

## Issues of Territory Management and Decentralization of Management in Uzbekistan

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes the rational management of regions in Uzbekistan - a timely understanding of external and internal factors affecting the regions, balanced and sustainable socio-economic development of the region, as well as systematic management. In particular, in recent years, the country has taken systematic measures aimed at effective governance of the regions and created a legal framework. Therefore, this article pays special attention to the effective training of management personnel in the field, to ensure their continuous development of their professional skills, effective management methods to systematically address socio-economic problems.

**Keywords:** management system, executive power, decentralization of management, vertical management, territorial management, cadres.

**Introduction.** Rational management of the regions - a timely understanding of external and internal factors affecting the regions, balanced and sustainable socio-economic development of the region and systematic management is a priority of the ongoing reforms in our country. After all, ensuring the smooth development of the regions depends on the effectiveness of the management system and the correctness of timely decisions to solve vital problems.

It is known that the territorial system consists of several elements and the degree of connection between them is high, as well as there is a non-functional connection between the elements, it is these connections that prevent them from developing as a whole. Therefore, given the difficulty of ensuring the socio-economic development of the regions as a whole in practice, taking into account the internal and external factors affecting them, it is necessary to develop a concept of strategic management of regional development.

**Literature analysis and methods.** Scientists such as K. Nazarov, H. Boboev, M. Bekmurodov, B. Mirboboev, O. Husanov, A. Begmatov, A. Kholbekov, K. Quranbaev, who conducted research in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, discussed the history of governance, state building, organizational published a number of scientific publications, articles on issues, principles of working with personnel.

The problem studied in this article is an attempt to cover scientific research on the basis of methods of political and legal analysis, comparative analysis, logic, science and objectivity.

**Results and its discussion.** The deep and wide-ranging reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan in all spheres are aimed at implementing the principle of "human interests take precedence over everything else" and implementing the principle that "the people should serve our people, not government agencies." Such reforms are being carried out in conjunction with decentralization processes. As A. Tocqueville, a French scholar, put it, "In a society where society is becoming more complex, the government cannot govern everything centrally .... Decentralization is based on

pro-democracy local freedoms, creates a sense of responsibility among citizens, and rejects authoritarian rule. Decentralization reflects the development of democracy and political maturity " [1].

International experience of decentralization of power shows that this process appeared in the late sixteenth century. This period is characterized by the search for the best form of organization of public administration and the construction of a system of relations between its components. The main proponents of decentralized governance at that time were Jean Bodin and Johann Altusius [2, p.32].

Currently, there are two approaches to solving the problem of effective governance of the regions:

First, to assess the effective governance of the regions by comparing quantitative indicators of economic development or economic activity (production volume, national income, labor productivity, the volume of disbursed investments and their efficiency, etc.). First, to assess the effective governance of the regions by comparing quantitative indicators of economic development or economic activity (production volume, national income, labor productivity, the volume of disbursed investments and their efficiency, etc.).

Second, an assessment based on the amount of money spent on maintaining the administration or the indirect reflection of a single management decision, law, or decision in the "production" costs.

In solving the problem of effective management of the territory, it is possible to cite a number of functions of a systematic approach. To them,

- Managed system;
- Managed system - to look at society and all its components as a managed object;
- Interconnected system - the existence of different institutions that connect the connections.

It should be noted that in the method of systematic management of the development of the country's economy or a separate region, they are considered as a single system, consisting of several functionally connected hierarchical links (levels) and developing towards a single goal. The hierarchical arrangement of the area creates the vertical and horizontal connection of the existing elements in the system. The system of territorial management is unique in that it combines the interests of groups (business entities, non-governmental and non-profit organizations, self-governing structures, various institutions) towards a single goal, as well as taking into account their individual interests. , for which it will be necessary to apply a number of methods and techniques. So, it is important to coordinate the interests of all, to create conditions for the individual development of each of these structures based on the rules of the market, to establish regular control and monitoring when necessary.

Based on this principle, attention will be paid to reforming the system of executive power, which hinders the development of civil society, in accordance with the requirements of the rule of law. Without it, it is impossible to form a civil society based on democratic principles.

Initially, it implemented reforms to transform the system of state executive power, which was a major obstacle to building civil society, not only as a governing body, but also as a body that provides public services to citizens. Reforms in this area are based on the principle that "the people should serve our people, not government agencies." In addition, the process of bureaucratic hurdles in various areas, the abolition of many illegal departmental directives, the allocation of optimal bank loans, the elimination of illegal business inspections, systemic changes in law enforcement agencies serve to reveal the essence of administrative reforms in the country.

The scientific literature identifies several types of decentralization: administrative decentralization, i.e., local government is accountable to a higher authority; political decentralization, in which local government is theoretically independent of the state, with authority and responsibility; decentralization of the budget, the transfer of resources necessary to carry out the given power and responsibility; Finally, decentralization of functions to the private sector (companies, NGOs), including planning and administration previously carried out by government agencies [3, p.37].

The following approaches to decentralization of power in terms of scientific analysis of the problem are also put forward. a) The type of decentralization, which provides for the theoretical independence of local (city, region, district) government from the state, the existence of appropriate powers and obligations for public authorities; b) the type of budget decentralization as a result of the allocation of certain financial resources by the competent authorities necessary for the implementation of the relevant tasks; c) a type of market decentralization that involves the transfer of public administration to the private sector [4].

However, in order to clarify the issue and avoid various confusions, the researchers recommend using the concept of “decentralization” summarizing the above, the relationship between levels of government, one governed by the other, but not between the state and the economic or social sphere in general. used in the descriptive sense.

The process of reforms in the field of state and society building within the framework of the Action Strategy in our country is aimed at further improving the mechanisms of cooperation between the executive authorities. In other words, the issues related to the institutional framework of the executive and economic management bodies and the principles of their activities in line with modern requirements, selection and recommendation of management personnel, solving the management system at the level of human and social interests remain the most important priorities of vertical management. This, in turn, is aimed at the successful implementation of state policy to improve the living standards and welfare of the population through the comprehensive development and modernization of sectors of the economy, social sphere and regions.

In this regard, let us focus on the analysis of the relationship of the management system to the scientifically based and modern management process. In most scientific sources, the relationship between the elements of the management structure is 1) vertical, that is, if there is a relationship between the leader and his subordinates; 2) horizontal, i.e., the presence of interactions of equal elements [5].

Judging by these features and directions of the management system, we can see that in our country, too, there is a pluralistic approach to the gradual decentralization of public administration at all levels of the executive branch. Based on these processes, the process of vertical governance is, first, the gradual decentralization of public administration; secondly, to legislate the right of independent management and administration in the administration, especially in the field of personnel, to local authorities and other structures related to the system of executive power; third, expanding the financial capacity, role and responsibilities of local governments; fourth, to ensure the practical implementation of the principle of separation of powers in the organization of local government; fifth, to cover the role and effectiveness of citizens' self-government bodies in addressing pressing issues of socio-economic development of the regions.

**Conclusion.** One of the indicators of the independence and efficiency of the system of government in public administration is accountability. Accountability has two functions: first, it increases public confidence (that is, as a form of control, it is a sign of transparency and openness), and second, the starting point of each reporting indicator is the needs of the population. The reports of the

governors at the sessions will help local councils to have the information they need to develop plans and programs for the development of the area, as well as to manage and control resources. Reports on the proper allocation and management of resources are a guarantee of gaining prestige and trust in the eyes of people's deputies, ie the population. The development of the region, in turn, directly contributes to the development of the country and is a factor in ensuring stability and national security.

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