

## THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SOCIETY: APPROACHES AND EFFECTIVENESS

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### Abstract

This article examines the importance and role of local self-government in civil society from the point of view of legality, humanitarian content and approaches to the application of laws. The authors draw attention to the unique opportunities provided by the institutions of self-government for the development of political culture and the participation of citizens in political life. Special attention is paid to the interaction of local authorities and citizens' self-government bodies, as well as their role in stabilizing the powers and rights of citizens.

**Keywords:** local government, civil society, laws, political culture, democratization, civil institutions, executive bodies, decentralization, citizens' rights.

In a civil society, it is important how laws are applied in life. When I go to a country, I am not interested in having good laws, but in how these laws are enforced. In fact, the effectiveness of laws in each country is determined not only by their humanitarian content, but also by their approach.

"Local government," according to the English scientist Alexis Tocqueville, "is a political institution that is a school not only for politicians, but for all citizens in general" [1]. In fact, the possibilities inherent in this institution are so wide that it creates sufficient conditions for political participation of citizens in all aspects. The institutions of self-government represent a unique opportunity to form elements of political culture. Consequently, the activities of such institutions ensure the stability and flexibility of the political system. The stronger the role of civil institutions becomes, the more the democratization of society expands and a truly free and open society develops. But A. Tocqueville stresses that it is fair to say that a certain nation can create non-governmental organizations and form a free government even without collective institutions. The scientist stated that "... at the same time, citizens cannot have the true spirit of freedom" [1].

It is worth noting that self-government, that is, local (or municipal) government, representing the interests of the population in administrative-territorial units and carried out by elected bodies and their administrative apparatus, was originally formed as a theory in the West. Europe.

The organization of municipal executive bodies and control over them, the organization of local referendums also occupy an important place in the socio-political life of the United States

[2]. Because the principle of decentralization of municipal government functions is widely used in the country. The management of municipal schools, hospitals, libraries, sanitation, water supply, parks and fire services is mainly the function of municipal councils. In some countries (for example, in Germany [3]) councils also have the right to delegate their powers to executive bodies.

At the same time, it should be noted that the system of local government bodies and the system of citizens' self-government bodies do not operate separately from each other. They have many interrelated aspects. In particular, both local government agencies and self-government bodies work on the basis of solving issues of local importance. Citizens' self-government bodies have harmonious relations with local self-government bodies in order to stabilize their powers and rights, as well as in solving other social issues and tasks [4].

In particular, it is important that workers work in a team and work as a team in areas where agriculture is a priority. Thus, in article 127 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, self-government bodies are defined as "Self-government bodies are gatherings of citizens in cities, villages and villages, as well as microdistricts of cities, towns, villages and villages." and they choose the chairman." Citizens' self-government bodies are not part of the system of state authorities and have the right to independently resolve issues of local importance based on the interests of citizens, historical features of development, as well as national values, local customs and traditions, in accordance with the law. The State creates the necessary conditions for the implementation of the activities of citizens' self-government bodies, helps them in the implementation of the powers established by law. The procedure for electing citizens' self-government bodies, the organization of their activities and powers are determined by law.

Calling self-government in Uzbekistan not local self-government, but citizens' self-government, corresponds to the essence of the case and shows that self-government is independent of state administration. "Self-government is a direction of citizens' activity, an important institution that arose in the experience of world statehood and social development" [5]. Self-government is one of the constitutional rights of citizens, and this right is exercised through the self-government bodies of citizens.

If we pay attention to the nature of such governance, then local self-government is governance based on democratic principles. At his disposal are:

- ensuring the rule of law, law and order and the safety of citizens;
- economic, social and cultural development of the regions;
- formation of the local budget and its execution, determination of local taxes, fees, creation of extra-budgetary funds;
- management of local utilities;
- environmental protection;
- ensuring the registration of acts of civil status;

- it is possible to adopt regulatory documents and exercise other powers that do not contradict the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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