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Constitutional And Legal Basis Of The Institute Of Public Control In The Republic Of Uzbekistan (Theoretical Analysis)

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the essence of the content of the public institution, the processes of formation of the public institution in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its constitutional and legal basis from a socio-philosophical point of view. Theoretical views and an independent approach were also analyzed, as public control is a self-sustaining and self-regulatory institution, as well as a legitimate activity to ensure mutual order and stability in society based on legal norms.

KEYWORDS

Public control, Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, appeal, civil society, state and society, public administration, public policy, law, rule of law, social relations, social partnership, NGOs, media, public relations, mahalla institute, local councils, Oliy Majlis chambers.

INTRODUCTION

The issue of gradual transition to a strong civil society in our country has been identified as one of the main tasks of the active process of democratic renewal and modernization in our country. In this regard, consistent, systematic

work is being carried out at the level of state policy to improve public control, develop the activities of non-governmental organizations, the media and strengthen the role of the mahalla in public life.

The report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 27th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "The Constitution and the rule of law - the most important criteria of a democratic state and civil society" identified tasks. In particular, the report says: "There is no more effective means of achieving the supremacy of the Constitution and the law than public control. Indeed, as long as our people do not stand firm against the violation of the law, it will be difficult to ensure the rule of law, no matter how hard government agencies and officials try. "Today, our society has literally awakened, and now our people are learning to directly assess the actions of people in various positions and express their views freely" [1]. Speaking about the establishment of public control, the head of state said that public control is not only control over the activities of government agencies, but also a way of self-government, in other words, one of the important factors in the development of civil society.

Indeed, in 2016, for the first time, a direct dialogue between the people of the country and the government was established. Ensuring effective communication with the people has become one of the urgent tasks. Now the practice of studying the work being done in this area, the state and development of communication with the people, the systematic analysis of the transparency of government agencies has been established.

MAIN PART

This requires further reorganization of public administration, increasing the accountability of government to the people. At the same time, the creation of a legal basis for the establishment of public control over the activities of public authorities allows this institution to become a strong form of control in society. In particular, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On transparency of public administration", "On environmental control", "On social partnership", "On public control" play an important role in the current democratic institution in society.

Public oversight is an institution that serves the self-sufficiency and self-regulation of the socio-political system in the process of building civil society. Public oversight should be exercised on the basis of legal norms to ensure mutual order and stability in society. Public oversight is distinguished primarily by the following aspects, as it is exercised primarily in the public interest. First, it is formed as a form of self-expression of the interests, aspirations, needs and interests of citizens. Second, public control, unlike state control, is exercised by citizens, citizens' self-government bodies, and other public organizations; thirdly, public control is exercised over the activities of public administration bodies and their officials in accordance with applicable law; fourth, the application of Public Oversight in real life will depend primarily on the process by which citizens (in state and civil relations) know and follow the laws. In this process, both the citizen and the participant play an important role. This situation develops the spiritual independence of the individual in society, on the other hand, the high level of involvement of citizens in the life of society [4, p. 131].

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan also enshrines a number of legal norms aimed at establishing public control over the activities of state authorities, which play an important role in the formation and development of civil society. Article 2 states that state bodies and officials are accountable to society and citizens, article 11 states that the people are the only source of state power, article 11 states that the system of state power of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principle of separation. into the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government. Article 1 provides that public life in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on a variety of political institutions, opinions and ideologies, and creates a legal basis for the active participation of citizens as subjects of a free society of control.

The further strengthening of the system of public control at the level of state policy is reflected in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev to the Senate and the Legislative Chamber (January 24, 2020). The appeal emphasizes the importance of "clearly defining the obligation to hold public hearings, consultations with the public in making decisions on the most important issues of socio-economic life of the country and of particular interest to the public."

This is evidenced by the fact that, first of all, civil society institutions are considered as the only means of regulating social relations between the state and citizens, harmonizing the relationship between the state and society, ensuring transparency between them [3, p. 71].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The formation of civil society institutions as a subject of public control over the activities of public authorities expands not only its functions but also its scope of authority.

First, civil society institutions have a special place in the system of social relations, as a specific governance structure aimed at ensuring the unity and solidarity of people in public administration, while directing public control over public administration and its implementation on the basis of coordination of different interests and interests of citizens. it must function as a democratic institution that establishes (coordinates public control);

Second, at the new stage of state and public administration, it is necessary to fully establish social cooperation between various non-governmental non-profit organizations, citizens' self-government bodies, mass media, political parties and other civil society institutions operating in the country;

Third, it is necessary to establish an effective system of cooperation with public authorities, with the active participation (representatives) of civil society institutions in the reporting of public administration officials to the people (local councils, chambers of the Oliy Majlis) [5, p. 79].

CONCLUSION

In short, the establishment of public control over the activities of public authorities and officials in public life ensures the rule of law in society, increasing the transparency and accountability of public administration and, most importantly, ensuring the rights and

legitimate interests of citizens enshrined in our Constitution. plays an important role.

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