



FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN ORGANIZING SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES

Toshtemirova Zilola Madaminjonovna

University of economics and pedagogy,
senior teacher of department of Economics

Tel:+998991000624. E-mail: toshtemirova_zilolaxon@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14843946>

Annotation. In this article are described the foreign experience of organizing self-governing bodies.

Keywords: school of democracy, collective institution," self-government", communal model, democratic character, Anglo-Saxon model, social initiative, democratic structure.

Introduction. The experience of establishing a neighborhood Institute varies in foreign countries and reflects different approaches, structures and results in the development of society. Self-government bodies, also known as community centers or centers, play an important role in strengthening social cohesion, expanding the capacity of the population and addressing local needs and priorities.

Literature review. Self-government bodies are important in the foreign experience, and literature in this area covers a variety of directions and concepts. It is said that local self-government (or municipality) is the management of affairs of local importance carried out by elected bodies and their administrative apparatus, representing the powers of the population in one or another administrative-territorial units. Municipal governance is a relatively decentralized form of Public Administration. At the same time it is an institution of civil society. The main signs of such governing bodies are their election and their relative independence in directing affairs of local importance on the basis of the interests of the population in their territory [1].

According to Western political scientists, the concept of "self-government" is associated with the formation of the independence of civil communities in relation to the state. According to the interpretation of the French thinker Alexis de Tocqueville, local self-government is such a political institution that it is a school not only for politicians, but for all citizens in general.

As Tocqueville wrote," a nation can form a free government even without collective institutions, but it cannot have the true psyche of Freedom " [2].

Works by Robert Putnam (USA): Putnam's "Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital" (2000) covered the decline in public participation and its social and economic consequences. It emphasizes the importance of community organizations, clubs and other social structures. Eliza conducted numerous studies on social justice, public participation, and civil rights in the works of Benjamin(USA). His work focuses on the development of Public Policy. Manuel Castels (Spain/United States) in "the Rise of the Network Society" (1996) explores the impact of globalization and communication technologies on social movements. It emphasizes public participation and the importance of social media. Hannah Arendt (Germany/United States) in "the Human Condition" (1958) reflects on human social activities and political participation. It emphasizes the importance of the community.

Research methodology. The methodology for researching the foreign experience of self-governing bodies includes many methods. These methodologies are aimed at analyzing efficiency, public participation, and the functioning of management systems. Including :

1. Investigating the examples from successful self-governing bodies foreign , studying their activities, strategies and outcomes is effective for identifying and learning from practical experiences.

2. The collection and analysis of statistical data related to statistical analysis activities is important for determining trends using numerical data.

3. Research projects are analyzed for effectiveness, funding, and impact on the public by studying specific projects and programs of foreign self-government bodies.

5. Compare your activities with them by studying the activities of self-governing bodies in other countries. This method will help you find new ideas and approaches to improve efficiency. It is through these methods that we can witness the creation of managerial mechanisms of self-governing bodies.

Main part. The institution of the neighborhood, that is, the self-governing body of citizens, in turn, is literally formed as a kind of form of the school of democracy. Citizens' self-government, which had operated several centuries earlier as a political organization performing the lower local government functions of the state, followed a major historical development path until becoming an institution of civil society by the 20th century.

In 19 th-century sources, the use of the concept of "self-government" as a ratio given to the cantons of state-republics, States of the United States, Switzerland came into the dish. In the United Kingdom, however, "self-governing bodies" understood Conciliation Courts, counsel courts, and parliamentary institutions. The system of self-governing bodies has been studied abroad by many scientists and researchers. The primary purpose of this system is to help the community become self-governing, address local issues, and increase engagement in the community [1].

Research abroad covers not just the system of Public Administration, but also the participation of the public, the development of civil society. For example, in the United States, European countries, and Australia, self-governing bodies have created various mechanisms to ensure active community participation, such as local councils, community commissions, and civic platforms.

In addition, many scientists are conducting research on the effectiveness of self-governing bodies, their role in promoting social justice, and their impact on sustainability in society.

In advanced countries, methods of forming municipal bodies have also developed. It was adopted by the European Union on 15 October 1985. Article 3 of the "European Charter on local self-government" defines the concept as it is expressed as follows: "Local Self-Government, by definition, is said to be the ability of local self-government bodies in their responsibility, based on the interests of local residents, to manage most of the public affairs within the framework of laws and to be able to realistically manage it. These rights are exercised by councils or assemblies consisting of members elected in free, secret, equal, direct general elections. Councils or assemblies may have accountability or executive bodies. These provisions do not preclude appeals to citizen assemblies, referendums, or other forms of direct citizen participation that the law allows". The most exemplary of local self-government is the English-Saxon model, in which self-government processes take place "within the local interests of the authorities." In the French self-government model, however, power is in the hands of (officially) self-governing local government bodies. In the German model, however, local self-government is reconciled with public administration as a single institution [2].

The Anglo-Saxon model group includes countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland. The French model, on the other hand, is more valid in Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal and some Latin American countries.

Also, the self-governing bodies of Germany and Scandinavian countries have unique qualities that do not resemble the above Model [1].

In the 19th century, the communal model of self-government began to develop in the United States, in addition to France and Italy. The UK followed the path of reducing the large, one-to-one, exactly similar units of local self-government. A number of other countries, on the other hand, sought to follow a unique "middle" path, mastering certain characteristics inherent in both models. Municipal governing bodies are one of the components of the representative system according to their election and official positions as representatives of local residents. Their activities in the economic and social sphere are of great importance to the population. In municipal bodies, it is less likely to indulge in bureaucracy compared to other branches of the state apparatus. All these qualities made elective local government one of the values of democracy. Also, municipal management, on the one hand, exercises some powers of Public Administration in local areas, on the other hand, as an institution of civil society, expresses and protects the interests of the population.

One common theme in foreign experience is the importance of inclusive governance structures that engage residents in decision-making processes and promote accountability and transparency. Effective management practices, including strategic planning, financial management, and program evaluation, are also key to ensuring the sustainability and impact of neighborhood institutions.

In many countries, however, there are concepts of local government standing outside politics, according to which municipalities must stand outside politics, be a service apparatus, they must specialize in providing certain services to civil society.

However, through the implementation of neighborhood political activism and social initiative in society, sustainable development in society and the application of modern approaches to all reforms are gaining positive importance in its place [3].

Since the 70s of the 20th century, the concept of municipal government in the United States and Europe has been changing in content. Because during this period, deep reform of this area was initiated in the countries of Western Europe. Before much had passed, the nomarization reforms began throughout Western Europe. One such change occurred in the United Kingdom in 1974. Under the concept of new changes, the commune was designed to continue its activities in rural areas, with the management at the level of the regions inhabited by the church people. The municipal management service has been facilitated and simplified at all relevant levels [2].

Analysis results. Based on the results of the study, recommendations can be developed to improve the effectiveness of self-government bodies.

Self-government bodies and their activities abroad play an important role in managing the public, solving social problems and protecting the rights and interests of citizens. The system of self-government of each country and how citizen participation in it was ensured varied in the states. Including:

In the US, local governments are very robust and their structure is very diverse. Local authorities (City Council, county governments) to establish close contact with citizens:

- citizen meetings: open discussions are organized for Citizen proposals and opinions.
- online platforms: there are special websites for citizens to make their proposals, vote and evaluate projects over the internet.
- community councils: organized to solve problems in the denominational communities.



In the Swedish state, however, it is very progressive in promoting public participation. Through public discussions, citizens express their opinions.

- Community projects: citizens can propose their own projects and receive funds for their implementation.

- Social media: social media platforms are actively used to communicate with the public.

And in Germany, the system of local government is very developed, and the participation of citizens is important:

- Local councils: citizens' problems and proposals are discussed.

- Questionnaire and questionnaire: regular questionnaires are held to get the opinions of citizens.

- Encourage civic participation: local governments cooperate with civic organizations.

There are various mechanisms to encourage public participation in Canada:

- Social programs: special programs are organized to involve citizens in the decision-making process.

- Education and workshops: seminars are held to educate citizens about their rights and responsibilities.

- Online discussions: citizens can participate in discussions via the internet.

In Japan, the local self-government system is very robust:

- Local communities: communities operate to solve local problems, using their resources efficiently.

- Citizen participation: local authorities take into account the proposals of citizens.

- Many platforms and activities: various activities are organized to encourage public participation.

Even in our society, the attention of citizens to self-governing bodies has stabilized in recent years.

Significantly, in Uzbek society, the neighborhood as an independent institution was focused on the full protection of the socio-economic, political and spiritual interests of citizens living in this area. In Uzbekistan, the neighborhood will become an example in the implementation of citizens' self-government. The neighborhood has become a place of activity, living with the sole purpose of exalting the development of the historically formed Society of Uzbeks. It has been a sacred dwelling, reflecting the peculiarities of the lifestyle, psyche, social life of the Uzbek people, conveying their national traditions, customs, moral and spiritual values from generation to generation. The neighborhood is considered a large and sacred family that embeds and unites people in the cause of goodness, regardless of their nationality, age, gender, religion, race, language, faith, social background, personal and social status [4].

The structure and function of the neighborhood varied according to the situation, but it maintained the principle of self-government, coordinating socio-economic relations between the residents of its territory. During the years of independence, neighborhoods became the backbone of the creation of the material and spiritual foundations of society, solving socio-economic and cultural - political issues and restoring as a space for the formation of the principles of democracy in the Citizens' Assembly, appreciation of the human factor.

Conclusions and suggestions. In conclusion, it can be said that self-government bodies in Zurich serve to promote society by ensuring public participation, taking into account their opinions and creating effective management mechanisms. Citizen participation and

community engagement are important, which can contribute to social stability and economic development in society. Based on the experiences of the dissolution of self-governing bodies in developed European and North American countries into the status of the foundation of civil society, as well as using national heritage and traditions related to this area Based on the political program "from a strong state to a strong civil society" in Uzbekistan, the neighborhood continues to reform the activities of citizens' assemblies in order to bring their independence and rights to the level of their full implementation in life:

- independence in matters of legal decisions-within the framework of its territory, which is mandatory for all to perform-families are free to make statutes, decisions, acts within its territory;

- independence in personnel matters - further democratization of the rules for the selection and election of the elders of the governing bodies of the assembly itself.

- independence in management issues, that is, the creation of opportunities to independently make decisions and ensure their implementation;

- independence in financial matters-the creation of their financial basis in order to be able to exercise their powers, the allocation of funds from existing taxes for the development of a certain part of the neighborhood's prosperity and self-government;

The introduction of the practice that restoring the independence of self-governing bodies in these directions, ensuring their activities as a civil institution, and not as state bodies, is one of the most basic guarantees of civil society construction, as well as a factor in the liberalization of society and the decentralization of management, has become one of the relevant and important directions.

"Human value is not some kind of abstract, pompous concept for us. By human dignity, we mean, first of all, that every citizen lives a peaceful and safe life, ensuring his fundamental rights and freedoms. By human value, we understand the organization of decent living conditions and modern infrastructure for each citizen, the creation of qualified medical services, quality education, a social protection system, a healthy environmental environment. And in order to achieve this goal, we set ourselves the task of effectively using the capabilities of the neighborhood Institute, a unique democratic structure in the world, further expanding its powers, ultimately turning the neighborhood into a decisive link of our society. When the neighborhood is quiet, the land is peaceful. If the neighborhood is prosperous, the whole country will be prosperous " [4], emphasizes the head of State Sh.M.Mirziyoyev.

The system of self-government in advanced foreign countries took shape in several hundred years, and it began to acquire a democratic character by the 20th century. Formation of self-government bodies in developed countries by elections, financing their activities, the participation of citizens in self-government, in the processes of political decision-making, the role of these bodies in improving the socio-economic situation of the population has been elevated to a high status.

The experience of foreign countries in establishing self-government bodies demonstrates the potential of these institutions to serve as a catalyst for positive social change, inclusive growth and sustainable development in the lower tier. The opportunities inherent in this institution are so high that it provides conditions for the wide political participation of citizens.

Self-government bodies are also an incomparable factor in the formation of elements of political culture. Neighborhood institutions can continue to play an important role in strengthening neighborhoods and improving the quality of life of the population by leveraging progressive experiences, fostering innovation, and fostering collaboration. It is important that the study of these aspects and their application to reform processes in Uzbekistan become one of the urgent tasks.

Used literature:

- [1] Подовжня Г.Г. Почему нам так необходимо местное самоуправление? Полис. -№4. 1998. -С.155.
- [2] Токвиль Алексис де. Демократия в Америке. Пер. с франц./Алексис де Токвиль. -М.: Издательство "Весь Мир", 2000. -С.69.
- [3] Опыт организации местного самоуправления в зарубежных странах: учебное пособие для магистров.// А.С. Чуева, П.М. Курдюк, И.Н. Иваненко. – Краснодар, 2013. - С.44-45 Токвиль Алексис де. Демократия в Америке. Пер. с франц./Алексис де Токвиль. - М.: Издательство "Весь Мир", 2000. -С.69.
- [4] We make all reforms, all actions together with society. On January 26, under the chairmanship of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, from the meeting of the videoselector on the definition of the development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and the discussion of the issues of its implementation in the current year. Source: < BR > <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/4942>.