

THE ROLE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD INSTITUTION (MAHALLA
INSTITUTION) IN EXERCISING PUBLIC CONTROL OVER THE ACTIVITIES
OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES.

Uzakov Kahramon Pazildinovich

*Teacher of the Academy of Public Administration under
the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan
dba \q.uzaqov@dba.uz*

Annotation: *This article discusses issues such as the role of the microdistrict structure in exercising public control over the activities of local governments, the opinion of microdistrict employees regarding the norms established by laws and regulations, and their actual implementation.*

Key words: *local government, district institution, self-government body, citizens' meeting, public control, socio-economic, social survey.*

As a result of the constitutional reforms, important changes were made in the local government system. As a result, amendments and additions were made to some laws and regulations.

It is expected to actively influence the socio-economic processes carried out in the regions and increase the efficiency of local representative and executive bodies.

Also, in the course of the reforms carried out in our country based on the idea of building a New Uzbekistan, the powers and directions of activities of the neighborhood institute are being expanded and its influence is increasing. Today's neighborhood is not only an institution providing social assistance to residents of the neighborhood, but an institution that undertakes a number of tasks such as supporting residents in all aspects, increasing their social-political, political-legal activity, building a safe society, developing areas, beautifying and developing the business environment. is turning

Based on the above issues, the effective implementation of reforms in the regions is an important task of the local government. In this case, it is appropriate to make good use of the neighborhood system, which is an important and active institution of the state government.

Based on the above, in this research work, reports on the activities of local state authorities within the scope of their powers will be given to neighborhood citizens' meetings, which are the closest representatives of citizens, the implementation of the principle of accountability of governors to citizens' self-



governing bodies, the study, analysis and necessary proposal of the effective level of public control. and developing recommendations is one of the important tasks.

In the article, for this purpose, the analysis of the relevant legal and regulatory documents and the opinions of the neighborhood workers were studied.

In the course of the study, the norms of legal documents were analyzed, and in connection with their actual implementation, a social survey was conducted with the participation of community workers and an interview was conducted with the participation of 10 community workers from different regions.

During the past short period, several legal norms have been changed in order to regulate the relations regarding the activities of local state authorities and self-government bodies of citizens.

In particular, the new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted as a result of the referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan held on April 30, 2023, established a number of norms related to the above issue.

The Constitution stipulates that the Councils of People's Deputies in regions, districts and cities (except for cities subordinate to the district) are representative bodies of state power, and their powers are defined in separate articles.

The powers of the Councils of People's Deputies are as follows:

- 1) review and adoption of relevant local budgets, control over their implementation;
- 2) approval of programs of socio-economic development of regions and social protection of the population;
- 3) approval of the governor, hearing reports on his activities;
- 4) exercise other powers provided for by this Constitution and laws.

(Article 122)

The powers of governors of regions, districts, cities are as follows:

- 1) To implement the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis, decrees, decisions and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers, high-ranking governors and relevant Councils of People's Deputies;
- 2) implementation of measures aimed at ensuring economic, social, cultural and ecological development of regions;
- 3) formation and execution of the local budget;



4) implementation of other powers provided for by this Constitution and laws. (Article 123)

As we can see, regional reforms depend primarily on the activity of local representation and executive bodies.

But there is another structure that has a wide range of influence in the regions, these are self-governing bodies of citizens.

The norms related to this structure are mentioned in Article 127 of the Constitution. According to it, assemblies of citizens in towns, villages and villages, as well as in neighborhoods in cities, towns, villages and villages, are self-governing bodies, they are not part of the system of state authorities, and they decide issues of local importance based on the interests of citizens, historical characteristics of development, as well as national values, local based on customs and traditions, has the right to decide independently in accordance with the law [2].

The above constitutional changes have not yet been reflected in the Law on Local State Power of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Nevertheless, this law sets important norms on the subject. In particular, it can be seen in Article 1 of the law:

The Council of People's Deputies and the mayor are responsible for the implementation of social and economic development tasks common to the region, district and city, implementation of local laws, decisions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, documents adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers, and the implementation of the decisions of the higher Councils of People's Deputies and mayors. , ensures relations between the state power and management bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the self-government bodies of citizens, the involvement of the population in the management of the region, district and city.

Also, article 4 of the law defines a norm of special importance. That is, the governor of a region, district, city, in necessary cases, submits a report on his activities to the self-government bodies of citizens [3].

The purpose of this norm was to increase the responsibility of the governor of the region, district, and city before the citizens and their representatives. In practice, we can see that the above form of public control has not worked well enough. We can also witness this as a result of the social survey conducted with the participation of the employees of the local citizens' meetings. (*Table 1*)



Has the mayor submitted a report to the self-government bodies of citizens in the past 5 years?		
Questions	Answers given. in percent (%)	
	Govern or of the region	Gover nor of the city-district
Yes. He submitted a report every year	19%	28%
Yes. He reported once every 2-3 years	0%	5%
Yes. He reported 3-4 years ago	0%	5%
No. He did not report	58%	50%
Deputy mayors reported	0%	0%
I don't remember	23%	12%

Table 1.

One of the main reasons for this is that the law does not specify a specific period for the reporting period, it says "when necessary". But the law and other documents do not clarify which situation or situation is a necessary condition.

Only in Article 11 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Self-Governing Bodies of Citizens" is the authority of the citizens' assembly to hear quarterly reports of the heads of the executive authorities of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, Tashkent city, districts and cities on issues that fall within the scope of the activities of the citizens' assemblies. reports on reports are sent to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city hokims, they keep track of these reports, and control the consideration of appeals of citizens' assemblies [5].

But the work in this regard is not satisfactory. Based on the sample, 10 different regions were interviewed by community workers who confirmed the indicators in diagram 1. When they were asked whether the heads of executive authorities of districts and cities (district and city departments of state agencies) submitted reports to the citizens' assembly, 7 of the respondents noted that they did not report quarterly.

Based on the above, it is appropriate to revise the institution of reporting of officials to the public, including citizens, based on legal requirements. It is necessary to carry out work in this regard in two directions, the first is in the direction of law-making, and the second is in the direction of increasing the capacity of the staff of the neighborhood institute and the activity of the public.



First: one of the main tasks is to strengthen the activity of public reporting officials with clear and effective regulatory measures.

Secondly; It is necessary to introduce the practice of discussing the issues of reporting by the executive body to citizens' meetings once a year at the sessions of local councils of people's deputies.

In the third; It is desirable to increase the capacity and skills of neighborhood workers.

Fourthly, it is proposed to promote ideas aimed at increasing the public's social activities and sense of belonging through mass media.

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