

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC CONTROL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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Annotation

This article describes the role of public control in the development of society and the state.

Keywords: Constitution, democracy, legal norm, law, civil society, electoral system, public control.

ЖАМОАТЧИЛИК НАЗОРАТИНИНГ ЖАМИЯТ ТАРАҚИЁТИДАГИ ЎРНИ

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада жамоатчилик назоратини жамият ва давлат тарақиётидаги ўрни ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: Конституция, демократия, ҳуқуқий норма, қонун, фуқоралик жамияти, сайлов тизими, жамоатчилик назорати.

РОЛЬ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО КОНТРОЛЯ В РАЗВИТИИ ОБЩЕСТВА

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Аннотация: В данной статье описывается роль общественного контроля в развитии общества и государства.

Ключевые слова: Конституция, демократия, правовая норма, право, гражданское общество, избирательная система, общественный контроль.

In the conditions of global information, to ensure the popularity of certain public control, to improve its transformation infrastructure and communication, to ensure the integrity and consistency of the integration of relations between the subjects, to develop national mental characteristics, to eliminate the negative consequences and to prevent the escalation of “mass

culture”, the effectiveness of reforms aimed at collective unification, corporate cooperation, depends on the modeling. The place and role of public control in the development of society is considered relevant at the international level as well. In 2017, the decision of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States Member States “On the Law on the Basics of Public Control” was adopted.[1]

This regulatory document considers public control as an activity of public control subjects, which is carried out in the prescribed forms to achieve the following goals for monitoring the activities of state authorities, local state authorities, state and municipal organizations, other bodies and organizations exercising certain state powers. The tasks of public control are defined as follows:

- ensuring the implementation and protection of the rights and freedoms of people and citizens, the rights and legal interests of public associations and other non-governmental non-commercial organizations;
- to ensure that the opinions, proposals and recommendations of citizens, public associations and other non-governmental non-profit organizations are taken into account when decisions are made by state authorities, local state authorities, state and municipal organizations, other bodies and organizations exercising separate state powers;
- evaluation by the public of the activities of state authorities, state and municipal organizations, other bodies and organizations that exercise certain state powers in order to protect the rights and freedoms of people and citizens in accordance with laws and other regulatory legal documents.[2]

At the same time, the decision states that in addition to such forms of interaction of non-governmental non-profit organizations with state authorities, for example, public discussions, public councils, considered in this case, public control, public expertise and other forms can be carried out. Article 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan clearly states that the people are the only source of state power. That is, the principle of people's power is one of the priority principles of our General Law, and citizens have the right to participate in the management of society and state affairs. In order for the people to effectively participate in the state administration, first of all, a strong level of legal knowledge of the population, a sense of involvement in the fate of the country, an active citizenship position, and the initiative of public organizations are required. In this sense, as a result of the pragmatic policy implemented in Uzbekistan, a new stage of reforms based on openness and transparency, the sphere of influence of public control has increased significantly.

In particular, the laws, decrees, decisions and other normative legal documents adopted in the interest of the people are first of all referred to the public discussion, they are subjected to public examination, there are many shortcomings as a result of the critical attitude expressed by the population to the work of state bodies and their leaders in the mass media and social networks. and problems, violations of the law are being put to an end. At the same time, one

cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that there are still problematic issues that need to be implemented in order to organize the activity of the institution of public control at the level of today's fast-paced times.

In particular, it is permissible to openly acknowledge the need for further development of civil society in our country, raising legal awareness and legal culture, and improving the activities of non-governmental organizations that are the subjects of public control. In the Address sent to the Oliy Majlis by the President on January 24, 2020, he emphasized that it is appropriate for non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society to draw the attention of state agencies to the problems that are on the minds of the population today and give their reasonable proposals, to further strengthen public control, to strengthen the relationship between the state and society. put forward the initiative to establish the Public Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to establish cooperation. In the petition, it was mentioned that in making decisions on extremely important issues related to the socio-economic life of our country and of special interest to the public, it is necessary to clearly define the obligation to hold public consultations and public hearings.[3]

The Decree "On the establishment of the public chamber under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan" signed by the head of our state was an important programmatic document that opened another new horizon of development in this direction. This chamber presents annual national reports to the President and the Oliy Majlis on the state of civil society and development trends, proposals for changes and amendments to the Constitution, consideration of draft legislation on extremely important and urgent issues related to the socio-economic life of the country and of particular interest to the public has the right. On the other hand, state bodies are empowered to send a request to the House of Commons with a request to provide clarification on the execution of laws, state programs in various fields, and other important issues within their competence.

The main directions of the Chamber's activities are to establish a systematic dialogue between the state, citizens, and institutions of civil society, to ensure the coordination of their social interests, to activate the participation of citizens in state and community affairs, and to support the introduction of modern mechanisms of public-private partnership, to systematically study the opinion of the population, to discuss current issues will consist of discussing and making proposals for their solution, studying public opinion, summarizing and analyzing. Also, the Public Chamber develops indicators that assess the level of cooperation of civil society institutions with state bodies, their contribution to the socio-economic development of the country, the protection of the rights and legal interests of individuals and legal entities, establishes the cooperation of public organizations in achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals, important normative- carries out public examination of draft legal documents. Citizens, NGOs and mass media representatives, bloggers, freedom of speech in the mass media, implementation of the right of citizens to receive and distribute information,

implementation of effective modern forms of control such as “public hearing”, “public expertise”, “public monitoring”, reforms and state programs on the ground, also, organization of public monitoring of the implementation in the fields, regular information on recommendations and results to the President, Parliament and the Government are also important areas of the Chamber’s activity. In addition, this organization will implement the priority tasks of the country’s foreign policy, make wide use of the opportunities of civil society institutions to improve its position in prestigious international ratings, establish close relations with compatriots abroad, and provide assistance to NGOs in the development of international cooperation.

Public oversight is a mechanism for the application and implementation of laws and decisions of public authorities in the person of individual citizens and through civil society institutions, as well as the evaluation of the results of these processes.[4]

It is necessary to give special importance to one aspect, in order to provide high-quality public control in the society, first of all, the level of information and awareness of citizens should be high, and then civil society institutions should participate in the development of decisions and programs in that area. Therefore, it will be easy for citizens who are aware of the preparation of decisions and participate in decision-making to control their implementation. Social activity of civil society members is growing everywhere in modern Uzbekistan, which is expressed by the desire to consciously participate in solving issues traditionally under the jurisdiction of state authorities.

Development of citizens’ activity is an objective process carried out along with the democratization of the economic, legal and social spheres of human activity, and these processes are characteristic of New Uzbekistan. This is evidenced by the results of sociological research conducted by the Republican Public Opinion Research Center “Social Opinion”.

According to the annual monitoring research of public opinion, according to the respondents, it is possible to realize the desire of citizens to actively participate in the social life of the country, to solve the problems that are urgent for society, and to ensure public control in the adoption of decisions by state and local government authorities that affect the interests of society. is a characteristic of civil society. According to Uzbeks, civil society is distinguished by the active participation of its citizens in the management of the state and in the social life of the country.[5]

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