

## **THE SYSTEM OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND ORGANIZATION OF THEIR ACTIVITIES**

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### **Annotation**

In this article, a two-tier system of local authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the Constitution. The constitutional status of legal relations between local executive and representative bodies was determined. Local state authorities are independent state and representative bodies that are not subordinate to each other and organize their activities on the basis of cooperation in mutual relations. It is said that the leadership of governors to the Councils of Local People's Deputies will increase their responsibility to the Council.

**Keywords:** Economic reforms, medical standards, Citizen appeals, local taxes, legislation, deputy, supreme assembly

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there is a system of single representative bodies in the republic. At the top of this system is the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, the Oliy Majlis exercises legislative power in accordance with the Constitution. Regional, district and city Councils of People's Deputies are also a lower level of representative bodies[1].

There is a single legislative body in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is called the Oliy Majlis. The Oliy Majlis determines the powers of regional, district and city Councils of People's Deputies, the unified system of representative bodies of state power in Uzbekistan. According to Article 89 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the head of state and executive power in the Republic of Uzbekistan[4].

The executive power in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and regional, district, city hokims, the powers of these bodies are determined by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic.

Chapter XXI of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is entitled "Fundamentals of local state power. According to Article 99 of the Constitution, the Councils of People's Deputies headed by governors in regions, districts and cities (except for cities subordinate to the district, as well as districts that are part of the city) are representative bodies of state power. and solve issues related to their authority in the interests of citizens[5].



"Depending on the relevance of representative and executive power, regional, district and city hokims are in charge. Regional hokims and city hokims and Tashkent city hokims are appointed and dismissed by the President and approved by the relevant Council of People's Deputies. District and city hokims are appointed by the respective regional hokims and shall be dismissed and approved by the relevant Council of People's Deputies. Mayors of cities subordinate to districts shall be appointed and dismissed by the district governor and approved by the District Council of People's Deputies." Therefore, the organization of the activities of local state power bodies is organized on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Local State Power", the "Procedures" of regional, district and city councils of people's deputies and other normative legal documents[6].

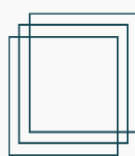
In some Councils of People's Deputies of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Regulations on the Executive Court of the Governor are also adopted.

Local executive authority means the system of regional and district city authorities established in Uzbekistan. Local representation and executive court work under the leadership of the mayor.

According to the Constitution, the discretion of local authorities includes:

- ensuring legality, law and order and security of citizens;
- economic, social and cultural development of regions[7];
- formation of the local budget and its implementation, determination of local taxes, levies, creation of extra-budgetary funds;
- management of local communal economy;
- environmental protection;
- ensure registration of acts of civil status;
- adoption of regulatory documents and implementation of other powers that do not conflict with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (Article 100)[8].

The implementation of the principles of the local state power in the development of all areas of the relevant area determines their place in the life of the society and the state. The executive power of the province, district, city is headed by the governor. The governor shall have the number of first deputies and deputies determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan[9]. The bodies of local executive power consist of departments, departments and divisions, the order of their structure and organization, the principles of operation are determined by the relevant Regulations approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In order to ensure the rapid management of economic and social-cultural construction networks, network complexes uniting relevant general departments, departments and other units of the executive structure will be formed.



The management of these network complexes is entrusted to the deputy governors. The units of the structure work on the basis of the Regulations approved by the governor[10].

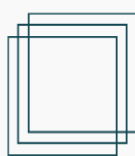
Also, to discuss the most important problems of the socio-economic development of the region, an Advisory Council will be formed under the mayor, which will include the first deputy mayor and the head of the deputy secretary's office. According to the mayor's decision, the Advisory Council may include deputies of the Council of People's Deputies and representatives from other organizations. Meetings of the Advisory Council are convened by the mayor when necessary and are held under his leadership[11].

The head of the Mayor's Secretariat is responsible for drawing up the agenda of meetings, organizing and holding them, and preparing documents. The mayor approves the agenda of the meeting. District and city mayors, heads of departments, general departments, mass media representatives of public and business organizations can attend the council meetings. The preparation and holding of meetings of the Advisory Council is carried out by the mayor in accordance with the regulations that confirm his authority for the entire term[12]. The proceedings of the meeting are recorded in minutes, which include the persons who participated, the agenda, the opinions of those who participated in the discussions, the suggestions and critical comments of the speakers, and the decisions of the Council. Final decisions on discussed issues are adopted and signed by the mayor in the form of decisions or orders. The drafts of the decisions or extracts from them were sent to the interested organizations and citizens within the time limits specified in the "Instructions" on working or the time limits specified in the decisions themselves[13].

Preparation of meetings of the Advisory Council is important in preparation of sessions of the Council of People's Deputies. One of the important directions in the organization of the activities of the administrations in the Republic of Uzbekistan is to receive the population, to study their wishes, to communicate directly with the public. The republic has accumulated some experience in receiving the population. The mayor, the first deputy of the mayor, his deputies, the heads of departments, departments and the main administration, the head of the mayor's secretariat receive residents[14].

The legislation establishes a certain procedure for consideration of citizens' applications and letters by state bodies and officials. In accordance with the Law "On Citizen Appeals" in the Republic of Uzbekistan, governors keep track of actions taken on applications and letters and are tasked with monitoring their correct and timely consideration.

Meetings of the department, department and other staff members on this matter are important for the control and decision of the review of applications.



Organization of the activities of the first deputy and deputies of the mayor is of great importance in the correct organization of the activity of the mayor[14].

The first deputy of the mayor ensures the coordination, prompt management and control of individual branches of economic and socio-cultural construction of the region, and can make decisions and orders.

Deputy mayors lead the activities of their structural units, take measures to quickly resolve emerging problems and issues within their rights, and periodically check the work done, and then submit conclusions and recommendations to the mayor or the relevant Council of People's Deputies, and supervise the work of network complexes. they are personally responsible for being effective[15].

The mayor distributes tasks among his deputies. In order to quickly solve the issues of development of the national economy, the coordination of the activities of the main departments, trusts and departments belonging to the network complexes, the heads of the complexes together with the deputy governors, within the scope of their rights, adopt orders in the form of instructions (assignments). These instructions are delivered to their respective offices, institutions and organizations in the relevant area and their implementation is mandatory.

The deputies of the mayor also give instructions for the purpose of implementing the decisions and orders of the mayor. The instructions of deputy mayors can be revoked by the mayor[16].

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Local State Power", Councils are not established in the cities within the district and in the districts subordinate to the towns. The mayor of the district within the city is appointed by the mayor and approved by the city council. District hokims, which are part of the city, are the official representatives of the city hokim and are accountable to him. The appointment of mayors of the districts is also carried out in the same order[17]. Hokims of districts and cities in their practical activities ensure the implementation of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers, decisions and orders of higher authorities, the relevant Council of People's Deputies and the decisions of the regional governor.

District and city mayors, their councils act on behalf of the district and city in relations with network complexes, offices and organizations, enterprises, institutions, and self-governing agencies.

They make legally enforceable decisions at the district and city level, develop and submit drafts of the main directions for stabilization of the economic situation for review, and monitor the implementation of budgetary and extra-budgetary funds[18].



Also, the mayor of the district, which is part of the district, is organized in the same order, and the production facilities built and operating in their respective territories, if they do not comply with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the use of environmental protection lands and medical resources, compliance with medical standards and regulations, has the right to suspend or prohibit its operation. They ensure the correct use of labor resources in the relevant area, control the distribution of material support allocated from the state budget for the purpose of providing employment to citizens, social protection of the socially disadvantaged strata of the population. In order to make proposals to the governor, they identify issues that require urgent and urgent decisions in the field of economic and social-household problems. Every year, they report to the mayor on their work and make relevant proposals for the socio-economic development of the region. Most of the powers of mayors of districts and cities subordinate to districts within the city are determined in agreement with the higher-ranking mayors and Councils of People's Deputies[19].

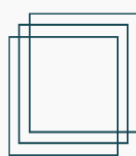
In organizing the activities of the local executive authority, the departments included in the governor's court and the general department included in them are of particular importance. The general department is organized by the governor and directly reports to the head of the secretariat. The General Department organizes its work on the basis of the Regulations on the General Department.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov writes: "It is necessary to ensure the transfer of the main part of the administrative tasks from the center to the regions, and from the regions to the state authorities and management agencies in the cities and districts. Thus, this stage will gradually reach self-management public organizations[20]."

The main goal of the reforms carried out in the system of representative bodies of state power in the Republic of Uzbekistan is defined in one word in the work of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov "Uzbekistan on the way to deepening economic reforms": "no state system that does not serve people has the right to exist".

Building a stable market economy, a strong democratic rule of law and a civil society based on an open foreign policy should remain the ultimate goal. Representation of state power and self-government bodies of citizens occupy a special place in the implementation of this goal.

In the conditions of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the economy in the country, taking into account the socio-political and ideological conditions, is one of the important requirements of the analysis of the characteristics of the Councils of People's Deputies and self-governing bodies in the republic[21].



Since one of the main sources of knowledge about the Councils of People's Deputies is the legal-regulatory documents, the normative-logical approach in science is of great importance. This is necessary to determine the results of the impact of legal norms on the activity of the Councils of People's Deputies and to improve the legislation on the Councils of People's Deputies.

The modeling method plays an important role in increasing the effectiveness of the existing representative bodies and self-management bodies in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in creating and developing new forms of work. Models of legal documents related to the activity of the new body or part of the new body, councils and hokims will be created[22].

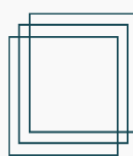
An experiment will be conducted in the system of existing Councils of People's Deputies and self-governing bodies in the Republic of Uzbekistan to make one-by-one changes in their legal status or to determine the need to apply management and management labor methods to their activities. For example, in Uzbekistan, the establishment of the presidium of the Council of People's Deputies, the election of their chairpersons, and the election of the mayor of Tashkent by the residents of Tashkent were conducted as an experiment.

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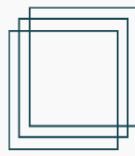
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