



## Main Directions of Activities of Local Executive Authorities in New Uzbekistan

Akida Abdujabbarovna Dadasheva

Doctor of Law, Professor of the Department of public international law, Tashkent State Transport University,  
Uzbekistan

E-mail: [aqida777@mail.ru](mailto:aqida777@mail.ru)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v6i5.1290>

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### **Abstract**

The article analyzes the main directions of the activities of local executive authorities in Uzbekistan. The activities of representative bodies of local state power are covered in legal terms. The system of control is provided by non-governmental non-profit organizations, self-management bodies of citizens and mass media, as provided by the legislation. As a result, the sole purpose of the local government's activities, i.e. solving socio-economic, socio-cultural issues related to the development of regions, and ensuring the balance of interests, was justified.

**Keywords:** *Local Authorities; Enforcement; State and Community Management; Institution of Governance; Systemic Reform*

### **Introduction**

Ensuring legality, legal order and security of citizens is the most important task for local authorities. The Sixth Section of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (in the new version). The powers, rules and regulations specified in Article 6 of Article 155 of the Constitution Amendment Procedure Section have been implemented. The provisions of the third part of Article 120 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as amended by the Constitutional Law, that a person who holds the position of governor of a region, district, or city cannot simultaneously hold the position of chairman of the Council of People's Deputies: in relation to the representative and executive state authorities of the regions and the city of Tashkent in 2024, the people according to the results of the regular elections of deputies of regional and Tashkent City Councils; and in relation to district and city representative and executive state authorities, it will be implemented from January 1, 2026.

The local executive authority is engaged in ensuring the implementation of the laws and other normative legal documents related to the main areas of its activities listed above, while the local representative bodies in the same area control the activities of the executive authority and develop

measures to ensure the implementation of the directions" [1]. However, it is necessary to strengthen the principles of openness and transparency in the management of the state and society, in the daily activities of state bodies. That is, the work specified in the plan should be discussed and reported by the Council.

## ***Objects and Methods of Research***

In studying the research topic, the Universal Declaration on Democracy, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On Local State Power", the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures to Organize the Activities of Public Councils under State Bodies", On Local Taxes and Fees, the "Land Code", as well as methodological conclusions and recommendations of legal scholars, serve as the theoretical-methodological basis for our research.

Research methods such as a comprehensive approach, comparative analysis, scientific objectivity, systematicity, and observation were used in the research.

## ***Results and Their Discussion***

We can see that all aspects related to the control activity are scientifically based, but we need to clearly and clearly define the illegal aspects of the control activity.

As stated in the international documents, that is, the 11th paragraph of the Universal Declaration on Democratic Issues (Cairo, September 7-16, 1997) adopted at the 98th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union: "Democracy is based on the participation of each person in the management of public affairs. Therefore, democracy requires the establishment of representative bodies at all levels" [2]. However, the issue of revitalizing their activities and fully using their powers is still a problem. The solution to this problem is transparency, not being open. In the future, it would be appropriate if this theory were developed in practice. It is important that the principle of "man-society-state" be applied in the activity of the Council, which is established in the newly revised Constitution, and representative bodies act as supervisors before the government.

In recent years, local state authorities have been cooperating with law enforcement agencies, such as judicial authorities, prosecutor's office, control inspectorate, internal affairs, and justice, as supervisors.

Therefore, local state administration is an important "internal" element of the mechanism of interaction between the state and society, it is one of the main factors for the formation of civil society institutions and it is one of the main factors for the formation of civil society institutions, and through a rationally structured system, all the necessary tools and society it is reasonable to conclude that it ensures the targeted influence and control of the state.

Local state authorities in the implementation of their powers operate in the same relationship with these bodies and mainly coordinate their work.

Hokims (governor) develop programs of the main direction of economic, social and cultural development in their territory and submit them to the relevant Council of People's Deputies for approval. The governor directs the development of the local area. At the same time, local self-governing bodies exercise direct leadership over industry, construction, communications, and agricultural, social and cultural sectors in their territory. It has the authority to appoint and dismiss the heads of these agencies, monitor their activities, and hear the reports of the relevant heads.

Several proposals are being made to improve the effectiveness of the social services provided by the governors. For example, these social, economic services are caused by the situation in each region, in

a certain directed state, and often the cause of incorrect, untimely condemnation, but no one will be responsible for them in the end. In terms of the division of representative bodies of local state authorities, the organizational structure of the currently unified regional and district authorities does not seem rational. The law on representative bodies of local government authorities "did not reflect the division of areas of responsibility between authorities of different levels, which in the different levels of executive power" who answers why?" leads to the abstraction of the concept. There are no clear regulatory documents regarding the review and adoption of state decisions by executive authorities at all levels. This creates ample scope for bureaucratization in decision-making. As a result, uncertainty (which naturally requires a single leadership), distribution of management tasks between departments; Overburdening of the leader with managerial duties or almost no burden, as a result of the imposition of tasks not characteristic of him on the authority employees, employees are deprived of the opportunity to properly perform their direct duties. On this basis, it is becoming a reason for uncertainty, uncertainty and repetition in the work of local state authorities.

Specific tasks and powers of local government bodies to guide the development of the economic, social and cultural spheres are defined in current laws and other legal documents. If we conclude our opinion, the local authorities conduct all their activities in the interest of the state and citizens, and as a result, there is a commonality between the state interest and the interest of citizens.

In these actions, public councils act as the main connecting chain. Conclusions and proposals issued in practice PD-3837 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 2018 "On measures to organize the activities of public councils under state bodies" It is important to include and provide full summary judgments.

Along with the updates and progress in the political system that is being reformed in our country, the accustomed social structures are also functioning freely. In order to eliminate these accustomed social structures, if doctrines that complement it fully embrace its idea, replace it, the importance of learned skills weakens, and they do not evaluate positively, but can think to compare and analyze, that is, to find answers to it, to identify shortcomings and problems.

In many countries of the world, monitoring the activities of authorities in the field of human rights is an important function for human rights organizations. This function includes information gathering, evaluation, dissemination of information on the observance of human rights in this area, implementation of constitutional forms of influence on the authorities.

Based on their main tasks and goals, non-governmental organizations that protect rights try to monitor the government's activities and ensure that the state's policy in the field of human rights complies with both national legislation and standards embodied in international agreements [4]. They divide non-governmental organizations protecting rights into "exemplary", "exclusive" (the only and first) and ordinary ones.

The task of forming the local budget of local authorities and its implementation, determining local taxes, levies, creating extra-budgetary funds is aimed at creating the necessary material base for the economic development of the region, improving the living conditions of citizens, and maintaining state bodies.

Local authorities solve issues related to all areas of social welfare in their territory based on the interests of the state and the population.

If we define in general the powers of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, local representative and executive bodies, then in the law "on local state government" the powers of the governors and the councils of people's deputies are established in separate sections. These consist, first, of

the tasks of the governors to prepare budget projects, prepare a report on the implementation of the budget and organize the execution. Secondly, the approval of the budget of people's deputies fulfills the powers to approve the report on its implementation".

There is also a group of powers of the local government, which are exercised jointly by the representative and executive bodies, including control over the implementation of the budget, management of the local economy, and others.

According to the Law "On Local State Power", setting the amount of local taxes, levies, duties, and establishing incentives for payments is the authority of local representative bodies, and they can sometimes give some of these powers to governors, for example, setting incentives for taxes and levies. The powers of local authorities in this regard are defined in "On Local Taxes and Fees", "Land Code" and other legal documents.

Local authorities lead the local communal farm and ensure that the population lives in normal conditions. Ya. Ollamov believes that "local representative and executive bodies, as a component of the local government system, create the necessary conditions for the formation and development of citizens' self-government bodies that connect local authorities with different segments of the population, assist citizens in the implementation of their rights to self-government, coordinate and direct the activities of many mass initiative organizations" [5].

The analysis shows that [15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20 21], today, in our country, laws with norms that determine their functions and powers, based on the main areas of activity of local government, have exceeded 80. Under the law, we can see that the fulfillment and provision of the relevant powers to the governors, the attachment of their duties to those in charge, a large number of these decisions, complementary, in some places inconsistency or contradictory situations are returned.

One of the biggest problems in the development of regional infrastructures or in the activities of local executive bodies and governors in the protection of their administrative-territorial structures is the fact that a clear map of the land Cadastral and geodetic card, a complete database of information about the borders, ground and ground-based devices, or a continuously well-defined specialist. In Article 5 of the Land Code, the powers of regional, Tashkent city state authorities in the field of land relations regulation. Article 6. The powers of district state authorities in the field of land relations regulation are per letter 3, to organize the state registration of all lands, land cadastres, registers, rights to land plots and transactions related to them belonging to their territory, the State Committee for Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre it is necessary to place all information in the field of state land cadastre management in the electronic government (it helps to prevent corruption) and to ensure its transparency and openness, that is, it is necessary to include it in a digital electronic program.

It is important to clarify this issue, that is, the accuracy of administrative-territorial measures and constant problems, to make many appeals to this database, and to always respond to the demand.

As it can be seen, the activities of the local authorities are directed to the implementation of comprehensive, consistent and systematic reforms implemented in the country, informing voters about the content and results of these reforms, solving issues of local importance, and improving the living standards of the population. In this way, the activities of both branches of the local state power are directed towards a single goal, that is, by solving social-economic, socio-cultural issues related to the development of regions, [10; 11; 12; 13; 14] provides a balance of interests. As an active participant in public activities, he ensures that the law works in practice.

According to Professor I. Khamedov: "local executive bodies are entrusted with the responsibility of social and economic development of the respective territories" [6], we can see that most of this

responsibility is guaranteed because of responsibility and patriotism, powers and duties. It is a different concept and a different approach.

The first category includes non-governmental organizations that are created only to fight for human rights, and the second includes non-governmental organizations that, along with the protection of human rights, pursue another goal.

History testifies that the formation and development of the international cooperation system in the field of human rights protection takes place with the active participation of non-governmental organizations. In 1945, two hundred non-governmental organizations participated in the negotiations on the establishment of the United Nations in San Francisco. In addition, more norms that are democratic were included in the UN Charter under the pressure of the public. The report of the UN Commission on Human Rights states the following: "The provisions of the UN Charter, in particular its Article 68, appeared as a result of the strong demand of non-governmental organizations" [7]. This article stipulates that "Economic and Social Council shall establish commissions for the promotion of economic and social spheres and human rights, as well as other commissions necessary for the performance of its duties"[8]. More than 30 non-governmental organizations participated in writing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Most of the non-governmental organizations cooperate directly with the Human Rights Commission. The Commission was commissioned by the UN General Assembly to prepare the International Bill of Human Rights, in particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The development of legal documents has led to the establishment of many non-governmental organizations.

The process of development of international norms, the rules that entered the sphere of traditional state authority and denied the participation of non-governmental organizations in it, have changed in the opposite direction by the present time. The participation of non-governmental organizations in the development of international instruments in the field of human rights protection (both national and international) has already become an integral part of the international legal process in its initial period. "It is impossible not to realize that the contribution of non-governmental organizations is taken into account in the preparation of the main human rights instruments within the framework of the UN" [9].

In addition, local government bodies in Uzbekistan perform the function of environmental protection. After all, this issue is one of the main tasks facing the state, and it is a topic that is actively discussed by the public in the media.

In accordance with Article 36 of the Land Code, the cancellation of rights to plots of land, public expertise on cancellation of ownership and use of land not provided for in paragraphs 1-4 of this article, according to paragraph 4, that is, drafts of normative legal documents and other decisions of state bodies consists in studying and evaluating them in order to determine their compliance with the rights and legal interests of citizens, legal entities, and the interests of society. Public expertise may be conducted by non-governmental non-commercial organizations, citizens' self-management bodies and mass media, as provided for by law.

In addition, the powers and duties of local state authorities in the field of environmental protection are strengthened by the relevant current laws "Land Code" and the Law "On Nature Protection". Local state authorities, in addition, ensure registration of acts of civil status in their territory, based on Constitutional norms.

Local state authorities adopt normative legal documents in the form of decisions and orders that do not conflict with the Constitution within their authority. If local Councils make their decisions on a collegial basis, the governors make them on a sole basis, and the implementation of this decision in this area is mandatory.

## Conclusion

As we mentioned above, the continuation of life on Earth, healthy growth of people, healthy generations, depends on the environment in many ways. Therefore, environmental protection is one of the functions of the state, and a certain part of this function is assigned to local authorities. Local authorities take measures against legal entities and individuals who violate the relevant legal norms regarding environmental protection. For example, they can make decisions on temporary or complete shutdown and re-specialization of locally important objects that are harmful to the environment. For this, a lawyer working in the government, as a good specialist, should check whether the legal documents are not contrary to the law, incompatible or contradictory. At the same time, it is necessary to make a statement on the activities of the executive power to the mass media in the press service report.

The quick view of development partially affects the quality, which leads to the review of data, analysis, analysis with attention to statistics, and their thorough study. After all, if the government makes the right decision and implements it, citizens are grateful for it.

Currently, our people support the reforms carried out in our country. An example of this is the referendum held on April 30, 2023, in which the activity of citizens participating in it is evidence of this. These changes are finding their obvious expression in the social marriage of our people, in life, the social activity of our country, confidence in tomorrow is growing.

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