev and L.E. Lapteva point out that the essence of self-governance is the recognition of civil rights, such as the low level of public authority, independent decision-making on the issues of daily life and responsibility for its consequences. According to L. Velikhov, self-governance is inherently free of central government power and liberty. The state does not create it, it is only acknowledged.

In this regard, the Western self-governance system is unique. For example, G.Ellinek, of the German state and society theory, understands the local self-governance that "the state is governed by those who do not have a professional position, which manages the state's bureaucratic administration through the government's stakeholders." The author stresses that the government is governed entirely by a democratic foundation based on civil society, completely subordinate to the law, and with no ideologies of its own.

The Englishman. Local self-governance recognizes that local authorities or elected officials have the authority and authority to exercise their authority under the legislative authority or within the framework of common law.

In some Western European countries, typically urban and rural communes are the starting points of local self-governance, and they are known differently. It also differs in terms of population size and area size. The organization and management of municipalities is one such structure. These structures are in the UK, Germany, France and Scandinavia. Therefore, local governments in the Western European countries can be divided into three types, which are conditional, ie structural, functional and organizational. In order to eliminate the various social problems facing each other, municipalities also need to form municipalities in large settlements, in rural areas, in rural areas. This is typical of the structural reforms in local government.

At the same time, functional reform rights and responsibilities include the level of freedom that local self-governance bodies have in unitary States or federal subjects. Institutional reforms are mainly part of the Western European region. For example, Anglo-Saxon model of municipal governance was created on the British Isles. This model is based on local communities, communities and cities, and their management system is gradually being introduced into the state vertical of governance.

From the opinion of the scientists, it can be understood that in the east the administration of the mosque is in harmony and the western self-governance system mainly covers the activities of municipal municipalities and their local branches. These associations are recognized as a system of local government, and most importantly, they work independently of government. Their powers include the exercise of judicial and police functions, non-compliance with the government in solving certain issues, the voting in the electoral process and the control over its results. That is, the government can not influence them in some tasks.

It can be understood from us, therefore, that it is desirable to introduce alternative versions of local self-governance bodies from the state and the government independently. One of them is to provide them with economic, financial and business activities.

It is worth mentioning that the role of local self-governance bodies in the civil society is the initiative of the chairmen of mahallas, their perception of change in society, and their potential. As a result of the survey, only in 2006, there were 2970 pedagogues, 1016 economists, 2412 engineers and agronomists, 271 doctors, 291 lawyers and 2979 other specialists.

This plays an important role in their professional, professional capacities, whether they are aware of the current changes and reform in the field of civil society, regardless of their occupation. Hence, today's violent democratic changes in the society require regular increase of their knowledge and skills.

The Republican educational-methodical center "Mahalla zakosi", which was established in 1999, played an important role in this regard. In the same year, 450 chairpersons upgraded their skills, and in 2000, the training center raised over 2,500 sessions and 445 women's committee members. From October 10, 2013, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On organizing the professional development of civil self-governance bodies", from this year the deputy chairman, secretary, deputy chairman on religious, spiritual and ethical issues and public institution "Mahalla keeper" .

In line with this arrangement, training courses for the staff of self-governance bodies of the citizens established in each region contribute to the development of self-governance and solving existing problems. For example, in 2014, these training courses provided training and retraining to 13,903 people, representing 35% of the total number of self-governance personnel. In 2017, only two thousand 68 religious and spiritual-ethical issues were consulted by the rapporteurs.

In Uzbekistan, as well as democratic states, the socio-political responsibilities of citizens' gatherings are taken into consideration, their participation in state and local governance, and the role of local authorities in this regard. For example, Article 1 of the Law "On local government" provides for the establishment of links between the Council of People's Deputies and governor of state power and governance bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan and civil self-governance bodies, involving the population in the administration of the region, district and city.

From February 1, 2019, according to the Presidential Decree "On measures to improve the work with population problems", along with the current system of work with population appeals of the population, it is necessary to identify and resolve the problems of the people's lobby, a new system that implements its functioning has been introduced.

In the case of civil society in the context of such problems and their appeal, in the case of some developed countries of the world, citizens in these countries rely on the work of local municipalities in solving important economic,

social and other issues. The survey found that in 22 developed countries, an average of 4.9 per cent of the unemployed population applied directly to the organization to address unemployment. This figure is 12.4 in the Netherlands, 11.5 in Ireland, 10.5 in Belgium, 9.2 in Israel, 7.2 in Australia, and 6.2 in the UK.

In Uzbekistan, unlike Western society, in contrast to Western society, it is necessary to further improve the institutional foundations of Mahalla's self-governance institutions, expand its scope of activities, and to work closely with public authorities and governance bodies. In particular, much attention is being paid to the decentralization of governance in the post-2000 period, part of its functions from the national level to the regional, district and city levels, the expansion of the powers of the citizens' self-governing bodies. This, along with a number of law enforcement agencies, increases public confidence in self-governing bodies.

It is noteworthy that measures taken to improve the institution of mahalla in recent years are reflected in positive developments in all spheres. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 3 February 2017 "On Measures for Further Improvement of the Mahalla Institute" and Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 15, 2018 "On Measures to Ensure Effective Activity of the Mahalla Institute" was a significant step forward. The self-governing bodies in our country are increasing from year to year as the main institute of civil society. And with the expansion of the scope of these bodies in the governance system, there are favorable and broad opportunities for a legitimate state to exercise its powers on a democratic basis.

It is no exaggeration to say that the makhallya system has stepped into a new era of its activity since 2018 on the way to building a civil society. The role of the neighborhood within the context of civil society building is undoubtedly an active collaboration with its public structures. Whenever this structure is established, effective partnerships will be established with public associations, associations, NGOs, political parties, banking structures, ministries, committees.

It is important to note that the decentralization of this system in the country, as well as the increasing role of civil society institutions in governance, the transfer of many functions within the competence of the state to the local self-governance bodies play a crucial role in shaping civil society. Because the rule of law, the equality of all before the law, and similar democratic principles will be decided and implemented. It is important to note that the criteria for

building civil society, the improvement of the system of local governance through developed democracies and on the basis of national patterns, modernization of subordinate authorities, loyalty to the people's interests, high-skilled cadres, a number of competent functions from the state to local authorities, but it does not mean that they have to submit to the governing bodies.

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