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Zarina Sadriddinovna Israilova

PhD student, Academy of State Governance under the
President of Republic of Uzbekistan

EFFICIENCY OF THE REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND FACTORS AFFECTING THEM

Abstract: The article is devoted to the process of reforming the system of the representative body of state power on the ground in Uzbekistan and to the problem of assessing the factors influencing the efficiency. Factors influencing the quality of activity of representative bodies of state power are classified.

Key words: representative bodies of state power in the field, efficiency, decentralization, efficiency improvement factor, evaluation criteria.

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Introduction

During the years of independence, great work was carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan to change the function and system of management structures, liquidate unnecessary levels of government, and terminate and drastically reduce their power, regulatory and supervisory powers. Nowadays, the government system in our country is entering a new stage of development, where the main priority is continuous communication, dialogue between the state and the people. President Sh. Mirziyoyev 2017, for the first time on December 22, addressed the Parliament with the Message “Every decision concerning the life of the country, we take on the basis of a direct dialogue with the people, taking into account public opinion. The principle “It’s not the people who serve the state bodies, but the state bodies should serve the people” becomes the cornerstone of our activity. [1].

In the framework of the “Concept on Administrative Reforms of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (hereinafter “Reform), it was indicated that a superficial assessment of the mechanism of activity of local authorities is carried out, which in most cases do not reflect the real situation on the ground [2].

This situation also poses new challenges for the study of the activities of representative bodies of local government. In the process of forming a legal state, an important role is assigned to increasing the efficiency of representative bodies of local

government - the Kengash of people's deputies of regions, districts and cities. Elected by the population of an administrative-territorial unit, the Kengash is an important link in representing the interests of the population in the relevant territory. The deputy of the local Kengash as a representative of the people represents the interests of the population in the administration of the relevant territory, and is an expression of democratic principles. [3].

Materials and Methods

The main goal of this article is to search for the main factors affecting the effectiveness of the Kengash of people's deputies. In practice, this problem has not been investigated. The lack of scientific research on the basis for assessing the effectiveness of the representative bodies of local government and the activities of deputies can be explained primarily by the complexity of this problem for public and social management. This study is an interdisciplinary, it includes a legal, economic, political, sociological component. The main reasons for the difficulties in assessing the activities of a representative body, in our opinion, are the following: it is an insufficient possibility of material incentives for good results; a weak level of development of regulations for activities with a clear statement of rights and obligations; the lack of simple and clear methods of current performance assessment.

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The widespread use of the term "efficiency" in various spheres of human activity and at all levels of government demonstrates its universality and ambiguity. However, we have to admit that in our country, so far no effective mechanisms have been developed for assessing the activities of bodies and officials of representative bodies of local government, and there is no unified universal system of relevant criteria and indicators. First of all, the essence of the term "effectiveness" should be clarified. The concept of "efficiency" is derived from the Latin "effect" (effectus), i.e. the impact of one phenomenon, process on another, resulting in a steady, definite result [4]. Accordingly, efficiency means efficiency, effectiveness, but not any, but predetermined, targeted, leading to the necessary results. Speaking about the effectiveness of power, and in purpose - is the degree of preservation and development of society, the highest goal and an integral function of any power is evaluation. It is by this criterion that the effectiveness of political and legal power is assessed by society. Under the effectiveness of the representative body is the measure of the realization of goals, objectives and plans, showing the specific impact they had on the development of social activity of citizens, their knowledge, feelings, beliefs, practical behavior and activities. In this case, efficiency is an indication of what real progress has been achieved, as well as awareness of the population about the organization of economic, social, legal, cultural and other tasks.

Today, the Reform, approved by President S. Mirziyoyev, implies the improvement of the institutional and organizational-legal bases of the activities of government bodies, as well as the achievement of the effectiveness of the work of representative bodies of local government [5].

Let's analyze a number of factors affecting the performance of representative bodies of local government. First, quality is affected by the composition of elected officials. Today, the practice of the work of the local executive body actively includes reports on the work done to the population and deputies of representative bodies. However, the elected representatives themselves do not always clearly establish the procedure for assessing the quality of their work. Their reports to voters are, as a rule, formal. There is essentially no control over the performance of parliamentary duties, and such a measure as a recall of a deputy does not work in practice. The situation, in our opinion, can be changed by regulating the procedure for evaluating and reporting on the activities of people's representatives at all levels. To determine the effectiveness of the representative bodies of local government, it is necessary to collect and analyze a variety of information about the real, practical state of the object and the deputy influence on it, as well as the content of the work being done by the deputy,

the means, forms and methods, and the actual results of the impact, on the conditions and factors determining efficacy. One of the main features of a representative bodies of local government, along with election for a certain term of office, is collegial decision-making. All members of the representative body are equal. The activities of deputies are carried out in two main directions - in the representative body and in the electoral district. This duality of functions should also, in our opinion, be taken into account when determining and assessing the effectiveness of a representative body. The following main factors affecting the performance of representative bodies of local government are their composition and the method of formation, the collegial nature of decision-making. All factors can be divided into internal and external. We defined the legal effectiveness of the activities of representative bodies of local government as the degree of satisfaction, through their law-making activities, of the needs of the sustenance of regions, districts and cities, the level of organization of interaction with voters, the political party and the self-government body of citizens who nominated him as a candidate for deputy.

Coordination of teamwork with other executive authorities, state authorities, public organizations, and the media is also an influencing factor.

Let's pay attention to another factor, that is, to the decentralization of the state body in the field.

The Strategy of Action adopted by the Head of State in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. involves "reforming the public administration system and civil service through the decentralization of public administration, increasing the level of professional training, material and social security of public servants, as well as a gradual reduction of state regulation of the economy" [6].

Decentralization - this term is firmly established in the life of democratically developed and developing states. Decentralization is the transfer of management functions from central authorities to local authorities, expanding the range of powers of lower-level authorities at the expense of higher authorities [7].

Uzbekistan is continuing an active process of reforming the public administration system. Much attention is paid to the issues of decentralization, the state executive body, as well as representative bodies of local government.

Decentralization of state administration will allow to continue democratic transformations and increase the efficiency of state building in Uzbekistan, expand the powers of local government bodies, increase the activity and level of involvement in the decision-making process of civil society institutions, which will contribute to the realization

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of the constitutional right of citizens to participate in managing the affairs of society and of the state.

There is an important element of decentralization of the public administration system, taking into account the interests and capabilities of each of the territories, since the key activities of the integrated administrations are the development of industry and capital construction, agriculture, transport, utilities and utilities, social development, demography and employment.

Ensuring the effective interaction of different branches of government is the most important task. In this regard, the President of our country, S. Mirziyoev, emphasized in his report: "The main issue is to inform the people and responsible executors in a timely manner of the essence and significance of the laws, to organize their correct implementation and to ensure strict compliance with their requirements." Only by consistently ensuring the effective interaction of all three branches of government will government policy be operational, open, transparent and effective. This will increase public confidence in state bodies [8].

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The incomplete process of separation of powers is particularly clearly visible at the local level. For example:

Firstly, so far law has not prescribed no clear distribution of powers between the Kengashs of people's deputies and khokims of the respective levels of government. Both the Constitution and the law "On local government" only describe the powers of local government bodies, without determining which of these powers, are exercised by the Kengash, and which by the khokim. In addition, the law does not define the conditions for the organizational and resource support of the Kengashes' activities. In fact, only khokims have real political, organizational and material resources.

Secondly, despite the election of local Kengashes of people's deputies, the head of the local executive authority, the khokim, carry out the leadership of their activities. Thus, at the local level,

the khokim is the sole leader of both representative and executive authorities, which limits the independence in exercising the powers of local Kengashes of people's deputies.

Thirdly, the role of local Kengashes of deputies is very low in matters of promoting issues and making appropriate decisions on them since the hokim's organizational control group decides everything. The development of market relations and the institutions of civil society leads to a decrease in the possibilities of centralized state influence on the economy and social life of society. The concept of further deepening democratic reforms and the formation of civil society in the country has given a powerful impetus to further enhancing the effectiveness of the work of the parliament and representative local authorities, including their control functions. We need decentralization and strengthening the role of the regions.

It is also very important that, along with the expansion of functions and powers, there is an increase in the efficiency of the work of local authorities. In addition, for this, it is necessary to create effective mechanisms of checks and balances for local authorities, allowing the government and local government to be controlled by the residents of the respective territories, which cannot be achieved without further developing and improving democratic institutions and mechanisms. In particular, neither the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, nor other legislative acts precisely define the range of issues subject to exclusive regulation at the level of laws.

For local authorities, executive and representative local authorities are very important to establish feedback mechanisms with the public in order to receive signals about existing shortcomings, and to generate new ideas for solving urgent problems. It is very important to create and legislate a system of permanent accountability of deputies, khokims to the population, including through the media.

Conclusion

Thus, the above conditions must be laid down in the new legislation, which will provide guarantees for the representative body of local government, create the opportunity and incentives for their independent and effective work. At the same time, the main criterion for such a reform should be the development of a "flexible, fast and able to adapt to changes" representative state body in the localities.

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