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**PUBLIC CONTROL AND OPENNESS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF  
STATE BODIES**

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Reforms aimed at strengthening the organizational and legal mechanisms for the implementation of public control are being carried out in Uzbekistan in stages. First of all, our Constitution has strengthened the state's responsibility to society. In particular, in accordance with Article 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, state bodies and officials are responsible to society and citizens. Also, according to the law passed on April 16, 2014, Article 32 of our Constitution was supplemented by a new norm regarding the implementation of public control. The reflection of such norms in the Basic Law gave the Institute of public control a constitutional-legal status. At the same time, it laid the groundwork for the formation of a legislative system regarding the implementation of public control.

As a logical continuation of the above reforms, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on public control” was adopted.

- The adoption of such a holistic law, which is not found in the experience of many developed countries, was positively welcomed by the general public. In this sense, if you talk about the subjects and forms of public control that are defined through the new law.

- By this law, the subjects of public control, forms and legal mechanisms of its implementation were clearly defined.

The law defines the Republic of Uzbekistan as subjects of public control, the self-government of citizens, the media, as well as community councils, commissions. They are, in a word, civil society institutions.

– Among the rights and obligations of public bodies in the field of public control, reflected in Article 16 of this law, it was established that “the public has the right to take the initiative on the transfer of control”. What does this mean? What does this norm give in practice?

- In fact, another important rule is enshrined in the law “on public control”, the correct and effective application of which will serve to further develop the

cooperation of state and civil society institutions in the future. It is precisely the aspects that I mean that you say. If this norm is applied correctly and purposefully in practice, the head of a particular state body takes the initiative to carry out public control of civil society institutions in order to improve his activities, to give him an outlier assessment. As a result, some of the shortcomings of its work, issues that should be noted during its legal activities, as well as additional information about its unused capabilities, will achieve an improvement in its performance.

This legal norm, in its importance, is a new opportunity for the organization of the activities of certain public bodies on a legal basis, the effective use of its powers and the full fulfillment of obligations. At the same time, in essence, it serves to further strengthen the interaction of state bodies and civil society institutions.

These norms are of particular importance in ensuring mutual cooperation between state and non-governmental organizations. For example, in January 2017, a draft decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on the strategy of Action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was developed, along with which the following two documents– 2017 – 2021-in the years, the state program on the implementation of action strategies and action strategies in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the year of dialogue with the people and human interests was presented to the general public discussion.

The development strategy for the development of Uzbekistan PF 60 of January 28, 2022-2026, which serves as a logical continuation of the action strategy and a program for the application of current measures in accordance with the requirements of the times in the creation of a free civil society, is also important. In the discussions on the continuation of the preparation of projects, citizens, NGOs and other institutions of civil society showed a special interest and immunity to the reforms being carried out, showing high political-legal activity. In particular, 1,310 proposals and comments were received on the results of the public discussion set out on the portal “system for assessing the impact of legislation” of the projects, on the basis of which 41 points of the state program were revised.

The law”on public control ” increases the sense of immunity of our compatriots to the reforms taking place in the country.

Public control is considered an important institution of democracy and people's power, it serves to ensure the protection of the rights of citizens and their legitimate interests by exercising control over the activities of state bodies.

It is significant in that it is aimed at ensuring the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens and the non-deviant observance of the requirements of legislation by state bodies and their officials, the effective implementation of the tasks facing them.

Therefore, reforms aimed at improving public control, strengthening the organizational and legal mechanisms for its implementation are being carried out in stages in our country, where a strong civil society is being formed.

It should be noted that, in accordance with the amendments and additions to our Constitution in 2014, the constitutional basis for the implementation of public control over the implementation of legislation by the state authorities and governing bodies was formed. In accordance with it, the participation of citizens in the management of society and state affairs is also realized through the development and improvement of public control over the activities of state bodies. In a remarkable aspect, the granting of constitutional and legal status to the Institute of public control has brought this Institute of control in our country to a qualitatively new level.

Although the current number of laws and legislative acts contained a number of norms about public control, there were no special rules, a single document, which provided for the essence, types, methods and forms of its implementation, in general, mechanisms of control. This was the reason why these provisions in the laws did not fully function, even the constitutional norm.

In addition, there was a need for uniformization of a number of regulatory legal acts in relation to public control and the adoption of a single systematized base law, the elimination of "legal gaps" in the legislation regulating issues of public control.

Therefore, on the basis of the state program on the implementation of the action strategy in the year of active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas and technology support, the law on public control was developed by the deputies of the Lower House of our parliament, adopted after extensive discussions, approved by the Senate and published in the press yesterday after the signing of our President.

The law is extremely noteworthy in that it is aimed at applying the norm provided for by the Constitution in practice, at fully determining the legislative basis and mechanism for the implementation of public control over the activities of state bodies in our country.

First of all, public control is important not only for society, but also for the effective organization of the activities of state authorities and governing bodies. After all, public control calls for the effective functioning of laws, respecting human rights and freedoms, as well as protecting it, ensuring the improvement of state structures. This ultimately sets the stage for increasing the responsibility and responsibility of officials of state bodies, which today are considered extremely relevant through public supervision.

At this time, through public control, the effectiveness of citizen feedback in social life increases, a layer of non-indifferent and socially active population forms for the future of the state.

This, in turn, ensures more effective reform in the country. The public authorities and the governing bodies will also have the opportunity to organize their activities more efficiently with the trust and support of the public.

The law "on public control" defines the subject and objects of public control, the basic principles and forms of public control, and the procedure associated with forms of control is widely covered. Also, the rights and obligations of the subjects and objects of public control, the procedure for formalizing its results were revealed.

In the process of developing the law, the national legislation, the opinions of legal scholars and experts and the experience of foreign countries were studied, the practice of applying law in the field of public control was analyzed. In particular, legislation in the field of public control of countries such as the United States, Belgium, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Russia and Kazakhstan has been fully studied.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this law serves to further increase the effectiveness of the activities of state bodies and officials, and, most importantly, to further improve the mechanism for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens directly. This ensures that the principle of "from a strong state to a strong civil society" is practically decided.

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