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STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL STATE AUTHORITY REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Abstract: In this article, the stages of development of the local representative bodies of the Republic of Karakalpakstan are analyzed in detail based on the legal documents related to the field and the opinions of scientists and experts who have conducted research within this topic.

Keywords: district, council, city, decision, representative bodies, authority, structure, secretariat, commission.

In recent years, large-scale reforms in society and the state system have been implemented in our country, and the activities of state bodies have been reorganized. That is, each state structure was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and their functional tasks were radically reformed. In particular, one of the important changes in the establishment of a democratic-legal state can be noted the implemented institutional reforms in the activities of representative bodies of state power that represent the interests of citizens.

As part of these reforms, after the division of state power bodies into higher and local bodies, the system of local state power was also divided into representative and executive bodies. The introduction of the "representative institution" in the system of state power, in turn, is one of the conceptual directions of state-legal reforms and is an important political step in ensuring the interests of the population at the state level.

After all, without a historical approach, it is difficult to understand the essence of reforms aimed at the formation of representative bodies of local state power, which are an integral part of national statehood, and to improve their activities, and to evaluate them objectively, especially during the years of independence. This, in turn, requires representative bodies of local state power to historically clarify the issue of their role in national statehood[1].

The activities of representative bodies of local state power have been studied by legal scholars in different periods. In particular, Professor O. Xusanov divided the stages of formation of representative bodies of local state power into three stages[2] (from the second half of the 80s to 1991 September 1, 1991-1992, 1992.), N. Dexkanov also studied the establishment of these bodies in three stages (from the 90s of the 20th century to 1994, 1994-2004, 2004-2010)[3].

In our opinion, it is appropriate to analyze the development trend of representative bodies of Karakalpakstan's local state power in two stages from the point of view of improvement of duties and powers and structural change.

The first stage (1992 - 2016). This stage is directly related to the years of independence in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and it can be considered that it was a period of institutional reforms of defining specific powers between executive and representative bodies in the system of local state power.

First, on January 4, 1992, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Reorganization of Local Authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. With this Law, district and city councils of people's deputies were empowered to approve governors, hear governor reports, and resolve all issues of local importance based on the interests of the

whole state and the interests of citizens living in the territory of the council[4].

In the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 1992, the legal status of representative bodies of local state power and the term of office were strengthened by separate Chapter 21 and Articles 99-103.

The Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, adopted on April 9, 1993, also defined the foundations of local state power.

Chapter 21 is defined in the norms. In Article 95 of the Constitution of Karakalpakstan, the representative and executive powers are governed by district and city mayors according to the constitutional rule[5].

These issues were also expressed in the Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "On Local State Power" dated December 24, 1993. In particular, Article 1 of this Law stipulates that "Councils of People's Deputies are considered to be representative authorities in districts and cities (except for cities subordinate to the district)"[6].

On June 28, 1996, the Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "On the procedure for recalling a deputy in the Republic of Karakalpakstan" was adopted. This Law established a specific procedure for recalling deputies of local councils, i.e., a presentation on recalling a people's deputy of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, a deputy of the local Council of People's Deputies should be submitted at meetings (conferences) of labor communities, at conferences of representatives of public associations registered in accordance with the law, students of higher educational institutions. together with can be presented at the meetings of the community of teachers and employees, at the meetings of the voters in the area and military servicemen in the military units located in the territory of the relevant electoral district.

In 1998, there was a period of fundamental reforms in the activities of representative bodies of local state power. That is, the 1993 Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "On Local State Power" was adopted in a new version on January 29, 1998. In this new version of the Law "On Local State Power", the powers, structure, and documents adopted by people's deputies of district and city councils were reflected.

On May 14, 2005, the Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "On the Status of People's Deputies, District and City Council Members" was adopted. The law regulated issues such as the status, term of office, rights and obligations of a local council member, the request of a Member of Parliament, the manners of a Member of Parliament, and the main guarantees of the work of a Member of Parliament. The second stage (2016 - h.v.). It is known that starting from 2016, based on the principle of "Human dignity" and under the slogan "state bodies - for the people", the implementation of fundamental reforms in various aspects of the life of the state and society began. In essence, these reforms were first of all based on the expression of the rights and interests of the population, and the activities of the state bodies were coordinated with the reforms. During this period, the activities of district and city councils of People's Deputies were also somewhat improved.

In particular, on December 26, 2018, the Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "On Recalling the Deputy of the Jokargy Kenes, People's Deputies of the District, City Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan" was adopted. With this Law, the grounds for recalling a deputy of the Jokargy Kenes and regional councils and all measures related to these issues were determined.

For example, according to the Law, the following are the grounds for recalling a deputy, that is: the deputy's violation of the current legislation in a way that may lead to criminal, civil, administrative and other types of liability provided for by law; that he has committed acts that tarnish the name of the deputy and damage the reputation of the representative bodies of the state power; the fact that the deputy did not perform his

duties provided for by the law regularly, without good reason, including not participating in the meetings of the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the relevant Councils of People's Deputies, in the work of their bodies, and not fulfilling their tasks; the deputy's obligations to the body (political party) that nominated him for the deputy failure to do so[7].

On September 4, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "On Elections of the Republic of Karakalpakstan" was adopted. With this Law, the main principles of holding elections in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, electoral districts and precincts, election commissions, compilation of voter lists, ballot, observers, authorized representatives of political parties, public information rights and obligations of representatives of political parties, participation in elections, registration of candidates and their proxies, their legal status and other issues were regulated.

In 2020, the activities of the secretariats of local councils with the status of a legal entity were established in order to provide services to the activities of local councils from organizational, technical and other aspects. On October 14, 2021, by the decision No. 488 of the Presidium of the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Model Regulations of the "People's Deputies District, City Council" and the Model Regulation "On Standing Committees of the People's Deputies District, City Council" were approved. According to the regulation, the activity of the local Council is based on a collective and free discussion of issues, transparency, consideration of public opinion, and ensures the implementation of tasks of socio-economic development common to the region and the involvement of residents in the management of the respective region.

According to the Model Regulation "On Standing Committees of District and City Councils of People's Deputies", standing committees are elected at the session of the local Council (hereinafter referred to as the session) in the composition of the chairman and members from among the deputies of the local Council. Permanent commissions carry out their activities on a public basis.

On February 2, 2024, in order to fully implement the new model of the organization of state power based on the distribution of powers of the Councils of Governors and People's Deputies, to strengthen the role of local Councils in state and community management, to establish local state power in new constitutional and legal conditions, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Organizations of Local State Power" Decree No. PF-28 "on measures to increase the efficiency of its activities" was adopted.

This Decree is a normative legal document of conceptual importance. With this document, tasks and functions are assigned to local councils only by legal acts, state authorities and management bodies are not allowed to interfere in the activities of local councils, tasks in the development of draft regulatory legal documents are assigned to local state authorities. the practice of clearly defining between representative bodies and executive authorities was introduced[8].

Based on the above, it can be concluded that if attention is paid to the stages of development of the local councils of Karakalpakstan, ensuring the "rights and interests of citizens and the patriotism of state bodies" was considered one of the priority tasks of the organization of state power.

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