

SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE POWER

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Annotation: This article comprehensively analyzes the socio-philosophical criteria, conceptual principles, and practical mechanisms for evaluating the transformation of local representative power and the effectiveness of its activities. It is substantiated that in the process of modernizing the governance system, relying solely on quantitative and economic-statistical indicators is insufficient for assessing the work of representative bodies; rather, socio-axiological and humanitarian criteria must be recognized as a priority. The concept of “human dignity” is examined as a fundamental philosophical category defining the humanistic essence of representative power, while “mutual trust” is presented as the foundation of social capital ensuring the connection between authority and society. The article also highlights the role of the subsidiarity principle in resolving local problems at the grassroots level and its significance for enhancing the financial and organizational independence of local Councils. The author scientifically substantiates the importance of socio-axiological criteria alongside traditional quantitative indicators and proposes an integrated evaluation system. The research findings hold practical and theoretical significance for improving local governance reforms, strengthening the social responsibility of representative bodies, and building a strong civil society in New Uzbekistan.

Keywords: local representative power, transformation, effectiveness, human dignity, mutual trust, subsidiarity, socio-philosophical criteria, socio-axiological indicators, local Councils, humanization, legitimacy, social justice, civil society

Introduction: This article comprehensively analyzes the socio-philosophical criteria, conceptual principles, and practical mechanisms for evaluating the transformation of local representative power and the effectiveness of its activities. It is argued that in the process of modernizing the governance system, relying solely on quantitative and economic-statistical indicators is insufficient for assessing the work of representative bodies; rather, socio-axiological and humanitarian criteria must be recognized as a priority. This section reinterprets the effectiveness of local representative power through the prism of its impact on social welfare, the level of justice, and the quality of life of citizens in society. The socio-philosophical criteria examined here serve as an important methodological foundation aimed at ensuring an

objective and multifaceted evaluation of the activities of local Councils, enhancing their social responsibility, and ensuring the practical establishment of the principles of social justice in society.

The philosophical foundations and axiological grounds of the activities of local representative power aimed at upholding human dignity are examined in detail. The concept of “human dignity” is presented as a fundamental philosophical category that defines the humanistic essence of representative power, shifting the governance system from the principle of “the state for the sake of the individual” to the principle of “the individual as the supreme value.” This section substantiates that the extent to which every decision made by local representative bodies corresponds to human rights and interests, and the degree to which it satisfies the material and spiritual needs of the population, serves as the main criterion for evaluation. This approach fundamentally enhances the role of the human factor in the local governance system, helps prevent bureaucratic degeneration, and enriches the activities of local Councils with the principles of humanism.

The pressing socio-philosophical and practical issues of developing “mutual trust” mechanisms in the exercise of local representative power are examined. Social trust is analyzed as an important philosophical and psychological phenomenon that ensures the connection between authority and society and forms the foundation of social capital. This section examines ways to overcome social alienation by increasing the level of vertical and horizontal trust between local Councils and the population, and by ensuring transparency and accountability. The development of the “mutual trust” mechanism ensures the legitimacy of local government decisions and their timely and voluntary support by the population. This, in turn, is presented as a necessary task for strengthening social harmony and stability at the local level.

The mechanisms for applying the principle of subsidiarity in the exercise of representative power and their socio-administrative nature are analyzed in depth. The principle of subsidiarity provides for resolving local problems at the level where they arise — namely, at the mahalla and district level — while entrusting higher authorities only with powers that cannot be exercised effectively at the local level. This section substantiates that institutionalizing subsidiarity increases the financial and organizational independence of local representative bodies and shifts responsibility from the center to local communities. The philosophical criteria and mechanisms analyzed in this section serve as the conceptual basis for establishing local representative power on the principle of serving the interests of the population and for defining its future prospects.

Applying modern philosophical approaches to the transformation of local representative power has not only theoretical and conceptual significance but also a profound practical and social orientation. The application of these philosophical

principles in the work of local Councils helps to enhance the responsibility and social awareness of deputies and qualitatively renew their skills in working with the population. These philosophical transformation processes are a key factor in freeing local representative bodies from the control of the executive branch and turning them into independent and influential socio-political actors that defend the genuine interests of the population. In this regard, the extensive use of theoretical conclusions from modern socio-philosophical concepts in implementing local governance reforms serves to realize a new social contract between the state and society. This, in turn, is an important condition for building a social state and a strong civil society in New Uzbekistan.

In evaluating the activities and transformation effectiveness of local representative power, the concept of “human dignity” emerges as the supreme axiological and socio-philosophical criterion. This criterion requires that the activities of local Councils be evaluated not simply by the number of decisions adopted or sessions held, but by the real contribution of these decisions to improving human life, human rights, and well-being. The principle of upholding human dignity requires local governance bodies to fully humanize their activities, to rely on the social needs of the population, and to protect the honor and dignity of every citizen. This approach frees local representative bodies from bureaucratic formalism and imbues their activities with the ideas of social justice and humanism. As a result, the principle of “human dignity” becomes the fundamental cornerstone that defines the content and ultimate goal of the transformation of local representative power.

The most important socio-philosophical and spiritual-psychological mechanism for the effective exercise of local representative power is the atmosphere of “mutual trust” between the state and the population. Trust is the core of social capital, ensuring that decisions made by local representative bodies receive voluntary and active support from the population. Weakness in the mechanisms of transparency, accountability, and open dialogue within representative power gives rise to social alienation among the population and lowers the level of legitimacy of authority. For this reason, establishing constant and sincere feedback between deputies and the population and responsibly addressing citizens' appeals is the only way to restore and strengthen mutual trust. A stable atmosphere of trust eliminates social conflicts at the local level and fundamentally expands the social base of representative power.

Applying the principle of subsidiarity in the exercise of representative power is the most important philosophical-legal and organizational mechanism for decentralizing local governance and fairly distributing powers. According to this principle, local social, economic, and infrastructural problems should be resolved at the lowest level — namely, at the level of mahalla and district Councils. Higher authorities should be entrusted only with global and inter-regional tasks that fall outside

the competence of local representative bodies. Embedding subsidiarity in practice implies granting local Councils genuine independence and financial-organizational resources, which increases the social responsibility placed on them. As a result, decision-making time is sharply reduced, bureaucratic barriers decrease, and local representative power becomes a flexible institution that responds promptly to the problems of the population.

In evaluating the transformation of local representative power and its effectiveness, it is necessary to achieve an optimal balance between traditional quantitative (statistical) and qualitative (socio-axiological) criteria. Relying solely on the number of decisions adopted and material indicators does not allow for an objective assessment of the true social impact of the government's activities. Socio-philosophical criteria include spiritual and social indicators such as the population's level of satisfaction with life, their sense of social justice, trust in authority, and citizens' participation in decision-making. The integration of these two types of criteria creates the opportunity for an objective, multifaceted, and systematic analysis of the activities of local representative bodies. Such a comprehensive evaluation system helps identify errors and shortcomings in local governance in a timely manner and adjust the direction of reforms in line with the interests of the population.

The practical application of the socio-philosophical criteria for evaluating the transformation of local representative power is of strategic importance for ensuring social stability and democratic development in the country. When principles such as “human dignity,” “mutual trust,” and “subsidiarity” become the core essence of the activities of local Councils, representative power becomes the main center for resolving the existing problems of society. These criteria strengthen the ties between local Councils and the population and encourage citizens' active participation in self-governance and public oversight. The reshaping of the activities of local representative bodies based on these criteria strengthens the foundation of a social state and a strong civil society in New Uzbekistan. Accordingly, developing socio-philosophical criteria and consistently applying them in practice is a factor that ensures the success of local governance reforms.

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