



## Essence, Development And Role Of Representative Authority In The Development Of Society

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ABSTRACT

The scientific article analyzes the processes of formation and development of representative power, views on it, scientific conclusions and their differences. It also discusses the power of state power and its role in society. There is talk about the essence of representative bodies and civil society institutions, their impact on the development of society. The role and place of the development of cooperation between the representative government and civil society institutions in the development of society will be analyzed.

**Keywords:**

Representative government, civil society, country, parliament, Senate, branches of government, law.

### Introduction.

By studying the relationship between representative government and civil society, the specific qualities and functions of representation, it is possible to target its future tasks. To this end, it is important to pay attention to the scientific aspects of the relationship between representative government and civil society institutions. There are different views on the relationship between representation and civil society in scientific research. However, it can be said that "representation" is a representative activity in state power, while "civil society" is a field of participation of citizens in state and public affairs. In our scientific work, we focus on the specifics of representative government and its role in the development of society.

### The main part.

In the process of formation of human society, people thought about the better organization of their lives, lifestyles, and dreamed of a just society, rational governance. After the formation of states, people gradually began to think about the power of state, its role in society, and realized that the complete concentration of state power in the hands of

one person or body is dangerous for the development of society, which often leads to abuse of power.

The progressives of that time, realizing the need to develop an organizational and political mechanism to prevent such a situation, put forward theoretical and practical considerations in this regard. Thus, the idea of separation of powers was gradually formed in ancient times.

Ancient Greece and ancient Rome are mentioned as the basis for the idea of separation of powers. Plato, Aristotle, and other thinkers of antiquity made a comprehensive analysis of the political structure and forms of government of the society in which they lived and formed certain theoretical and practical conclusions. Thus, the idea that the principle of separation of powers was later formed in the West during the Enlightenment is widespread in the scientific literature.

Over time, the issues of cooperation between government and civil society have become more relevant, and theoretical research in this area has begun to receive a lot of attention. For centuries, the relationship between representative government and civil

society has been studied in the social sciences. The essence of representative bodies and civil society institutions, their impact on the development of society is not a topic that is suddenly on the agenda today. It is an issue that has always fascinated humanity.

The relationship between civil society and the state has been scientifically analyzed many times in political doctrines. According to thinkers, representative power and civil society are closely related concepts. Such views show that the relationship between the state and society has always been relevant, as well as its importance for the development of society.

Indeed, the development of cooperation between the representative government and civil society institutions, which is an important branch of government, is one of the important factors for the development of society. Today, the issues of enhancing cooperation between the branches of government and civil society institutions are becoming more urgent. The effective establishment of cooperation between the representative government and civil society institutions will serve the interests of both the citizen, the government and society.

An in-depth study of the content and development of representative government will serve to identify issues of enhancing the role and place of its cooperation with civil society institutions in the development of society.

When thinking about representative power, the first thing that comes to mind is parliament, and many associate its roots with the times of ancient Greek society and the Roman Empire. However, our research has shown that there is no scientific basis for the direct connection of the history of representative power with the political system in Greece or the Roman Senate.

In Roman and Greek thought, the idea of representation was not direct, but only manifested in partial forms in some cases. True, Polybius spoke of the responsibility of consuls before the Senate and the people, the responsibility of the senate to the people. Some articles of Roman law explain that the Senate was by nature a representative body, that is, it made decisions for other persons who were

not members of that body. But Polybius did not consider Roman government officials to be agents or representatives of the people. The actual composition of the Roman Senate did not mean representation in any historical or modern sense. This does not necessarily mean that the theory and practice of representation were unknown to the ancients.

The city was not devoid of representative institutions, but was not even familiar with the political mechanisms associated with these institutions. The representatives elected to the Assembly of the Council of Athens did not have "representation," "the power to think and decide." The Beotian League Synod consisted of 660 members, elected in equal numbers from the League's eleven constituencies, but it was more of a diplomatic meeting than a legislature in the modern sense. Therefore, it is also incorrect to say that representation was a complete stranger to Greek and Roman politics, but there are few practical examples of this<sup>1</sup>. The conclusion is that modern representative bodies have no historical connection with the Greek and Roman periods. Therefore, the starting point of representative power is medieval Europe.

By the Middle Ages, the royal government was deprived of the right to ruthlessly tax its citizens. Authorities were trying to come up with alternative ways of taxing. The lands and real estate in the kingdom, the interests and relations which could not be neglected, were not to endanger the prestige and policy of the monarch. As a result, proper organization of public order, cooperation with people to a certain extent, served as the most effective way to achieve immediate goals.

If we look at the essence of the concept of "representation", it was derived from the Latin word "repraesentare" (existence), which means "to represent" in English. However, its first "political" use in the sense of acting as someone's official representative was recorded in Isaac Pennington's pamphlet in 1651, and then in a speech to Oliver Cromwell in the

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<sup>1</sup> Charles A. Beard and John D. Lewis. Representative government in evolution. The American Political Science Review. №2 (April, 1932). 230-6er.

English Parliament on January 22, 1655: "I care about your safety and the safety of those who exercise their authority through you." After the execution of King Charles I in 1649, the word "parliamentary representative" appeared<sup>2</sup>.

In the course of our research, we also come across cases where medieval western scholars recognized the absolute monarch as a representative of society. According to the philosopher John Salisberg, "The prince must first and foremost control the condition of himself and all the members of the society he represents." And again: "Therefore, every decree of the princes and other types of announcements should be considered not only as an action of the official, but also as a decision of the corporate community ...". In John's political theory, the prince is seen as a representative of society and, in other words, in place of society. Because of its representative nature, the prince's actions should be seen as collective actions. However, if he strives for universality, he is not accountable to society for what he has done. As Dickinson put it, "the prince is responsible for society, but not before it." He takes his duty not from men, but from God, and therefore, he is accountable only to God or to the representatives of God. Later medieval writers use a similar concept of representation, and disputes over opposing forces are often expressed in terms of representational abilities<sup>3</sup>.

Representation is a way of handing over power entirely to another person or group of individuals, and it is not possible to change those in power in any other way. When will political representation take its place? It will happen when the population has its own political rights in the state. However, in cases where citizens are not able to exercise their political rights directly (usually because of the considerable territorial size of this state), they

<sup>2</sup> Korneva A.A. Princip predstavitel'noy demokratii v kontekste sovremennosti: paradoksy evolyucii // Aktualnye problemy rossiyskogo prava. 2016. №7 (68).

<sup>3</sup> Charles A. Beard and John D. Lewis. Representative government in evolution. The American Political Science Review. №2 (April, 1932). 226-6er.

elect representatives who can exercise their rights.

In the classical study of the concept of representation by the American scholar Hannah Pitkin, political representation is defined as an activity aimed at ensuring that the voices, opinions and views of citizens are indirect in the process of shaping public policy<sup>4</sup>. In the representative form of government, political actors act as "mediators, delegates and appointees", formulating their positions in the political sphere and acting on behalf of others<sup>5</sup>.

Representation in an encyclopedia published by Columbia University is "an important tool for all people to participate in governance, a mechanism that allows a small number of citizens to act on behalf of the majority." <sup>6</sup> The British Encyclopedia defines political representation as "a method or process by which voters influence legislature and government policy through their elected deputies."<sup>7</sup>

In the representative nature of power, we have the right to meet its multifaceted social needs, to translate them into legal regulation in a timely and complete manner, to draw conclusions about the most important issues of democracy, the relevance and completeness of legislation, its effectiveness with all branches of government. Here there is a correlation between society and the individual, the state and the state apparatus. Democracy and popular power mean that power belongs not only to the people, but is fully exercised by them in various forms. This will ensure the real participation of the population in the performance of state functions.

Uzbekistan has had a bicameral parliament since 2005. The main goal is to "further expand

<sup>4</sup> Representation / H. Pitkin. – N.Y., NY: Atherton press, 1969. –202 бет

<sup>5</sup> Магун А. Революция и кризис репрезентации // Логос. – М., 2012. – № 2. 81–94 бетлар

<sup>6</sup> Representation // Columbia encyclopedia. – N.Y., NY: Columbia univ. Press, 2013.[eBook].

<sup>7</sup> Representation // Britannica concise encyclopedia.–Mode of access: <http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/498454/representation>

the participation of the population in the social and political life of the country, and this goal is reflected in the election of the upper house - the Senate from the regional, city and district representative bodies."

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov spoke about the establishment of a bicameral parliament in Uzbekistan and its essence: "In turn, the formation of the upper house - the Senate, which is formed as a representative body, uniting representatives of territorial entities - local councils, to the Oliy Majlis, the highest legislative body, to know the heartbeat of the country, to communicate directly with the regions, to reflect their interests. and provides protection<sup>8</sup>.

It is known that the Senate is a representative body, and the majority of members of the Senate, as deputies of regional, district and city councils of people's deputies, are the authorized representatives of these local councils in the supreme legislative body of the country and are accountable to them. At the same time, it represents the interests of the territories they represent in the Senate. (The upper houses of parliament are also in Russia, Belarus, Poland, the Czech Republic, Romania, Germany, Spain, Slovenia, the United States, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, Jamaica, Barbados, Belize, Switzerland, Ireland, Spain, Austria, Belgium and others). operating).

The Council of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is developing cooperation between the Senate and civil society institutions, including citizens' self-government bodies.

The representative nature of parliament ensures the primary, fundamental, and constant renewal of the people, who are the

source of power, with the state power. Therefore, legislators must, on the one hand, know the real life of citizens, understand its difficulties and problems, see the needs and interests of different social strata and groups, on the other hand, define the activities of state power through lawmaking, forcing it to serve society. At the same time, they must be able to control the executive branch. The existence of such a relationship indicates that the legislature is not indifferent to the activities of other branches of government or can limit its activities only to legislative activities, regardless of how the laws are implemented in practice.

Representation includes a form of participation of citizens in the exercise of state power. Power and power always belong to the people, it is inseparable. This is exactly the kind of democracy that is considered classic.

The representative government must lay the groundwork for the implementation of laws, the preservation and strengthening of the constitutional order. If the legislature does not really express the needs, interests, and life goals of citizens and society, then it can be assured that the laws passed will not be enforced by society. Even powerful devices are not able to do this, because some indifferent people do not notice even the most attractive changes. Moreover, even the most necessary, essential laws are not enforced because they are not understood by the people or formally enforced.

Representation determines its responsibility to the people (voters) for their level, authority and actions of the state power in general. Because the executive and the judiciary, no matter how independent, are organized and operate on the basis of laws and for the purpose of enforcing them in practice. If we witness that the executive branch has created regulatory rules for itself and that the judiciary is weak in the fight against crime, it is primarily the legislature that is responsible.

### Conclusion.

As a result of studying the issues raised in our topic, we came to the conclusion that one of the most effective mechanisms for the

<sup>8</sup> Karimov I.A. Biz tanlagan yw1 – demokratik taraqqiyot va marifiy dunyo bilan hamkorlik ywli. Ikkinchi chaqiriq O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi XI sessiyasidagi maruza. 2003 yil 24 aprel. // www.press-service.uz.

development of civil society - the powers of the representative government should be continuously and gradually expanded. The activities of the representative bodies of power embody the main issues in the political development of the state. However, representative power can be exercised through elected representative bodies at both local and state levels. This is in line with the basic principles of democracy.

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