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## MUTUAL COOPERATION OF POLITICAL AND CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS IN SHAPING TERRITORIAL INTERESTS IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

This article talks about the mutual cooperation of political and civil society institutions and their importance in the formation of territorial interests in Uzbekistan. Opinions of a number of scientists on the topic are presented.

### KEYWORDS

Dysfunction, "vertical" relations, civil society, democratization, "e-democracy", "e-government", "e-governance".

### INTRODUCTION

The development of territorial political systems in Uzbekistan allows accumulation of territorial interests, their expression and balancing with national interests. Effectiveness of this process depends on the activity of national and regional political institutions. Local authorities are an important regional political institution, formed by regional communities. It is this institution's establishment of close relations with the regional community and its other institutions that accumulates regional interests and serves to realize them. The fact that territorial communities, which are the source of local power, consist of individuals and territorial communities shows the need for a detailed study of the relations between political and civil society institutions. Without raising these relations to the level

of cooperation, the existence of regional political systems, the stable development of the state, and the balance of various interests in society cannot be achieved.

From the experience of Uzbekistan and foreign countries, it is clear that regional communities form various political institutions to realize their interests. The fact that political institutions express common interests without mass participation of citizens [1] makes them independent subjects of politics. Each institution, as a political subject, carries out political activity through the activities of its leaders, leaders of various levels and ordinary members in cooperation with the social environment in order to satisfy the regularly changing individual and group socio-political



interests. Under the influence of shortcomings in the activity of these institutions, including organizational and technical defects, the possibilities of this or that structure do not meet the needs of individuals and groups, the dysfunction observed in the activity of a socio-political institution leads to a decrease in its reputation in society [2]. From this, it becomes clear that the effective performance of local government bodies depends on the level of communication between them and civil society institutions.

At the same time, local self-government is not only a form of mass power, but also a more complex phenomenon according to its structure, the value of which is, on the one hand, a necessary element of civil society, and, on the other hand, it appears as a means of improvement. However, "municipal administration is a relatively decentralized form of state administration, as well as an institution of civil society" and other similar opinions, in the legal formalization of self-administration, in the system of local self-administration, first of all, shows the need to solve the problems of "vertical" relations between local self-government and state power.

Literature review. Some scientists from Uzbekistan also emphasize that in civil society self-governing and state-regulated social relations should be clearly distinguished from each other, otherwise, there is a possibility of the expansion of state management [3]. After all, the institution of local self-governance, being an institution of independent mass power, due to the diversity of its organizational and functional forms, has the function of a unique "border" institution between civil society and the political system.

Here, the need to clarify the solution to the problems of eliminating conflicts and establishing cooperation between the state and civil society appears. It is through the state that civil society is legitimized and

can be protected from injustice. Although civil society is recognized as associations of citizens influencing politics in most views in the West, they are not included in the political system. However, according to E. Arato, "the stability of democracy and the prospects of democratization depend on the development of complex and mutual relations between citizenship and politics"[4].

At the same time, in the West, the relations of civil society with the state are ideologically presented in a different interpretation - the doctrine of contractualism. According to his concept, the main task of the state is to protect civil society institutions by legal regulation and limitation of their activities. This, in turn, raises many questions. At the same time, there is an approach that puts civil society above the state. Most scientists from Uzbekistan, including H. Odilqariyev, in this regard, "civil society is a set of relations free from state influence and interference in social life, administrative pressures, and forming the sphere of private life of people"[5] defines that.

Although the existence of civil society is associated with an initiative, free and active person, its main feature is a complex self-governing system. Only mature individuals can organize such a system. However, most scientists do not pay enough attention to such a relationship, and there is a general approach that requires the acceleration of democratic processes and the active involvement of the general public in the management system as an important criterion for improving this system.

Self-government bodies and public organizations form the basis of civil society. In civil society, both the state and the government, as well as non-state and public organizations, have special tasks that complement each other and ensure the viability and vitality of a developed democratic society. A unique form of self-

governing social organization in the form of a neighborhood has existed in Uzbekistan since ancient times. Due to the aspirations and efforts of the residents of the neighborhood, it serves to observe certain national, spiritual and moral procedures, weddings, spending good and bad days in harmony, and ensuring harmony. It is a socio-economic, ancient territorial community that embodies the unique features of democratic governance.

O. Toshboyev, while researching the processes of globalization and establishment of civil society, said that "one of the real manifestations of the immune system of the society is social and spiritual relations between different social groups and classes. The moderation of these relations shows that they support each other, but also means that they are united from the point of view of national interests. In this sense, the promotion of the harmony of society and the individual, in turn, connects the individual with the interests of the society" [7]. The analysis of approaches to civil society and state relations shows the need to establish cooperative relations between them.

Research Methodology. A study of civil institutions and state cooperation shows that it is oriented to fulfill the following ten tasks:

- building foundations of civil society;
- formation of a real democratic system by instilling ethical norms in all spheres of social life, state and local administration, business activities;
- uniting all citizens around the nationwide idea of restoring the country;
- to ensure the participation of civil institutions in administrative reform, anti-corruption activities, in the examination of legislation and regulatory documents, in ensuring the transparency of the system of state bodies, in the provision of services of social importance;

- organization of civic education;
- ensuring social stability in the region and strengthening civil society;
- organization of social support of regional plans and programs;
- development of cooperation in the non-state sector, generalization of positive experiences;
- development of relations between civil institutions and authorities at interregional, national and international levels.

Due to the implementation of local government through self-management, local government bodies are also referred to as self-government bodies. However, the inability of territorial communities in the lowest territorial unit to be active subjects, i.e., to self-manage, imposes complex tasks on local authorities.

Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Local State Power" stipulates that the Council of People's Deputies and the Mayor shall regulate the relations between the state power and management bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the citizens' self-government bodies, the population of the region, it is determined to ensure involvement in district and city management. However, despite the wide powers given to the local Councils, the issues of fulfilling the mentioned tasks have not been sufficiently resolved. In this respect, in the context of modernization and democratization processes, improvement of the regulations of local Councils of People's Deputies - serves to implement the legal norm, that is, to express and realize the interests of local authorities of territorial communities.

At a time when the role of modernization, its forms and the role of the society of Uzbekistan in the development of the society is being analyzed, "the implementation of the process of modernization in the country, the achievement of stability is based on the



institutions, values, traditions, population that have their roots and basis in this society. to such important factors as mentality, regional, national, religious, cultural and spiritual characteristics, the degree to which the people can accept modernization values, adaptation of the political system to the updates depends". The institution of the council in our national statehood, the traditions of working by council are one of such factors. Decision-making on the basis of the council is recorded in Nizamulmulk's book, Amir Temur's tuzuk.

Analysis and results. Although there are forms of population participation in local governance in the legislation of Uzbekistan, such as local elections, recall of elected officials of local self-government, citizen meetings, territorial public administration, citizen appeals, the actual power and administration of the territorial community becoming a subject requires further expansion of their ranks. The Law "On Local State Power" includes a separate chapter entitled "Citizens' right to participate in the implementation of local state power", in which the forms of implementation of this right include participation in local elections, recalling deputies, and the initiative of law creativity at the local level in the interests of the region. to come up with, to ensure mutual trust and connection between the population and the authorities, to organize public hearings on the most important decisions at the initiative of the mayor or the population, to study the opinion of the population before making this or that decision it is appropriate to take into account the important norms on applying to the local state authorities, to conduct a survey with a recommendation tone on the issues.

The holding of "public hearings" by the standing commissions of local councils serves to ensure broad public participation in solving the issues under

consideration. For example, it would be appropriate to conduct reports of officials in permanent commissions, local councils, or decision-making on a topical issue for the region in the form of public hearings. In this regard, improvement of the model regulations of local Councils of People's Deputies is becoming an urgent issue.

Working groups formed by standing commissions of local Councils of People's Deputies play an important role in studying the interests of voters. But the activities of such groups are not being paid enough attention. However, the formation of these groups from representatives of established communities, regional communities and active citizens serves to ensure the participation of all interested parties in solving the issues under consideration. It is worth mentioning that today, developed countries are forming permanent public councils under local authorities.

Ensuring the participation of public councils and citizens in solving issues of local importance constitutes the content of deliberative democracy, "everyone who may be affected by the proposed decision creates equal opportunities to participate in its discussion." Such a process serves to ensure the transparency of the activities of local authorities, the participation of citizens in their work, that is, the regular rise of the political culture of the population.

In accordance with Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees and Principles of Freedom of Information", other issues related to the creation of acceptable information resources of state authorities and administrative bodies, the rights, freedoms and obligations of citizens, their security and the interests of society the obligation to provide information in a public manner is established.



The adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Electronic Government" and the use of Internet technologies to inform the general public about the activities of public authorities and to establish feedback "e-democracy", "e-government", "e-governance" and other concepts were formed. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan's development of measures to further improve cooperation with legal entities and individuals using information and communication technologies of state and economic management, local government bodies, serves to create the foundations of "e-democracy" in the republic. In particular, the provision of information on the structure, composition, functions and main activities of state and economic administration, local government bodies, the procedure for considering citizens' appeals, to be included in the basic interactive state services register, information on the Internet while distributing, it allows to establish feedback links. But until today, these tasks have not been performed sufficiently.

The establishment of "People's reception desks" by the head of our state, the requirements for improving the mechanism of working with citizens' appeals will further expand the political participation of citizens. Especially the virtual lobby of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides a convenient opportunity to apply. It directs the activities of not only state and economic management bodies, but also non-governmental non-profit organizations to serve human interests.

### CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

In short, ensuring the participation of the population in decision-making and their implementation is the essence of cooperation between political and civil institutions. Such participation serves the transformation of the population into a single

territorial community and the formation of territorial interests. Due to this, further expansion of the forms of citizens' participation in the political life of Uzbekistan, strengthening of scientific foundations becomes an urgent issue.

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