
Governing bodies in the development of civil society: problems and solutions

Ikramjon Batirovich Masharipov

*Associate Professor of Tashkent Financial Institute,
candidate of political sciences
ikrommasharipov1967@gmail.com*

Abstract: In this article, methods of formation and development of municipal bodies. local self-government, local self-government bodies are the basis of the interests of the local population, management of most of the state affairs and ability to do it realistically. The exercise of these rights by councils or assemblies consisting of members elected in free, secret, equal, direct general elections. The problems and solutions of having councils or assemblies reporting to themselves or executive bodies are analyzed.

Key words: Civil society, municipal governing bodies, municipal, communal, self-governing bodies, cooperation, public organizations, institutions of civil society.

Enter. In developed countries, the methods of forming municipal bodies have developed and were adopted by the European Union on October 15, 1985. Article 3 of the "European Charter on Local Self-Government" defines this concept as follows: "Local self-governance is the management of the majority of state affairs under the responsibility of local self-government bodies, based on the interests of the local population, within the framework of the law, and the ability to do it realistically." ability. These rights are exercised by councils or assemblies consisting of members elected by free, secret, equal, direct universal suffrage. Councils or assemblies may have executive or reporting bodies. These rules do not exclude the use of citizens' assemblies, referendums or other forms of direct participation of citizens allowed by law."¹

The allocations of the central government for various social services in the activities of municipal bodies have decreased, and the activities of local authorities in such areas as health care and housing have decreased. The evolution of municipal management, the municipal policy of the state found its expression in the theories of local management that are widespread in the political science of the present time. There are various theories that represent a return from the ideas of local self-government and the subordination of municipalities to state administration. The concept of municipal management dualism is characteristic for this direction. Proponents of this theory associate the central administration's wider penetration into local life with the fact that a number of local works (for example, education, road construction) are gaining national importance. According to this theory, the municipality should perform certain management functions and leave the scope

¹ Masharipov Ikramjon Batirovich. Citizen self-government bodies as a guarantee of a stable society. Scientific, remote, online conference "Social sciences in the modern world: theoretical and practical research".. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7145718>

of local interests, as well as it should act as an instrument of state administration. At the same time, municipalities retain their independence in purely local affairs.

Literature analysis.

In the 19th century, the communal model of self-government (municipal) was formed in the United States in a fully developed manner. In England, the municipal administration implemented reforms to increase the size of the municipal communities. Other western countries developed on different models.

Also, the institutions of civil society began to improve in municipal reforms. About these reforms D.J. Eleazer wrote the following: "Municipal bodies will not appear in the political life of modern western federalism without the development of civil society institutions." There were also views that local self-government itself creates conditions for the formation of civil society.²

The theoretical views put forward by the founders of the United States put forward the ideas that self-government bodies should represent the interests of citizens, and that the best way to do this is for each person to participate in municipal governance. Such theoretical views were expressed in the works of T. Jefferson and A. Tocqueville.

Instead, the principle of speciesism in the United States was based on John Locke's idea of popular control of government. J. Madison, one of the fathers of the United States, expressed the following opinion: "It is necessary to control and limit the power of local authorities and competing party factions, not being satisfied with only controlling and limiting the power of the government." .

Later S. Huntington compares these two different approaches and gives the following analysis: "T. Jefferson's views on the ideal of democracy are in direct and complete opposition to J. Madison's expanded concept of republicanism." For Jefferson, republicanism is attractive because of its closeness to the people. For Madison, it is also important because it is far from people. For Jefferson, the Little Republicans are the ideal of a republic in its purest form. For Madison, small republics consisted of "factionalism" in a bad form, get rid of it. For Jefferson, the main threat to republicanism is the tyranny of centralized autocracy.³

Madison's views on the distribution of powers and the need to introduce limits by means of "checks and balances" spread to US townships outside of New England in the 19th century, and were reflected in the mutual distribution of executive (mayor) and representative (council) powers in American municipal government.

As a result of the wide spread of Madison's views in the United States, there was an increase in the flow of mass immigrants who tended to demand the representation of the interests of their ethnic groups in local authorities. In this way, units of political participation in municipal politics developed in the form of groups. Immigrants' active political participation went hand in hand with processes of influence of elements of the political culture of the countries of their former origin on US policy. This situation led to the formation of structures called "political machines" in the interpretation of American political science. During the period of classical capitalism in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the development of local government has moved away from the earlier democratic slogans such as freedom and equality. First, elections in the formation of municipal bodies began to be limited by the increasing participation of the property-owning part of the population, real estate owners. Second, municipal bodies fell under government control in order to subjugate local and group interests to national interests. In the municipal policy of the government and parties, the principles of centralization gradually began to gain

² Eleizer D.J. *Comparative federalism // Polis*. 1995. No. 5. S. 106-115..

³ Samuel Phillips Huntington, *The Clash of Civilizations and the Transformation of the World Order (The Clash of Civilizations and Remaking of the World Order)*, <https://we.hse.ru/data/2016/02/28/1125561966/>.

priority. With the expansion of the functions of local self-government bodies in education, communal economy and other fields, the intervention of the center in local affairs also increased.⁴

At the same time, increasing demands for democratization of municipal management, actions such as subordinating the activities of municipal bodies to the interests of the population, as a counter-effect against the restriction of citizens' rights and freedoms, and the increasing role of the central bureaucratic apparatus. The degree of centralization and decentralization of local government, the degree of democracy in the structure of local institutions depended in many respects on the ability of citizens to force the central government to make concessions. The democratic principles of local self-government were strengthened in the constitutions of France, Italy, and Japan after World War II.

The consequences of large-scale urbanization processes in the United States have also influenced theories of local self-government. Political activity in the 60s of the 20th century led to the development of theories about the priority of the territorial structure of local units. There has been a growing debate about what qualities of different models are effective in this area:

- 1) economic effect;
- 2) create more conditions for democratic decision-making;
- 3) to be able to guarantee fair distribution; 4) the ability to provide mutual cooperation for economic growth.

Another direction of the principles of the enlargement of municipalities was to give powers to newly created bodies (in France to regions, in the USA to metropolitan councils). In addition, a number of public service functions have been directly delegated to local authorities or their agencies without any intermediate management links. From the point of view of national governments, these reforms were seen as implementation of decentralization.

Functional and territorial decentralization in the doctrines of decentralization applied in practice in the French experience means "delegation of powers to the autonomous institutions and bodies of the state that perform certain functions in the territories, in one or another administrative-territorial units." Also, "territorial-vertical decentralization is based on the establishment of new administrative territorial divisions - regions."

Since the 70s of the 20th century, the concept of municipal management in the USA and Europe has changed significantly. Because, during this period, Western European countries began to deeply reform this sector. Decentralization reforms soon began throughout Western Europe. One such change happened in 1974 in Great Britain. According to the concept of new changes, the administration at the level of communes and parish communities is intended to continue its activities in rural areas. As the largest units of local government, the legal status of the County Council (Metropolitan) in England and the Regional Councils in Scotland has been reformed. They, in turn, were covered by district councils in areas of geographical latitude. It was introduced that each region of the country or Scotland would consist of these district councils. Municipal administration service has been facilitated and simplified at all relevant levels.

New changes were clearly felt in urban and rural areas. In the seven major metropolitan areas (Greater London, Greater Manchester, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, Tyne and Wear, West Midlands

⁴ The Federalist: Political Essays by A. Hamilton, J. Madison, and J. Jay. - M.: Publishing group "Progress" - "Litera", 1994. - C. 78-86. http://grachev62.narod.ru/Fed/Fed_10.htm

and West Yorkshire) the Country Council (Metropolitan) was reformed as a strategic body responsible for the natural and economic planning of the counties. District councils, as subordinate bodies after the metropolitan area, were empowered to provide special services to the population (for example, education, service sector, road operation, housing construction, coordination of environmental conditions). However, even in rural areas, such broad structures operate, the responsibility for some specific services in them has been assigned to the Country Council (for example, education, service sector, road use, etc.).

The central position of the middle class in the social structure of the societies of developed countries creates wide opportunities for the stable existence of the society, despite the occasional increase in socio-political tension between the lower classes. Such tensions are mitigated as a result of the neutrality of the majority (the middle class). What is most important is the emergence of the middle class as the backbone of civil society, the political foundation of democracy and change. At the same time, various conflicting social tensions are mitigated because the middle class is in a conflicting situation between the "double curtain" under the influence of the top and the pressure from the bottom.⁵

Analysis and results

The system of self-government in advanced foreign countries was formed over several centuries, and it began to acquire a democratic character by the 20th century. Formation of self-governing bodies in developed countries through elections, financing of their activities, participation of citizens in self-governance, political decision-making processes, the role of these bodies in improving the socio-economic condition of the population has been elevated to a high status. Studying these aspects and applying them to the processes of reforms in Uzbekistan is one of the urgent tasks.

In our society, the attention to self-government of citizens has been stabilizing in recent years. The head of our state, Sh.M. Mirziyoev, notes that in recent years, a number of practical works have been carried out in the development of the neighborhood, in particular, 38 laws and regulatory documents related to the institution of the neighborhood have been adopted, and more than 50 have been improved.⁶ The significance of these documents is that in the society of Uzbekistan, the neighborhood as an independent institution was focused on the full protection of socio-economic, political and spiritual interests of the citizens living in this area. During the implementation of the Strategy of Actions on five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the activities of citizens' self-governing bodies and their initiation of reforms were considered as the main social issue.⁷

In particular, the first goal of the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" is to increase the effectiveness of the activity of the neighborhood institute, turning it into a key link of public management and control. Expanding the powers of neighborhoods and strengthening their financial independence in order to solve socio-economic problems in the regions on the spot. Participation of citizens in the life of their neighborhood.

Summary

According to Western political scientists, the concept of "self-governance" is related to the formation of the independence of citizen communities in relation to the state. German scientists associate

⁵ Okyulov Kh.O. Medium class in Uzbekistan: evolution and problems. #1(52), 2020 part 4 East European Scientific Journal.

⁶ Barabashev G.V. Local government. -M., 1996. -S.16-21.

⁷ No. F-4849 of 02.14.2017, 2017 — on organizational measures to implement the Strategy of Actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021. <https://lex.uz/docs/3114480>

the author of this concept with the name of Prussian minister Baron von Stein (1757-1831). Stein wrote that local self-government is "an active form of citizens' management of public affairs."

Local self-governance (or municipality) refers to the management of locally significant works carried out by elected bodies representing the powers of residents of one or another administrative-territorial unit and their administrative apparatus. Municipal government is a relatively decentralized form of government. At the same time, it is an institution of civil society. The theoretical basis of municipal management was initially developed by the ideologues of the revolutions in Western Europe, and its nature and role are related to the ideas of local authorities and community self-government bodies in elections.

During the 19th century, three models of interaction between the center and local self-government bodies were formed (English, French and Prussian). Today, models based on these established traditions - Anglo-Saxon, French (or southern European model) and Germanic (or northern - Central European model) are still in use in life.

The Anglo-Saxon model is the most exemplary of local self-government, in which the processes of self-government take place "within the local interests of the authorities". In the French model of self-government, however, power is (formally) in the hands of local government bodies that oversee self-government. In the German model, state administration and local self-government are combined as a single institution.⁸

In the 19th century, the communal model of self-government began to develop in the United States, in addition to France and Italy. Great Britain, on the other hand, went the way of reducing large, identical units of local self-government. A number of other countries tried to follow their own "middle" path, adopting some features of both models.

Also, the following requirements were imposed on local self-government bodies: the ability to meet the needs of citizens; a means of meeting the needs of citizens; the legitimacy of his leadership in his community; ability to adapt to changes in society; freedom to react to the unique needs and demands of their community, taking into account local conditions.

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