

## The Role of Citizens' Self-Government Bodies in the Development of Society and the Well-Being of the Population

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**Abstract:** This article examines the influence of citizens' self-government bodies on the development of society and the level of well-being of the population. The authors analyze the mechanism for implementing relations between the state, society and the people through the activities of citizens' self-government bodies. The study is based on the concepts of civil society institutions and self-government, emphasizing their importance for the direct participation of citizens in governance and solving local issues. The article also discusses the tasks and functions of self-government bodies, their role in supporting economic activity, social protection and cultural development of the population.

**Keywords:** self-government bodies of citizens, civil society, welfare of the population, social protection, laws and regulations, cultural development, national traditions, patriotism.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The development of society and the level of well-being of the population largely depends on how well the activities of citizens' self-government bodies are organized and implemented. The mechanism for the implementation of relations between the state, society and the people is based on criteria on the basis of which the activities of citizens' self-government bodies can be carried out. Because the self-governing bodies of citizens are the moral basis for the direct exercise of public power by citizens, direct participation in state and public affairs. After all, the main task of all non-governmental organizations, especially district and other self-government bodies, is to ensure the independence of citizens in solving local issues. In the course of our research, we realized the need to correctly rely on the concepts of civil society institutions and citizens' self-government bodies in sociological, legal and philosophical sources created in a later period. To clarify, we can say that civil society institutions are inherently a broader concept and include self-government bodies. For this reason, "the basis of civil society is made up of civil society institutions, including public associations and other non-governmental non-profit organizations, citizens' self-government bodies, and the mass media."

### II. LITERATURE REVIEW

So, who and what organizational structures are included in the citizens' self-government bodies? "Meetings of citizens of cities, villages and villages, as well as neighborhoods in cities, towns, villages and villages are self-governing bodies of citizens." In short, citizens' self-government bodies are a collection of citizens.

As we have already mentioned above, the activities and tasks of citizens' self-government bodies are regulated by the Law "On Citizens' Self-Government Bodies", adopted in a new version on

April 22, 2013. The laws and other policy documents adopted in 2017 provide for the tasks assigned to citizens' self-government bodies:

1. Assistance to citizens in exercising the right to participate in the management of society and public affairs;
2. Solving socio-economic problems, social protection, holding mass cultural events, engaging in moral and educational activities on their territory;
3. Assistance to public authorities in implementing the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, documents of the President and the Government, decisions of the Councils of People's Deputies and Mayors.

It is known that the participation of citizens in the life of society and public affairs is their constitutional right [1]. Self-government bodies assist citizens in exercising this right, as indicated below:

- participation in the discussion of candidates for representative bodies of local self-government;
- attracting the population to participate in the elections of representative bodies;
- conducting propaganda work;
- to inform the population about the place and time of the elections;
- creation of appropriate conditions for involving citizens in the election of the chairmen of the citizens' assembly and participation in the elections.

Citizens' self-government bodies are responsible for economic activities, small business, business support, employment and social protection of the population in the territories of their operation. By holding various cultural events, etc., they contribute to the development of legal knowledge of the population and the formation of legal culture. Also, one of the most important tasks of this social institution is to educate people, especially young people, in the spirit of patriotism, instilling moral qualities and our national traditions in the minds of the population.

Another important task assigned to citizens' self-government bodies is to assist these state bodies in ensuring the enforcement of laws and other legal documents in the territory.

It is known that the neighborhood is a social institution that gives advice, not oppresses. Thus, the neighborhood explains to the citizens that for the development of society it is important to increase their responsibilities, obligations and responsibilities to the state and society. Awareness of reality motivates the movement to change it, and the change did not require increased public control. In the current normative legal documents, the establishment of public control over local self-government bodies is defined as the activity of citizens' self-government bodies. Consequently, some of these rights are exercised by the Citizens' Assembly, some by the Council of the Citizens' Assembly, and some by the chairman of the citizens' assembly.

The updated Constitution of Uzbekistan has also strengthened the status of the microdistrict as a self-governing body of citizens. The legal status of gatherings of citizens of cities, towns, villages, villages and microdistricts as self-government bodies has been strengthened in our country [2]. It should be noted here that the creation of a unique principle of governance peculiar to Uzbekistan actually goes back to the distant roots of the history of our country's statehood.

If you look back into the distant past, the sacred source of Zoroastrianism "Avesta" also mentions opinions about the institute of neighborhood. According to the opinions recorded in it, the participation of ordinary people in government is interpreted as a natural necessity. The

importance of people's joint solution of issues related to public life, the settlement of relations between the state and society is emphasized<sup>1</sup>.

He was thinking about strengthening the neighborhood within the framework of kinship and profession. The great historian and scientist Narshahi in his "History of Bukhara" proceeded from the fact that 1100 years ago the neighborhood was the style of government of the people [3]. In this work, since ancient times, the quarter has been recognized not only as a collective social, but also as an administrative and territorial structure. This type of collective management, based on the management of councils of elders, has not lost its importance so far.

### III. METHODOLOGY & EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

D. Carlisle, an American scientist who has studied the history and sociology of self-government institutions for many years, writes: "Family and friends have been and remain the main foundation of public life. They are the cornerstone of personal relationships. They create a very important network structure called "dynasty", which unites and separates people, a neighborhood based on close relationships and intertwined with the principles of genealogy, is the place where Uzbeks are born, raised and usually spend their entire lives. In an area where friendship is a stable concept, bias is ingrained. The fan was located all over the district, and sometimes the entire region. In the context of such traditionalism, the experience goes beyond personal communication. A person can participate in marriage ceremonies and ceremonies of dynasty members from any distance. Colorful family and family ties have a stone outside the neighborhood, in everyday life, but they cannot be as stone as the neighborhood" [4].

In general, the quarter has its invariable place as a socio-economic and territorial community, which, thanks to the aspirations and efforts of citizens, serves to ensure harmony in observing the rules of a certain national order, sharing good and bad days. According to M. Bekmurodov, who conducted scientific research in this direction, "Uzbeks, being by nature a collective people, always tend to understand their identity in relation to the people around them" [5]. In fact, this is a reality and a social phenomenon characteristic of our nation. It can be seen that the scientist showed the principle of self-government and regulation of Uzbek neighborhoods, through which cohesion and organization of citizens, Eastern democratic principles consisting of national and moral values transmitted from ancestors to generations were instilled in society. The microdistrict management system.

It should be said that during the times of the former USSR, the content and tasks of the neighborhood institute were completely lost. During this period, the district lost its original spiritual status. Their main activities include supporting local organizations of former Communist parties, as well as campaigns to introduce new rituals and customs into our lives, restricting local traditions and customs, and acting as the "eyes and ears" of the Communist Party during family ceremonies [6]. It consisted of During this period, the place of mahallas was destroyed, which since ancient times have solved issues of spirituality, education and training. But in the years of independence, during the formation of civil society, special attention was paid to the management system of microdistricts. The district has regained its status as a social institution, proven for thousands of years and having deep roots, uniting the population. Especially in the context of their transition to a modern market economy, we are witnessing the emergence of a spiritual space that allows us to preserve the customs, traditions and values of our people, to unite people.

After all, one of the main tasks of the microdistrict and all local government organizations as a whole is to unite the population in a certain territory, activate it, serve its activities, organizing it into specific communities. Therefore, in modern research, residents of the territory served by the municipality are expressed in terms of "territorial mass society", "territorial community", "local community". According to the Russian scientist V. E. Chirkina, this is a special form of

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<sup>1</sup>«Авесто» тарихий-адабий ёдгорлик Аскар Махкам таржимаси. - Тошкент: Шарқ, 2015.

organization of a territorial mass society-the population by territorial affiliation and a special association of people formed regardless of citizenship and age. According to the researcher, as a territorial mass community, it consists of social structures within the state and other territorial mass communities that can be formed and organized: subjects of the federation, structures consisting of its population [7].

The activity of regional communities directly depends on the activity of the socio-political institutions they have formed<sup>2</sup>. Such institutions, whether social or political, allow social groups to pursue their political interests in an orderly manner. It is these communities that stabilize relationships, regulate the behavior of individuals and groups, coordinate their actions and ensure integration. Therefore, the activities of these institutions are systematic, and individuals appointed or elected by members of a social group are empowered to perform general managerial functions to meet the interests of group members, as well as to regulate the behavior of other group members [8]. The members of the group. The district is considered a social institution that has been historically tested for many centuries on the conscientious performance of this function.

In the new Uzbekistan, the attention of the state and society to the neighborhood system has radically changed. Currently, the neighborhood is shown to be the most effective and traditional mechanism for working directly with the people. It is not for nothing that the President called this method of communicating with the people a system of neighborhood work. The neighborhood work system means the joint activity of all state and public structures in the field of neighborhoods and the joint search for the most optimal solution to social and economic problems existing among the population. This requires all officials to be focused and purposeful in the district system.

#### IV. RESULTS

Here it is appropriate to emphasize a number of areas for further organization of work in the neighborhood work system. Accordingly, the following elements of the mahallabay operating system deserve special attention:

- firstly, the direction of identifying the "growth points" and "driver" aspects of each microdistrict. In this direction, it is important, first of all, to identify the points of growth of neighborhoods, to develop a balance between the situation and the possibilities of the neighborhood. That is, according to him, it will be necessary to create a comprehensive database of households, families, businesses, workplaces and health. This database contains the population, gender and age structure, entrepreneurs with work, the number of specialties of people, the number of employed and unemployed, specialties and professional qualifications, district assets, preschool education, secondary and secondary specialized professional institutions, vocational schools, colleges and technical schools, training centers, land areas, agricultural land will be covered, main buildings and structures, infrastructure facilities (gas, electricity, drinking water and sewerage, roads), the number of entrepreneurs and their types of activities.

Based on this handbook, ways will be developed for the rapid development of each microdistrict, taking into account the opportunities available in the microdistricts, based on raw materials, the state of infrastructure, specialization and the quality of the workforce. This process is called determining the point of growth of a neighborhood [9].

The second direction includes the identification of specialization and "driver" territories based on the direction of development of neighborhoods. That is, according to the system of neighborhood work, it represents a coordinating activity to mobilize all opportunities, and secondly, it means a

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<sup>2</sup> Diab A. A. A., Mohamed Metwally A. B. Institutional ambidexterity and management control: The role of religious, communal and political institutions //Qualitative Research in Accounting & Management. – 2019. – T. 16. – №. 3. – P. 373-402.

decisive direction in the rapid development of the region. Also, in order to sustainably carry out large-scale work on the territory, identify areas for further improvement of the production infrastructure for the expansion and development of work at growth points identified in microdistricts, a list of suppliers has been compiled. enterprises for the purchase of equipment, working tools, and the creation of entrepreneurial and self-employed activities in the territories. Within the framework of this direction, work is also underway to create a list of unemployed people who want to start work.

The third direction is to attract the population to entrepreneurship and ensure their employment. According to the district work system, every citizen who has expressed a desire to engage in entrepreneurial activity will be provided with comprehensive practical assistance in allocating loans and subsidies within the framework of family entrepreneurship development programs and launching entrepreneurial activities.

Naturally, within the framework of family business development programs, the effectiveness of loans allocated to residents of the neighborhood is also monitored. Among them, it is envisaged to create the necessary conditions for expanding the activities of businessmen, identifying problems on the spot and taking measures to solve them promptly [10]. The convenience of the neighborhood work system lies in the fact that the interaction of all state and public structures is organized and the effectiveness of the implementation of the intended goal is increased. In particular, together with the centers for the promotion of labor and employment and a number of other responsible organizations, in addition to taking measures to identify vacant jobs, effectively use them and offer them to business entities, as well as organize training for the unemployed population of the district, Within the framework of such cooperation, professional and entrepreneurial skills improvement, assistance in their employment, involvement of the unemployed population in entrepreneurial and self-employed activities.

This place provides support for entrepreneurial initiatives of the youth of the microdistrict, and the provision of loans aimed at further supporting startup ideas of young people will create a financial basis for work in this direction. At the same time, based on the tradition of the mentor-pupil, it is carried out by connecting the unemployed to enterprises and artisans operating in the district or city and microdistrict where they live. As you know, in order to improve the efficiency of the neighborhood mechanism, a system of notebooks has been introduced in the direction of solving neighborhood problems. Accordingly, an "Iron Register", a "Women's Register" and a "Youth Register" will be created, which will include problematic citizens of the microdistrict (the unemployed, families in need of social protection, unorganized youth). The problems of the citizens included in this list will be studied and they will be given specific directions. Targeted support in vocational training, employment, involvement in entrepreneurship, and financial assistance is provided through the notepad system [11].

Within the framework of the district work system, programs are being formed to lift the population out of poverty, and in order to organize their implementation, the necessary measures are being determined to provide comprehensive support to the population in need of social protection, create decent living conditions for them, as well as provide material, psychological and legal assistance. Within the framework of the "Five Important Initiatives", measures are being taken in microdistricts to ensure the employment of youth and women and the meaningful spending of free time. There is another important area in the system of district work – work with the neighborhood passport, and its adequate formation and effective development is of great importance. According to it, the microdistrict will be divided into "red", "yellow" and "green" zones based on compliance with the passport criteria, and comprehensive and systematic measures will be developed to transfer all microdistricts to the "green" zone. . In the neighborhood work system, the effectiveness of the current "work of fives, and now sevens" determines its inconsistency, how effectively it works with the support resources of each person. In particular, the issue of cooperation with the assistant mayor of the microdistrict will be put forward in the first place. Because one employee in charge of the district (city) branches of

commercial banks attached to the microdistrict works as a permanent representative and studies the sources of income of the population, including business families with informal income "house by house", person by person [12]. At the same time, he is faced with the task of determining the need for training in professional and entrepreneurial skills of the unemployed population, especially youth and women, and submitting appropriate proposals to the coordination group. The aspect serving the welfare of the population, which is important to implement in the system of district work, is to study the desire of the population to do business and help them implement their entrepreneurial initiatives and startup ideas. The results of our research have shown that one of the characteristic features of the district work system is an innovative approach to it, it is advisable to create neighborhood passports and update them quarterly.

Within the framework of the district work system, entrepreneurs in microdistricts will be able to immediately find their own solution to existing problems by submitting proposals to the management office and the coordination group for practical assistance in order to eliminate existing problems "wisely" and expand their activities [13]. In accordance with the intended purpose, within the framework of projects and programs for the development of family business implemented in microdistricts, the effectiveness and effectiveness of loans allocated to residents of the microdistrict are constantly studied and monitored.

Communication with the chairman of the citizens' meeting and the assets of the quarter, making proposals to the management for the development of the neighborhood and providing residents with a permanent income depends on mutual cooperation between neighborhoods and responsible authorities. The specific powers and rights of the permanent Representative assigned to this place are implemented on the basis of strictly defined norms. It would be appropriate to emphasize the high importance of the management branches created in the district (cities) in the development of "driver" territories in microdistricts, the development of a "roadmap" for the integrated development of microdistricts, practical support in this. In addition, the scope of this issue also includes the implementation of targeted measures to lift the population out of poverty and strengthen social protection of the low-income population. A coordination group will be created in the system of district work, and a number of its tasks will be defined. Accordingly, programs of measures for the socio-economic development of each microdistrict and district (city) and the removal of the population from poverty will be developed and submitted to the Council of People's Deputies, and their implementation will be monitored. Identifying the "growth points" (areas of specialization) of neighborhoods and assisting entrepreneurs in the implementation of new entrepreneurship, including "driver" projects, and thereby ensuring economic growth is an important feature of the neighborhood work system [14].

So, if we list the links of the neighborhood's work system here, they will be as follows:

- permanent representative of the district assembly and the commercial bank attached to the district at the central level;
- management offices in mid-level sectors;
- the last link is the district and regional coordination groups.

It is worth noting that this regulatory distribution itself is still being logically reformed based on the requirements of the map. In short, the movement and activities are being improved, and the documents coordinating the activities are constantly being improved.

Therefore, despite the fact that the neighborhood work system is a complex process, it has criteria such as listening to each person's pain, radically changing their fate and measuring the development of society not only by economic growth, but also by satisfaction. the population with their lives.

## **V. CONCLUSIONS**

This system, in turn, affects all strata of society, socio-economic reforms, projects implemented at the expense of internal and external resources, social "corridors of activity" of various departments and organizations are organized in the context of microdistricts.

As a result, at the same time, the importance of the neighborhood work system is increasing every day in the activities of all sectors of our country and in the essence of the changes taking place. As a result of this practice, the work of all organizations and departments of our republic becomes more important, since it is aimed at changes in neighborhoods and solving existing problems.

In fact, employees of the district system alone cannot solve the existing problems in the neighborhood and everyday issues of the population. Therefore, the participation and intervention of officials from each sector is an important aspect in this process. An important basis for the mechanism of neighborhood work, which is carried out on the ground, is the principle of unity for all, that is, it is required that representatives of all sectors be united and comprehensively approach issues on the ground. regions.

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