THE BASIC DIRECTIONS OF DECENTRALIZATION OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES’ ACTIVITIES

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In world practice, according to the degree of independence, the following main types of decentralization are distinguished:

- horizontal decentralization. In this case, the functions of government are transferred to the ministries and departments. They are given the freedom to decide whether to provide public services in accordance with the strategy, standards and budget set by Parliament and the central government;

- vertical decentralization. In this style, tasks are transferred from the central executive to independent state bodies and places. In this case, local governments addressing and financing strategies for the provision and financing of relevant services in accordance with the law may have full or partial independence in designation;

- central government vertical functions of central government bodies (ministries and departments) deconcentration. This is done by delegating some tasks to the relevant regional offices. The territorial governing bodies of the central ministries and departments are responsible for the activities of the central government and the relevant is carried out within the framework of the strategy determined by the agencies and is usually funded from the state budget. Transfer of responsibilities to non-governmental organizations in order to strengthen public control over the activities of government agencies and businesses. Decentralization of public administration in the framework of administrative reform in Uzbekistan clearly defines the powers between the levels of government and the state through the gradual transfer of the growing part of its mandate.

The basic principles of decentralization and delimitation are as follows: Centralization of political, strategic, regulatory and law-making functions of the state in public administration; Transfer of the main part of the executive activity of the current state administration to the territorial (regional, district, city) level; The operation of independent regional structures of public administration (not under the jurisdiction of the republican authorities) in areas that do not require the performance of political, strategic, regulatory functions; When it is necessary to establish a strong relationship with the population and the business entity in the performance of day-to-day tasks of the state, or if this activity is aimed only at the interests of the population in the area under its jurisdiction, for example, housing and communal services the functioning of regional branches of the republican
bodies in the implementation of policies in the field of operation, beautification, education, health, small business development; Activity of district (city) branches of republican (regional) bodies in case of wide range of current executive activity connected with rendering of the state service to the population and business entities; Proximity of government services to the population, businesses, consumers (for example, construction of social and transport infrastructure at the regional level, registration principles, bringing taxes closer to the city and district levels).

Restrictions on the powers of public administration and decentralization of responsibilities are several directions.

The first direction is horizontal decentralization, which involves the simultaneous transition from network management to functional management. During the years of independence, the number of ministries, primarily sectoral agencies directly performing public administration functions, has sharply decreased. More than 50 ministries and departments nationwide were reorganized was established.

During the current administrative reforms in various sectors of the economy in accordance with government decisions more than 20 structures performing state and economic management functions will be abolished and reorganized. According to the administrative reforms, only 5 of the 13 remaining ministries in the country are sectoral (health, higher and secondary special education, public education, culture and sports, agriculture and water management), 3 out of 11 state committees is a network committee (geology and mineral resources, architecture and construction). Sectoral ministries and state committees mainly regulate sectors where market mechanisms are ineffective. The main supports of public economic management are the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, the State Committee for Demonopolization and Development of Competition, the State Property Committee. functional inter-sectoral central agencies aimed at solving strategic tasks. In the process of approving the Statutes of the ministries and committees that have survived in the process of public administration reform, the important law-making and law-enforcement functions of public administration will change. Agencies are mainly responsible for ownership and enforcement, and inspections are responsible for monitoring and control over the implementation of legislation.

The second direction is the division of responsibilities between the state and the economy. The reforms, which began in 1997, are aimed at completing the process of reforming the public administration system and the division of economic and public administration functions. Thus, the relevant business associations were gradually exempted from control. This was done through the abolition of all inspection bodies (independent audit companies were developed in their place), the creation of special inspections, such as Utemiryulknazorat, Avianazorat, and the State Agency for Road and River Transport.

The third is vertical network deconcentration. This process is carried out by transferring part of the functions of the republican bodies to subordinate structures, including the private sector. The central office of the government is busy solving the current problems of industries and enterprises. This will not help to improve the
quality of strategic management, increase the independence of economic entities, and completely eliminate the mood of dependence on managers in the lower levels of government and enterprises.

In the process of decentralization of public administration, lower state bodies are given the functions of management and regulation of state property, provision and control of social services. For example, part of the functions of the Ministry of Public Utilities, which was abolished in its time, has been transferred to Uzkommunkhizmat. Many of the functions of the abolished ministry have been transferred to local authorities, particularly the private sector. “Uzbalik”, “Uzparrandasanoat”, “Uztransqurilish”, The enterprises that are part of the liquidated unions, such as Uzmashsanoat and Uzkogozsanoat, are now managed by the shareholders themselves.

The fourth is to end the centralized distribution of resources. Without the abolition of the existing distribution system, the interference of state and economic authorities in the activities of enterprises cannot be decentralized and reduced. Although the centralized distribution system in Uzbekistan was largely modified in the early stages of economic reforms, certain strategic types of resources (cotton, mineral fertilizers, some types of non-ferrous metals, cable products, the old distribution mechanism for food products) was in place, giving the distribution authorities non-market authority and creating the ground for corruption. That is why, on the initiative of President Islam Karimov, the complete abandonment of the distribution system and the introduction of a market mechanism for the sale of products has been identified as an important area of administrative reform. In the fall of 2003, a system of stock trading was replaced by a system of distribution of cotton fiber sales. Entrepreneurs now compete on an equal footing with each other through the exchange and fair trade network, using many raw materials and mineral resources, including petroleum products, mineral fertilizers, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and vegetable oil, wheat, flour, sugar, and so on.

The fifth is the transfer of some functions from the center of the republic to local government. Currently, the regions are becoming more and more active in the socio-economic life of our country. At the local level, large and serious issues that have previously been resolved only at the center are being addressed. Local governments are increasingly focusing on the following key tasks: implementing social policy, including in the areas of education, health, and social protection. increase; ensuring the reliable and efficient operation of housing and communal services and the improvement of settlements under the administration; creating a favorable environment for the development of private entrepreneurship, the expansion of employment and the formation of a stable source of income; ensuring the rational use of land and water resources; implementation of business procedures directly depending on the location of economic entities and the place of residence of the population; to promote the effective functioning of citizens’ self-government bodies and the structure of civil society. Decentralization measures taken in recent years, in addition to preparing local authorities for the adoption of centralized powers, also provide for the optimization of the management structure of administrative territories. At the same time, the transfer of some public administration functions from the center to the regions requires the formation of a
qualified civil service that can independently address issues related to the socio-economic development of the region. The governors are also responsible for the economic and social development of the area entrusted to them to report to the population on the implementation of the adopted annual and medium-term programs; in particular, publicity through the media is very important.

Sixth, the transfer of state power to citizens' self-government bodies. With local authorities and citizens 'self-government bodies (mahallas, citizens' assemblies) relationships are gaining in importance. It was a traditional form of self-government and neighborhoods that are not part of the public administration system are becoming more and more empowered. They perform traditional duties as well as provide for low-income and large families provides assistance and social benefits, as well as utility and other payments to the relevant service agencies in the collection, maintenance and improvement of the sanitary condition of the area will help.

Seventh - transfer of responsibilities from government to non-governmental, non-profit organizations. In Uzbekistan, NGOs are a fast-growing social sector. In the near future, they will be able to address important socio-political challenges, including capacity building and support. can be seen as an equal partner of local government. Examples include the work of non-governmental organizations such as consumer protection societies, homeowners 'associations, water user associations, and accountants' associations. The state has now entrusted them with important tasks previously performed by various state structures.

In conclusion, decentralization is the process by which the activities of an organization, particularly those regarding planning and decision making, are distributed or delegated away from a central, authoritative location or group. Administrative decentralization seeks to redistribute authority, responsibility, and financial resources for providing public services between different levels of government.

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