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The Importance Of Cooperation Between Local Representatives And Public Institutions In Management Decision-Making

Makhsad Isabayev Bakhodirovich

Doctor Of Philosophy In Political Science (PhD), Senior Lecturer, Department Of Social Sciences, Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this scientific article, international and national legislation on citizens decision-making processes has been investigated, to what extent is the importance of public control in the process of political decision-making, the implementation of citizens' participation in local government directly by itself or through elected representatives (political institutions). Also, practical proposals aimed at increasing the participation of public structures in decision-making were made.

KEYWORDS

Decision, civil institutions, local council, Public, E-Government, media.

INTRODUCTION

We know that the participation of public organizations in the implementation of public administration is recognized as one of the means to achieve efficiency in decision-making. In any political process that takes place in a free and open society, citizens, non-governmental organizations participate in terms of their own interests. The stability and viability of the decisions made depends on the presence of "feedback" in their activities. Community structures objectively reflect the changes in

the relationship between the state and society, allowing the joint solution of existing problems through the coordination, control of different interests by covering the entire sphere. However, the fact that the general approach to this process has not yet been fully formed in our country prevents it from fulfilling its socio-political function as a political process. However, strengthening the role of civil society institutions in the socio-politically important decision-making system is one of the common

problems. Due to this, the scientific assessment and improvement of this process is becoming a controversial issue.

ANALYSIS OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE

Understanding local needs is often done through a process called “public relations”. Although the English scholar Stuart (Stuart, 2016.) argued that there is no clear definition of community involvement, attempts to explain community engagement are largely considered in the context of planning and decision-making. It has to do with how the role of planning is managed and, of course, the final decision-making power.

The best way to achieve citizen engagement is to focus on developing collaboration and encouraging self-awareness, rather than strengthening paternalism in decision-making with local community organizations (Jayne Meyer, 2017). Involvement of citizens and the opposite of collaborative actions lead to the loss of established interactions. The term “citizen engagement” is based on the four principles of meeting local needs and the origins of local governance: authority, cooperation, government and governance. In these four principles of local governance, the link between citizen participation and decision-making at the local level is direct and is usually described as a “simple root” or “bottom-up” relationship (Lowndes and Sullivan, 2008).

The question of the extent to which the general public is involved in the decision-making process today is a contentious issue in the field of political science. When we analyze the theoretical approaches to public engagement in governance, we come across differences, even conflicting opinions.

According to the first proponent’s theoretical approach, it is through local authorities that public participation is seen as the result of a society’s social development activities. Local government, as the smallest and most acceptable unit in the system of public administration, plays a major role in overcoming invisible barriers between the individual and society (Richards, 1983). Board members also need to have a supervisory role in order for their relationships with the general public to be effective (Goss, 2001). This allows for greater participation in democracy and active participation in government governance, political decision-making (Putnam and Bowling, 2000).

In political practice, decision-making by the elite is more rational, less emotional, and more consistent than that of ordinary citizens (Converse, 1964). Ordinary people are believed to have enough intelligence to make their own decisions instead of leaving political decisions to elite representatives (Haskell, 2001). In many cases, people do not think about the logical sequence of the decision-making process or the amount of information they use and in what order they apply it. Instead of focusing on their decision-making process, people are more interested in the expected outcomes of decision-making and hope that their decisions (if implemented) will lead to better outcomes (Yates and etc., 2003). Contrary to these views, proponents of the second approach argue that democratic public participation raises a number of important theoretical and political issues. Direct public involvement in discussions and decision-making through competent democratic institutions can reduce the role of formally elected representatives (local councilors) (Steven, 2016). Political decisions must be made by a select group that is deemed

competent, not as a whole citizen. Because the decision-making and reasoning abilities of the public are questionable. Citizens' political decision-making is largely a one-time affair, largely done by voting (Schumpeter, 1942). In modern times, such participation (other than voting) depends largely on the problem and the situation within it (Miller and Stokes, 1963).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

During the research, the data of foreign scientific works, scientific methods of studying management processes - generalization, systematic analysis, descriptive and other methods were used.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In our view, elected representatives play an important management role at the local level. Because they are responsible on behalf of the general public to ensure that the activities of public organizations are fair, efficient and meet local needs. They are also responsible for the overall balance of outcomes, community action, and the effectiveness of local collaboration. It should also be borne in mind that those with a high level of education - elected officials - may use the information in other ways for their own benefit. In this process, communities and private organizations will need to take control of them. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure transparency, equality, organic communication and debate in achieving efficiency in activities.

To date, a number of international instruments on the decision-making process have been adopted, guaranteeing the rights of citizens to participate in politics. In particular, Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted in 1966, states that every

citizen has the right to participate in public affairs, to vote and to enter elected public service. Article 25 of the Convention on Civil and Social Partnership also provides for the right of citizens to participate in public affairs, to participate directly in public meetings, and to make decisions on local issues or the affairs of a particular community. The Resolution on Equal Participation in Political and Public Affairs, adopted by the Human Rights Council in 2015, emphasizes the importance of the ability of citizens to participate in public affairs and participate in political life without legal or practical barriers. Also, Article 8 of the UN General Assembly Declaration on Human Rights Defenders stipulates that everyone has the right to participate in the work of his or her government, both personally and collectively, through public and private affairs.

The Aarhus Convention (1998), one of the most important international instruments for public participation in decision-making, guarantees the right to information, public participation in decision-making and participation (NGOs in the process). During the preparation of various plans, programs and policies, the public will be given the opportunity to express their views and suggestions, and the results of the consultations will be taken into account as much as possible.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has been achieving effective results in terms of public participation and oversight in public administration. At the same time, of course, the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development for 2017-2021, adopted in a timely manner, is important. Paragraph 1.3 is entitled "Improving the system of public administration", which reflects the issues aimed at enhancing the place and role of the public institution. At the same time, special

attention should be paid to the quality, timeliness and effective control of government decisions aimed at "meeting" the needs of the state and society in a timely manner. "In the interests of our people, in making any decision that affects their future, we must cut seven dimensions and one" (Karimov, 2015). At the same time, it is important to involve the general public in all processes, from political decision-making to its implementation, and to introduce transparent and effective methods of citizen participation in this process (Decree PF-5729).

Given the fact that today in our country there are more than 9.5 thousand NGOs, about one and a half thousand media outlets and nearly 10 thousand citizens' assemblies, this shows how important and relevant it is. To this end, many legal documents have been adopted to further increase the participation of the general public in public administration. In particular, "On Public Associations", "On Trade Unions, Guarantees of Their Rights and Activities", "On Political Parties", "On Non-Governmental Organizations", in the new edition "On Citizens' Self-Government Bodies", "On Environmental Control", Examples are the Law on Social Partnership, the Law on Transparency in Public Administration, the Law on Parliamentary Oversight, and the Law on Public Oversight.

The Law on Transparency of Public Authorities, adopted in 2014 alone, provides for public awareness of the activities of public authorities, based on the openness and transparency, speed and accuracy of information, which are the main principles of openness of public authorities. It is important that the order and sources of disclosure are clearly indicated. Because in a democratic and

open society, public administration is carried out with the direct and indirect participation of the population. Only then will citizens be able to clearly understand what decisions and programs are being adopted in the country, how they are being implemented, how officials and officials are performing their duties, and, if necessary, express their views on these processes "(Jalilov et al., 2015). Only then will democratic values be formed and developed in all sections of society. The direct or indirect participation of citizens in decision-making is one of the key components of building civil society in the country. Therefore, the head of our state pays special attention to the participation of citizens in making political decisions in the field of governance. All conditions for this are provided in our country. The order of reporting and information in public authorities, including the economy, banking and finance, public utilities, internal affairs, foreign affairs, education, health, the judiciary and the parliament and local councils has been established, and public control is in place. (Mirziyoev, 2017). This shows that the principle of effective governance depends more on the participation of citizens in the decision-making process. This forces institutions to increase transparency and accountability. When people know how to make decisions, it helps to anticipate and develop laws. Although this may lead to a slight delay in decision making. However, the lack of such positive developments in local government remains problematic. Systematic work is not being done to widely discuss the decisions taken by local authorities and study their implementation. Therefore, the task was to increase the impact of public discussions on the process of norm-setting through the effective organization of the involvement of

citizens, civil society institutions, the media, businesses and scientists (Decree No. PF-5505). This in itself requires further strengthening the role of non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civic institutions in ensuring the active participation of citizens in the life of the state and society. The broad participation of various non-governmental, “third sector” public advisory councils in decision-making paves the way for its full implementation. Therefore, the Public Chamber and regional public chambers under the President; Public Councils under public administration bodies; Public funds to support civil society institutions and non-governmental non-profit organizations have been established under the Jogorku Kenesh of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city Kengashes of People's Deputies. The Presidential People's Reception and virtual receptions have also been set up. The establishment of such a new system of working directly with the citizens of the country has created many opportunities for citizens. This can be seen in the fact that the virtual reception alone has received about 3.7 million applications from the population to date.

Indeed, information and communication technologies reinforce public policy. The e-age applied to today's parliamentary democracy enhances the pragmatic political potential of the age (Bellamy and Raab, 1999). The use of ICT allows to reach the opinion of consumers. ICTs provide the freedom of information needed to ensure elite transparency (Steven, 2016). Establishing an e-government system will save time, bureaucracy and unnecessary spending. In our view, e-government can ensure the transaction efficiency of a number of local government processes, support them,

and invest heavily in infrastructure to help provide more services to citizens.

Public authorities operate at all levels of decision-making - at the federal, regional and local levels - through special press services created in collaboration with the media. They develop interaction with citizens in such forms as the creation of governance mechanisms, the establishment of a link between government and society (Matveev and Gushchina, 2016). In our opinion, the development of information services of local authorities today should include several actors: local policy based on informing the public about the activities of public authorities, asking for public opinion, adapting to it, making recommendations, etc.; analysis of public opinion and formation of public attitude to political changes; forecasting political processes based on the information obtained and interpreting the legislation to the citizens.

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

Today, the time itself requires a more rigorous review and improvement of the implementation of decisions. “It must be acknowledged that democratic institutions such as parliamentary oversight, public oversight, and journalistic oversight have not yet been fully formed and are deeply ingrained in our lives” (Mirziyoyev, 2017). The legal basis for broad public control over the implementation of decisions is reflected in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Control" adopted on April 12, 2018. The law enshrines in law the decisions taken, as well as state and regional development programs, taking into account the public interest, public opinion. In this regard, we can observe that the socio-political activities of the citizens of our

country have recently revived. State programs have also been put up for public discussion since 2017 and then adopted. The main purpose of this is a comprehensive discussion of important political decisions, the study of public opinion and suggestions. Based on the results of public hearings on the portal "Legislative Impact Assessment System", 1310 proposals and comments were received, on the basis of which 41 items of the State Program for 2017 were revised (<http://uza.uz>). Also, the draft State Program 2019. strategy.uz. a total of 3,399 comments were made by citizens when it was put up for public discussion on its website. Regulation.gov.uz. 404 offers were received through the site. During the discussion of the draft State Program for 2019, 4180 proposals were received, of which more than 340 citizens' conceptual and topical proposals were used to improve the content of the draft State Program.

On the basis of about 30 proposals, editorial changes were made to the relevant items (People's Speech, 2019). A total of 3,162 proposals were received from the population for the draft State Program 2020, while 363 proposals were submitted for the draft decree. As a result, 62 conceptual and more than 30 editorial changes and additions were made.

The President's address to the Oliy Majlis noted the need for wide involvement in the discussion of laws, the introduction of modern information technology, including the creation of special "areas" on the Internet, the introduction of collective electronic submission of applications.

On April 12, 2018, a joint resolution of the Council of Parliamentary Chambers was

adopted and the Regulation "On the procedure for electronic collective appeals and their consideration through the web portal" My opinion "was developed. The "My Thoughts" web portal was launched on April 20 as a test. The creation of this web portal expands the opportunities for citizens to participate in the management of state and public affairs as a subject of public control, transparency of the representative bodies of state power, ensuring the viability of decisions. In our view, in order for decisions to be fully implemented in the regions, decisions must first be made in consultation with the general public and relevant non-governmental sector representatives, with a seven-dimensional cut. In this process, it is desirable to bring to the attention of the general public a draft resolution, which is expected to be adopted by local representative bodies. Such a system is not fully resolved in local representation management. Practice shows that the issues to be discussed by the Council of People's Deputies before the session are often not discussed in advance among the existing stakeholders, experts, scientists and the public. It also hardly works with the media and the public in its activities. The participation of NGOs in the development and implementation of programs and socio-economic development of the regions is low. Practical communication mechanisms between representative bodies and public institutions in decision-making are not systematically established.

This limits the ability to fully take into account the interests of the relevant stakeholders in the decisions taken. "... how can you make the right decision without talking openly to people and not knowing their problems?" (Mirziyoev, 2017). Today, in accordance with Article 251, paragraph 8 of the Law of the Republic of

Uzbekistan "On local government" must be done. It is important to involve the general public in the decision-making process, to raise their awareness, not after the decision is made.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

As a result of the research, we make the following suggestions:

1. We propose to establish a legal basis for the prompt publication of texts of draft resolutions of local councils and analytical materials on them in the regional print media, as well as on official websites (not yet fully formed sites of all local representative bodies) after the Council's discussion. This serves to ensure the openness and transparency of the activities of the local representative body, the establishment of social partnership with other public structures.
2. To create an effective mechanism for consulting with public organizations and using their potential in the process of drafting decisions. According to Article 24 of the Model Regulations of the Regional, District and City Councils of People's Deputies, "During the consideration of issues at the session, brief opinions of the representatives of the relevant public institutions related to the issue under discussion will be heard. The views expressed will be put to a vote and a decision will be made.

In conclusion, it can be said that citizens participate through the activities of public organizations that express their political will and interests, or directly in the process of political decision-making. This paves the way for the following socio-political changes:

First, the participation of citizens in decision-making serves the realization of their political and social interests and enhances the process of socialization. As a result, their involvement in public and state affairs will increase;

Secondly, active political participation in decision-making leads to the consideration of the interests of ordinary citizens, the provision of a sense of free human dignity and the formation of a spirit of political responsibility in citizens;

Thirdly, the skills acquired as a result of the representation of the interests of citizens through various public organizations and political parties will intensify them, thereby contributing to the effective functioning of the Councils as a result of the agreement of mutual interests;

Fourth, political participation creates conditions for every citizen to understand himself, to take his rightful place in society. As a result, it embodies a sense of national pride, forming a sense of ownership of one's country and territory;

Fifth, local authorities will further strengthen the process of achieving the expression of the interests of all social groups in their political decisions and their implementation in practice. As a result, decision-making measures are adopted and supported in the region without any tension and voluntarily;

Sixth, conditions will be created for the expression of the will of the majority of citizens in society, and the basis for the functioning of society and state power on the basis of democratic principles will be strengthened.

The above-mentioned circumstances are reflected in the life of one of the main features of local government through the practical expression of the interests of citizens and various social groups in local councils, and thus through cooperation and solidarity between them.

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