THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC CONTROL IN NEW UZBEKISTAN
YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA JAMOATCHILIK NAZORATINING AHAMIYATI

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Abstract: This article discusses and analyzes the issues of public control in the new Uzbekistan and its importance for the further development of the country. Certain proposals are made on the development of public control and the responsibilities of citizens on this issue, which has become an urgent problem of society today.

Keywords: citizen, public control, neighborhood, civil institutions, state bodies, non-governmental organizations, laws, press.

Аннотация:В статье рассматриваются и анализируются вопросы общественного контроля в новом Узбекистане и его значение для дальнейшего развития страны. Даны предложения по развитию общественного контроля и ответственности граждан в этом вопросе, который стал актуальной проблемой современного общества.

Ключевые слова: гражданин, общественный контроль, местное самоуправление, гражданские институты, государственные органы, негосударственные организации, законы, пресса.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yangi O'zbekistonda jamoatchilik nazorati masalalari va uning mamlakatni yanada rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyati muhokama qilinadi va tahlil qilinadi. Bugungi kunda jamoatchilik nazoratini rivojlantirish va jamiyatning dolzarb muammosiga aylangan ushbu masalasi bo'yicha fuqarolarning vazifalari to'g'risida ma'lum takliflar tavsiya etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: fuqaro, jamoatchilik nazorati, mahalla, fuqarolik institutlari, davlat organlari, nodavlat tashkilotlar, qonunlar, matbuot.

Introduction

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev's book "New Uzbekistan Strategy" states that " the implementation of public control mechanisms, the strengthening of the role of civil institutions and mass media have become part of the reforms" [p.1-82].

In the new Uzbekistan, citizens, self-government bodies of citizens, as well as non-governmental non-profit organizations registered in accordance with the law, mass media arc the subjects of public control. Public control can be carried

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out by pulic councils, commissions and other public organizational structures in accordance with the law.

The object of public control is the activities of state bodies and their officials.

According to the law, public control is formed as follows:

- appeals and requests to state bodies;
- participation in public board meetings of state bodies;
- public discussion;
- public hearing;
- public monitoring;
- public expertise;
- study of public opinion;
- listening to reports and information of officials of state bodies by self-government bodies of citizens.

Public control can be carried out in other forms in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

When thinking about public control, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the issue of which spheres of social life and in what forms such control is implemented and on the basis of which principles it acts. Civic institutions, non-governmental, non-prifit organizations are now becoming an important factor in the protection of democratic valies, human rights and freedoms, as well as legal interests, creating conditions for the realization of citizens' potential, increasing their socio-economic activity and legal culture, and helping to ensure the balance of interests in society.

The Law "On public Control", adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 15, 2017 and approved by the Senate on March 29, 2018, defines the types, forms and subjects of public control, the subject of control, the legal mechanisms for its implementation, as well as the enforcement of current legal documents in this field, it is emphasized that the responsibility of the officials should be determined for failure to do so.

Meanwhile, the main direction of public control should be carried out in the areas related to the daily work and living conditions of citizens. In particular, public control may focus on issues such as compliance with consumers' rights, activities of food outlets, activities of medical and educational institutions, issues of labor and employment, social security, enforcement of laws in neighborhoods. The mechanism of implementation of public control means the system of organizations and institutions that are the subject of control established in the current normative legal documents, related to the implementation of state management, enforcement of laws, and observance of human rights and freedoms, and means are understood.

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So, in order to understand the content of the mechanism of public control, we need to focus on its structural elements. Here, first of all, we will study the object and subject of public control, the main principles of its activity, the subject, and the methods and forms implemented by them.

As an object of public control, it is the activity of state bodies and their officials related to the performance of obligations imposed on them by law. The personal life og an official of a state body, work records, as well as information consisting of a state secret or other secret protected by law, or certain cases and materials in the conduct of investigations, preliminary investigation bodies and courts are not considered the object of public control.

The following can be included in the object of public control:

-execution of adopted laws and legal documents;

-how the decisions of the authorities are adopted and executed;

-the process of preparation of laws and other legal documents;

-activity of state bodies and their officials;

-activities of the state's force-using structures, etc.

The subject of public control is the violation of the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens, the creation of obstacles of the exercise of their rights and freedoms, the imposition of any obligation on a person against the law, or the violation of legal documents by state bodies and their officials, violation, as well as cases of their bureaucratic and cold attitude in the performance of their official duties.

The basic principles of public control are a set of the most general rules of public control implemented by civil society institutions. Through it, public control carried out by civil society institutions ensures that human rights and freedoms are not only guaranteed by the state, but also ensure their priority in the activities of stste bodies to a certain extent.

From this point of view, it is stated in the law on public control that the important aspects and features of public control carried oud by civil society institutions, including the neighborhood, are based on the following principles- the priority of the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens, legality, independence, transparency, democracy, presumption of good faith of the official an other employee of the state body.

Subject of public control-"Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, self – governing bodies of citizens, as well as non-governmental non- commercial organizations registered in accordance with legal documents, mass media are subjests of public supervision" [Article 2-3].

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Among the institutions of civil society, those that have the greatest opportunity to exercise public control and are effectively using this opportunity can be placed in the following sequence:

Public control carried out by the mass media

Is control over the activities of state power and management bodies and non-governmental organizations within the framework of the law, which is as follows: a) in elections to state power bodies; b) when holding a referendum; c) during public discussion of legal documents; g) in the practical activities of state authorities and officials; d) is carried out in the implementation of the rights and freedoms of citizens and in other areas.

Nowadays, many opportunities are being created for the activity of neighborhoods, which are self- governing bodies of citizens. More than 10,000 citizens' self – governing bodies– mahallas - are currently operating in our country. The neighborhood occupies a special place in the implementation of public control. Every movement, every deed there is under the control of the people, the community. Neighborhood elders have a better understanding of the problems in their area than others and feel responsible for solving them. Today's life itself shows that every state organization is obliged to cooperate with the neighborhood and rely on their support.

On April 22, 2013,the adoption of the Law "On Self- Governing Bodies of Citizens" (new version) was one of the major steps in the development and comprehensiveness of the legal basis of public control. Article 16 of the adopted Law reflects the forms of public control by Citizens' self- management bodies. In accordance with it, it is carried out in the following forms:

- Study of the state of implementation of laws and other legislative documents in the relevant territory;
- to apply to state authorities for appropriate measures to be taken;
- sending requests on property issues that are within the competence of state bodies and of social importance.

Public control can be carried out in other forms in cooperation with legislation.

Public monitoring can be carried out in cooperation with mass media, non-governmental non – profit organizations and other organizations.

State bodies are obliged to assist citizens' self-gofernment bodies in the implementation of public control and take timely measures in accordance with legal documents regarding their appeals" [page 3-1].

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan " On Public Control", state bodies and their officials: take into account the interests and opinion of the public in the adopted normative legal documents, as well as in state, sectoral and

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regional development programs; to ensure the implementation of the requirements of legal documents in the field of protecting the rights and legal interests of citizens, legal entities, and the interests of society; to perform duties and functions assigned to him, related to social and public interests; to provide public services; activities related to the implemented within the framework of social partnership are the object of public control.

Public control: legality; the priority of rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens; voluntary participation; public and open implementation; impartiality and impartiality of subjects of public control; reliability of results; lt is based on the principles og not allowing unreasonable interference and illegal influence on the activities of state bodies and their officials.

Appeals and requests to state bodies; participation in public board meetings of state bodies; public discussion; public hearing; public monitoring; public expertise; survey of public opinion; listening to the reports and information of officials of state bodies by self-government bodies of citizens is a form of public control.

Public control can be carried out in other forms in accordance with legislation.

According to the results of the public control, a final document can be prepared in the form of a report, conclusion, reference or other form provided for by law. The information, recommendations and suggestions presented in it are considered by the state authorities in a mandatory manner and legal decisions are taken on them. If we look at the state of public control implemented by the neighborhood today, we can see that many life problems are being solved there. In addition, neighborhood activists actively participate in state and community management by determining and assessing the compatibility of activities implemented by state and control bodies with human rights. Also, they are particularly active in raising the legal consciousness and culture of citizens.

In conclusion, it can be said that public control is a manifestation of the control over the working processes of state power, management bodies and non-governmental organizations in our country by citizens, their associations, neighborhoods based on the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Thus, the formation of a system that consistently provides public control in the society and the active implementation of such control will serve the interests of the state, society and individuals, to establish the foundations of civil society faster in the country. Such control helps ensure the rule of law and human rights, democratic values are established, and democratic institutions are active.

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Today, the factor of public control is very important in the effective functioning of state administration and authorities. The sphere of influence of this institute is extremely high in that the leaders and employees of state bodies strictly follow the laws and fulfill their duties and obligations responsibly.

Therefore, in the implementation of public control, first of all, it is necessary to further strengthen the role of all citizens, as well as non- governmental organizations and mass media. In this regard, the sense of responsibility, initiative, involvement in the political, socio-economic processes taking place in the country today should be formed in the mind of person. If we are intolerant of any violations of the law, if we evaluate the actions of officials as a majority, if we freely express our opinions, then the rule of law will be truly ensured.

It must be admitted that due to the results of pragmatic, open and transparent new-stage reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in recent years, the sphere of influence of public control in our society has significantly increased. Everyone sees and knows that many shortcomings and problems, violations of the law are put an and to,especially in social networks, due to the attitude expressed towards the actions of state bodies and their leaders.

In fact, public control serves balance, equality, mutual responsibility and accountability in the relationship of the individual, society and the state to achieve social justice. This institute ensures that human rights and freedoms are not only guaranteed by the state, but also have priority in the activities of state bodies, and the existence of public control is an indicator of the fact that political power is literally in the hands of the peoble [4-1].

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