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# **INNOVATIVE IDEAS OF MODERN YOUTH IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION**

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**IMPROVING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL  
OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES IS AN IMPORTANT  
FACTOR IN MAKING EFFECTIVE DECISIONS IN  
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

(Xalq deputatlari kengashlari faoliyatini takomillashtirish –  
maxalliy boshqaruvda samarali qarorlar qabul qilishning muxim omillari)

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### **Abstract**

This article outlines the issues of functional change in the local representative bodies, further strengthening of the standing committees, introduction of the vote of no confidence and the introduction of the veto rights in sub-structures. Suggestions were made to achieve the effectiveness of decisions made through structural changes in local governance.

**Keywords:** parliament, local council, local government, permanent commission, deputy inquiry, veto, voting power, dissolution.

### **1. Introduction**

While the activity of the executive branch, it operates mainly within the framework of management decisions, the representative body organizes its own work on the adoption and implementation of political decisions. In the effectiveness of each decision, the structural subdivisions of these representative bodies and their forms are important factors. In this context, it is crucial for today's representative bodies in our country to study the external structures that affects in the decision-making process.

### **2. Main part**

Nowadays, 206 local councils of people's deputies are functioning in our country. They are the Jokargi Kenges of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Councils of the Tashkent City and the councils of the Regions, 167 district Councils and 25 city councils subordinate regions. The final act of the local representative bodies is not only legal, but also political. In this process, the deputies of the provincial, district and city councils of people's deputies carry out their activity on a public basis without disagreeing from the main job. While making a decision, its draft is forwarded to the Standing Committees accordingly. Permanent and interim committees operate on a voluntary basis. That is, it is a body that runs during the sessions of the Council. The chairperson of the Standing Committees is also influenced by the fact that the public oversight of their activities is not fully implemented. The activities of the local councils are not considered in their work experience and it causes for lack of interest and motivation for their work.

As we know, today the deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis are constantly functioning professionally. It should not mean the wrong conclusion that the supreme representative body has the right to permanent activity. We can see it through international experience. For instance, deputies of the local Kengash of People's Deputies work in Japan on a permanent basis. They will have the status of a civil servant on the basis of the Law on Local Government Officials. They are also contracted by local authorities on a contract basis and are not allowed to hold any other posts. The local Council of Japan is organized professionally and every local council has its own secretariat. The Council is divided into permanent, special and administrative committees according to its functional characteristics.

Having examined the above mentioned foreign experience, we propose to organize the local representative bodies in our country in a systematic and permanent manner. At the same time, taking into account the number of the territorial population, the number of deputies to the regional Kengash of People's Deputies should be up to 30 and the number of deputies of the district (city) Councils - up to 15. This policy is based on the specific features of the regions. Then deputies of the regional Kengash of People's Deputies shall consist of 5 permanent committees, deputies of district (city) Kengashes of People's Deputies, consisting of 6 deputies, to 5 standing committees. Each of them shall elect a chairman of the standing commission, and he shall be the Deputy Chairman of the Council. They need to be legally guaranteed to pay for their work and to carry out their service duties on a regular basis. It is also advisable to establish a permanent Secretariat of the Council. The activities of Secretariat are ruled by the Chairman of the Council. The introduction of such a mechanism of activity will further strengthen the role of

local representative bodies in the work efficiency and public decision-making. In fact Members of the Standing Committees will work on a regular basis.

One of the most important means of public oversight today is the appeal of local council deputies by a parliamentary inquiry. Polls conducted by local councils and parliamentary factions, factions of political parties in them, and deputy groups of the environmental group are described in our legislation in one way or another. According to him, the request is a requirement for officials of state power and governance bodies in the relevant territory to provide substantiated explanations or express their views on matters within their competence. A parliamentary inquiry is a requirement for the public authorities or officials at the session to give a formal explanation or clarify their views on socially important issues. The questionnaire may be written by a group of MPs orally. Here are just the polls of the parliamentary groups. An inquiry of the deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis on the issues of the state bodies and officials of economic management, as a rule, concerning the issues of ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of the electoral district of the respective electoral district or the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan shall be conducted by the members of the Senate in the capacity of officials of state power and management bodies, or reasoned explanation of the issues related to the interests of the respective territories is a requirement to express the viewpoint. Parliamentary factions and party groups also have the right to make a parliamentary inquiry. The Parliamentary inquiry is a requirement for public authorities and officials of economic management to give grounded explanation or comment on the implementation of laws, state programs in various fields, and other key issues within their mandate. However, the right to send to the local councils "the question of the Regional Council of People's Deputies" or "the district (city) Council of People's Deputies" has not been clearly reflected in our legislation. Here's what we'll call the

Higher Education Institution (OliyMajlis)		Local Representative Office (Regional, district (city) Kenghash of People's Deputies)	
A deputy inquiry	+	A deputy inquiry	+
Fraction and deputy group inquiry	+	Party group query	+
Parliamentary inquiry	+	Questionnaire of the People's Deputies Council	

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the status of the deputy of the provincial, district and city councils of people's deputies" a separate provision of the new edition of the Decree of the Council of People's Deputies "we propose to introduce the rule of law that has the power to appeal to the Council of People's Deputies".

Recently, the head of our country has made numerous initiatives to increase the authority and responsibility of the deputies before the society and the state. One of these is the

separation of local executive and local representative bodies into the structure of the local government, which leads to the launch of new control mechanisms. Because the key management issues in Uzbekistan are centralized in the decision-making and control of decisions. In this context, the lack of trust and the enjoyment of veto rights ensure effective governance not only in the activities of higher authorities, but also in the lower authorities.

The veto is a condition that the competent person or body does not permit a suspension or entry into force of a given decision. Many foreign nations, including the United States and Russia, have vetoed the president's decisions on parliamentarians. The law adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan may be denied or denied by the President. At the same time, the law will be sent directly to the Legislative Chamber for revision. However, the lower level local government does not have the right to veto decisions adopted by the Kengashes of People's Deputies concerning the executive branch. However, there is such an experience internationally. In the United States, the head (mayor) of the local executive body is elected by the people. He has the right to veto acts issued by a municipal council. In Japan, the governor or merchant may veto the decisions taken by the local council. If the decision is re-approved with the consent of at least 2/3 of the Council, a decision shall be taken. Therefore, we propose to elaborate a mechanism for elaborating and creating a legal basis for the right to veto the decisions of the provincial, district (city) Councils of People's Deputies by the governor, who is the head of the regional, district (city) executive power.

Also, there is no legal basis for decision-making by the Councils of People's Deputies to discredit the head of the relevant executive branch. Only the parliament has the right to the head of the supreme executive branch (government). In particular, the vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister on the joint session of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan at least one-third of the total number of deputies of the Legislative Chamber, nominated by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the basis of a controversy between the Prime Minister and the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan, whether the political path, the particular behavior of the minister, or the approval of the bill. In Japan, the local representative council has the right to decide on a governor's or mayor's uncertainty. To do this, you must vote for 3/4 of the board members. The governor or mayor resigns within ten days after the decision is made. It also increases the responsibility of the executive for its work, but also provides a legal basis for preventing abuse of power. In this context, we propose to give a vote of confidence in the local executive branch of local councils of people's deputies. First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

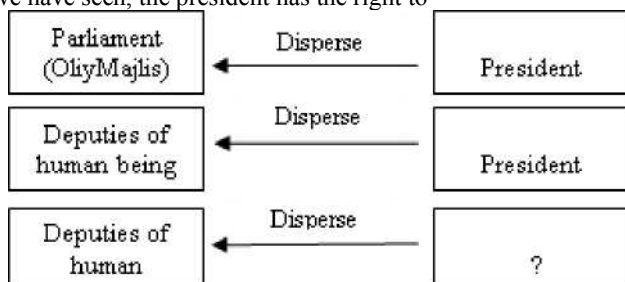
Firstly, the local representative organs should be separated from the executive. It can be seen in the address of President Sh. Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis on December 22, 2017. It should be acknowledged that the rule of governors, both local councils and executive power, does not conform to democratic principles. The time has come to show that this system has a negative impact on the effectiveness of governance and the effective functioning of local councils".

Secondly, it is necessary to completely eliminate the influence of the executive branch of power in the local representative bodies. At the same time, more than 1/3 of the members of the local council are employees of local executive

bodies. That is, local council deputies are simultaneously directly or indirectly subordinate to the governor. They are subject to the administration of the executive branch through their main workplace. As a result, it can not fully exercise its oversight capabilities. As of 2016, the number of people conducting their professional activities in regional, district and city councils of people's deputies in the executive branch was 1,558, of which 744 were practically managerial positions . In this regard, we propose to clearly identify the subjects of the "system of the executive power" in Article 32 of the Law "On elections to the provincial, district and city councils of people's deputies of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

As the mentioned above executive power vetoes the representative bodies, and the representative bodies give the power to exercise discretion ensures the maintenance of the balance between the authorities and the equilibrium system in the lower segments. As a result, some "unacceptable decisions" can be avoided.

In universal democratic principles, the elected bodies have the authority to elect their constituents, and they are designated as a separate principle. It is practically possible that the representative body is not functioning effectively or in other cases dissolved by an indirect electorate authorized by the Council, or indirectly elected by a representative (president, governor).For example, in Japan, at the request of two-thirds of the electorate, it has the power to request the Election Commission to dissolve the Council . In accordance with the procedure prescribed by law, the prefect or the city mayor shall, at the request of two thirds of the members of the Council or two percent of the citizens, make a referendum. In the experience of the Uzbek public administration, this practice exists. It is only within the framework of the supreme authority system. In particular, in case of denied by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan twice the nominee for the post of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan appoints the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan and dissolves the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have the right to appoint the Acting Governor of the province and the city of Tashkent and to dissolve the respective Council of People's Deputies in the event that the respective Councils of People's Deputies have rejected the nominees of the provincial and Tashkent mayors. As we have seen, the president has the right to



dissolve both the parliament and the regional (Tashkent) Councils of People's Deputies. However, in the district and city councils of people's deputies this procedure did not find its legal solution. This can be seen in the following table:

As you can see in the scheme, the implementation and control of all the decisions that are being made will be based on the subordinate structure. These are the ones that must carry out strong public oversight. Therefore, in order to further enhance the responsibility of the subordinate regulatory body, to increase their business sense, the head of the higher executive body, at the request of at least 2/3 of the electorate in the respective territory, after the discussions with the public, develop the legal framework for the dissolution of district (city) and should be put into practice.

### 3. Another important issue

This is due to the lack of effective performance of the decisions taken. In order to fully implement these resolutions in the regions, it must first consult with the broad public and the relevant non - governmental sector, with a seven - dimensional cut. In this process, it is desirable to present to the public the draft decision, which will be adopted at the local representative bodies. This system has not been fully resolved in local representative management. Practice shows that the issues to be discussed at the Council of People's Deputies in most cases will not be discussed in advance with the concerned stakeholders, experts, scientists and the population. It also does not work with media and community in its activities. This restricts the possibility of taking full advantage of the interests of the affected stakeholders in their decisions. "What you can do without knowing what to do with people without talking to people?" Therefore, prior to conducting the sessions, the issues discussed in the regional print media as well as on official websites (where all local authorities have yet to formulate it is proposed to establish a legal framework that its project should be published. This will ensure that the activities of the local representative body are transparent and transparent.

### 4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the decisions made at the local level as a final act of this activity, the implementation of the above structural and functional changes in its implementation will ensure its viability. Introduction of the questionnaire of the Kengash of people's deputies; the right to veto the maintenance of a system of checks and balances between the local authorities and a lack of confidence; the importance of raising the responsibility of the local authorities in two times, reforming the distribution order in order to make acceptable decisions, and increasing the involvement of the general public and mass media in the decision-making process.

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