

THE ROLE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF LOCAL STATE AUTHORITIES IN THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Annotation: *This article reveals the activities of the representative bodies of local authorities as an institution that develops and implements territorial policies aimed at the development of socio-economic spheres.*

Keywords: *Independence, Uzbekistan, Republic, Region, representative bodies of local state authorities, Council, deputies, economic, social, industrial.*

From the first days of independence in Uzbekistan, the country demanded the increase of the effectiveness of the activities of the representative bodies of the local state power in the field of management of the socio-economic life of the regions, its place and role in the socio-economic life. By 1994, in the Navoi region, the plan for growing grain - 71.7%, vegetables - 86.8%, sugar products - 77.7%, fruit - 72.4%, the plan for cotton production - 97.7%, and the plans for selling agricultural products to the state in the Syrdarya region 6 out of 12 main types of products, i.e. 50 percent, were not fulfilled. Cotton cultivation -93.7%, vegetables - 94.4%, grapes -76.4%, milk -92.8%, eggs - 72.5%, honey -16.4% [1]. In 1994, 29 out of 80 industrial enterprises in the Bukhara region, only 6 out of 111 trading centers belonging to the regional union of the "Mevasabzavotuzumsanoat" concern were taken out of state ownership. Only 14% of 1,211 small and private enterprises produced consumer goods. In 1993, compared to 1992, the country delivered 6.5 thousand tons of grain, almost 28 thousand tons of vegetables, 11.5 thousand tons of dairy products, 1.5

thousand tons of milk, and 642 tons of cocoons [2]. In Samarkand region, in 1995 alone, 81.5% of industrial products and 77.5% of consumer goods were fulfilled. Meat production decreased by 27 percent, dairy products by 52 percent, confectionery by 69 percent, yarn by 70 percent, silk by 36 percent, and knitted goods by 45 percent[3], despite the fact that Jizzakh region is one of the most grain-growing regions in the republic. 40% of the intended harvest was grown or only 53% of the plan to sell to the state was delivered[4]. In the Namangan region, only 82% of the tasks of selling meat, 58% of milk, and 63% of eggs were fulfilled in all types of farms [5]. From the following statistics, it is known that if the economic development of the region is achieved at the level of each region, it will contribute to the economic development of the country as a whole. This vital necessity requires the local Councils of People's Deputies to ensure the consistent growth of the economic development of the respective area within the scope of the authority given by the law. In the country, local authorities work as a structure that ensures the implementation of the State Policy developed by the government in the regions. In particular, the local authorities are the bodies that develop and implement regional policy aimed at increasing the standard of living and well-being of the population, development of the territory in the socio-economic spheres [6]. In the Law "On Local State Power", these bodies are tasked with solving a wide range of issues in the social and economic spheres in their territories. Also, Article 24 of this law stipulates that the Councils of People's Deputies shall approve prospective regional development programs, district and city master plans and rules for their construction in accordance with the presentation of the governor, while Article 25 of the law stipulates that the main directions of economic and social development of the region, district and city shall be approved by the people. submitted by the governor for the approval of the Council of Deputies [7]. The activities of the representative bodies of the local government aimed at adopting prospective programs for the

development of their territory should be considered as one of the main factors that ensure their leadership in the socio-economic development of their territories.

The leadership of the local state authorities in the socio-economic development of the territory gained a new meaning and essence with the introduction of a special chapter called "Economic basis of the activity of the local state authority" in the law "On Local State Authority"[8]. These articles of the law focused on ensuring economic independence of local representative bodies.

Every year, experiences related to the practical activities of the local Councils of People's Deputies in the socio-economic development of the regions were regularly reviewed and discussed at the sessions of the local Councils.

During the five-year analysis in the Surkhandarya region, the cotton yield in the region decreased by 5.5 centners, the plan for selling cotton to the state was 97.5% in 1995, 94.8% in 1996, 90% in 1997, and 88.3% in 1998. the indicator further decreased in 1999 and made 81.8 percent[9].

On December 16, 1998, at an extraordinary session of the Council of People's Deputies of the Tashkent region, the work being carried out in agriculture in the region was analyzed. In Tashkent region in 1998, 82.5 percent of the contract assignments on cotton cultivation were fulfilled[10].

Serious shortcomings of industry in Surkhandarya region: for example, in 1999, 14 enterprises produced industrial products worth 183 million soums, 20 enterprises produced consumer goods worth about 161 million soums less than planned. The volume of production of industrial products decreased by 79 million 100 thousand soums at the joint enterprise "Surkhan-Ajanta limited", by 25 million 600 thousand soums at the Jarkurgan construction constructions combine, and by 10 million 200 thousand soums at the Shorchi furniture factory. As a result of the enterprises and organizations not taking into account the requirements of the market economy, they could not start the preparation of products for the buyer, more than 1

billion 606 million soums of finished goods were not sold in the regional warehouses[11].

In 1999, the volume of product production in 12 large industrial enterprises in Fergana region decreased to 582 million soums, and the volume of consumer goods production in 11 industrial enterprises decreased to 286 million soums. The volume of production of oil and fuel materials, mineral fertilizers, chemical fiber, construction materials, clothing and food products also decreased significantly in 2000. In fact, the volume of shoe production in the "Ozsalamon" joint enterprise, which became popular in the republic, decreased by 17 percent compared to 1999[12].

In the six months of 2010, the volume of gross regional product in Navoi region increased by 5.7 percent. The growth rate was 6.4 percent in the production of agriculture and consumer goods, 17.1 percent in the construction and contracting works, and 17.4 percent in the field of services[13].

Thus, in the first years of independence, local government representative bodies worked as a structure that ensured the implementation of the state economic policy developed by the country's government. Also, the representative bodies of the local authorities implemented the ideas, concepts and programs formed in the center. Due to this, the analysis of the tasks of local state authorities has become important in ensuring the effectiveness of the administrative reforms initiated in the republic.

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