

## Civil Society: Prosperities of Decentralization in Management

*Rasulov Hakim Mamanovich*

*Pedagogical institute of Termez State University Candidate of Political Science, Associate Professor*

### ABSTRACT

*The article analyzes the problems relates with decentralization in the systems of state and society management in Uzbekistan, establishing effective cooperation of vertical management system.*

**KEYWORDS:** *strategy of actions, people, state, state bodies, decentralization of management, vertical, horizontal management, administrative reform, concept.*

In Uzbekistan, the implementation of the principles of "human interests above all else", "the people should not serve government agencies, but government agencies should serve our people" is a unique conceptual basis for building civil society in the country. Such reforms are being carried out in line with the decentralization process of public administration. As the French scholar A. Tocqueville noted, "in a society where the development of society is becoming more and more complicated, the government cannot manage everything in a centralized way .... Decentralization is based on pro-democracy local freedoms, creates a sense of responsibility among citizens, and denies authoritarian rule of the state. Decentralization reflects the development of democracy and political maturity." [7] International experience of decentralization of power shows that this process appeared in the late sixteenth century. This period is characterized by the search for the best form of organization of public administration and the construction of a system of relations between its components. The main proponents of decentralized governance at that time were Jean Bodin and Johann Altusius. [5, p.38]

The process of building a renewed society in Uzbekistan began with reforms to transform the system of state power, which is a major obstacle to building civil society, not only as a governing body, but also as a body that provides public services to citizens. The principle "**People should not serve government agencies, government agencies should serve our people**" was taken as a basis. In addition, the process of bureaucratic obstacles in various areas, the abolition of many illegal departmental directives, the allocation of optimal bank loans, the elimination of illegal business inspections, systemic changes in law enforcement agencies reveal the essence of administrative reforms in the country.

Indeed, the scientific literature identifies several types of decentralization: administrative decentralization, i.e., local government is accountable to a higher authority; political decentralization, in which local government is theoretically independent of the state, with authority and responsibility; decentralization of the budget, the transfer of the necessary resources to carry out the given power and responsibility; finally, the decentralization of functions to the private sector (companies, NGOs), including planning and administration, which was previously carried out by government agencies. [4, p.37] The following approaches to decentralization of power in terms of scientific analysis of the problem are also put forward. a) The political form of decentralization, which provides for the theoretical independence of local (city, region, district) government from the state, the existence of appropriate powers and responsibilities for public authorities; b) the type of decentralization budget as a result of the allocation of certain financial resources by the competent authorities to carry out the relevant tasks; c) a type of decentralization of the market, which provides for the transfer of public

administration to the private sector. [8]

However, in order to clarify the issue and avoid various confusions, the researchers recommend the use of the concept of “decentralization” by summarizing the above, one of which is governed by the other. But it describes the relationship between the levels of government, not between the government and the economic or social sphere in general.

The process of reforms in the field of state and society building within the framework of the Action Strategy in our country is aimed at further improving the mechanisms of cooperation between the executive authorities. In other words, the issues related to the institutional framework of the executive and economic management bodies and the principles of their activities in line with modern requirements, selection and recommendation of management personnel, solving the management system at the level of human and social interests remain the most important priorities. This, in turn, is aimed at the successful implementation of state policy to improve the living standards and welfare of the population through the comprehensive development and modernization of sectors of the economy, social sphere and regions.

At this point, let us focus on the analysis of the relationship of the management system, which is scientifically based and is reflected in the modern management process. In most scientific sources, the relationship between the elements of the management structure is 1) vertical, that is, if there is a relationship between the leader and his subordinates; 2) horizontal, i.e., characterized by the presence of interactions of equal elements [6].

Judging by these features and directions of the management system, we can see that in our country, too, there is a pluralistic approach to the gradual decentralization of public administration, all levels of the executive branch. Based on these processes, the process of vertical governance is, firstly, the gradual decentralization of public administration, secondly, the legal transfer of the right of independent management and administration in the administration, especially to local authorities, other structures related to the executive branch; expanding the financial capacity, role and responsibility of public authorities; fourth, ensuring the practical implementation of the principle of separation of powers in the organization of local government; fifth, increasing the role and effectiveness of citizens' self-government in addressing pressing issues of socio-economic development.

In carrying out these tasks, mechanisms to ensure the transparency of public services, the introduction of new mechanisms for communication with the public, achieving labor productivity through improving the remuneration and social security of civil servants, ensuring the efficiency of professional civil service, and most importantly the selection and placement of staff is done.

Indeed, the successful implementation of large-scale reforms at the current stage of the country's development requires the organization of harmonious activities of public administration and local executive authorities. In other words, the institutional foundations of the management system today, which do not meet modern requirements and the principles of their operation, hinder the full implementation of the ongoing reforms. In this regard, the head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said that due to problems in the country's vertical management system, “20 percent of the more than 13,000 tasks set by the legislation have not been fulfilled on time. This shows the irresponsible attitude of the Cabinet of Ministers, heads of a number of state and economic administration bodies and local authorities. [3]

Both chambers of the national parliament must effectively use the constitutional norms on parliamentary control over the implementation of laws. In this regard, President Mirziyoyev has repeatedly criticized the lack of effective cooperation between parliament and the executive branch, which was mainly limited to hearing reports, and the main drawback is that the Oliy Majlis has not

yet become a real forum for discussion.

One of the most important problems of the vertical management system also depends on how effective public and parliamentary control over the activities of the executive branch is. To do this, the public, especially their politically active and organized deputies and senators, must provide sound information about the shortcomings and shortcomings of the executive branch, make proposals to improve the work of ministries and departments, and, if necessary, make legal proposals to dismiss ministers and governors.

Indeed, "it is necessary to pay special attention to strengthening the role of the Oliy Majlis chambers in the system of state power, solving important tasks in domestic and foreign policy, expanding the rights and powers of parliament in overseeing the activities of the executive" [2, p.44]. At the same time, at the level of public policy, attention is paid to the need to review the implementation of laws, to hear the reports of officials of the executive branch, to systematically study the problems of the population and to develop appropriate proposals.

The success of the reforms depends not only on the problems in the system of executive power or its effective cooperation with the parliament and representative bodies, but also on the formation of a sense of involvement of citizens in the reforms. Only then will we be able to achieve our goals and fulfill the tasks set before us." [3]

If we focus on the analysis of problems in the system of decentralization, it is mainly due to the fact that in some cases the legal status of the executive is not clearly defined, the activities of local executive bodies are not properly organized, problems are not solved in time.

If we approach the issue from the analysis of problems reflected in the concept of administrative reform [1], today's practice shows that the most important problems and requirements related to ensuring the implementation of executive powers in the interests of citizens are as follows.

First, optimality, ie the lack of a rational relationship between the authorities to protect the rights and interests of citizens; non-compliance with normative legal acts and their implementation; fourth, profitability, ie the need to develop the skills to make the most of the minimum opportunities in the management and executive system; fifth, existing circumstances, such as flexibility, i.e., a lack of creativity in the ability to use existing opportunities in the management and executive system in accordance with the law, show how important a vertical management system is in a civil society setting.

Indeed, existing shortcomings in the public administration system do not fully meet the growing demands of society, as noted in the concept of administrative reform. After all, solving the problems accumulated on the ground, the rapid development of the economy, the achievement of the expected positive changes in people's lives are the ultimate goal of the reforms implemented under the Action Strategy.

As a result of the effective implementation of administrative reforms, the idea that "the people should not serve government agencies, government agencies should serve our people" should be fully implemented [4]. In other words, in accordance with the administrative reforms, the main task of the heads of public administration bodies is to ensure the responsible performance of the tasks assigned to them on the basis of a critical assessment of the situation in the areas and sectors for which they are responsible.

In short, the purpose of the ongoing administrative reforms in our country is to create all the necessary conditions for the well-being of our people in all respects. To live well, first of all, each of us is required to work well, to have a deep sense of responsibility and accountability, along with rights and freedoms in citizens. Achieving this depends on each and every one of us.

**Адабиётлар:**

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Ўзбекистон Республикасида маъмурий ислохотлар концепцияси тўғрисида”ги ПФ-5185-сон Фармони, 2017 йил 8 сентябрь (Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Concept of Administrative Reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan” No. PF-5185, September 8, 2017)
2. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. – Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2017, 592-бет. (Mirziyoev Sh.M. We will continue our path of national development to a new level. – T.: Publishing House “Uzbekistan”, 2017, 592 p.)
3. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Билимли авлод – буюк келажакнинг, тadbirkor халқ – фаровон ҳаётнинг, дўстона ҳамкорлик эса тараққиётнинг кафолатидир.// Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси қабул қилинганлигининг 26 йиллига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги маърузаси. 7 декабрь 2018 йил (Educated generation is the guarantee of great future, entrepreneur people are the guarantee of a prosperous life, and friendly cooperation is a guarantee of prosperity.// Speech at the ceremony dedicated to the 26<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. December 7, 2018) <http://uza.uz/oz/politics/bilimli-avlod-buyuk-kelazhakning-tadbirkor-khal-farovon-ayet-08-12-2018>
4. Трофимова, И.Н. Децентрализация государственного управления и особенности центрлокальных отношений в европейских странах. // Равнительная политика. 4/2011. Стр. 35-44. (Trofimova I.N. Decentralization of state management and features of central-local relations in European countries. // Equal policy. 4/2011. Page 35-44.)
5. Гоптарева И. Б. Политический анализ концепции федерализма: монография. –Оренбург: Южный Урал, 2002. 240 с. (Goptareva I. B. Political analysis of the concept of federalism: a monograph. – Orenburg: Southern Urals, 2002.240 s.)
6. Короткое Э.М. Солдатова И.Ю. Чернышев М.А. и др. Основы менеджмента. // Учебное пособие. Под редакцией д.э.н., проф. И.Ю. Солдатовой, д.э.н., проф. М.А. Чернышёва. (Korotкое E.M. Soldatova I.Yu. Chernyshev M.A. and etc. Fundamentals of Management. // Tutorial. Edited by Doctor of Economics, prof. I.Yu. Soldatova, Doctor of Economics, prof. M.A. Chernyshev) <https://port-u.ru/postroeniestructury/ponyatieorgstrukturny>
7. Жамулдинов В. Н., Комаров О. Е. Особенности Французкой модели децентрализации государственного управления и развития местного самоуправления // (Jamuldinov V.N., Komarov O.E. Features of the French model of decentralization of state management and the development of local self-management) <https://scienceproblems.ru/osobennosti-frantsuzskoj/3.html>
8. Децентрализация государственного управления. (Decentralization of government) // [https://spravochnick.ru/gosudarstvennoe\\_i\\_municipalnoe\\_upravlenie/decentralizaciya\\_gosudarstvennog\\_o\\_upravleniya/](https://spravochnick.ru/gosudarstvennoe_i_municipalnoe_upravlenie/decentralizaciya_gosudarstvennog_o_upravleniya/)