

## Public Control is an Important Factor of a Democratic Society

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**Abstract:** This article highlights the fact that the activity of public control in Uzbekistan is an important factor in building a democratic society.

**Keywords:** parliament, society, democracy, legal norm, law, civil society, public control.

The main document of 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. In Mirziyoev's Address to the Oliy Majlis dated January 24, 2020, he elaborated on increasing the place and role of the Parliament in the life of the state and society, improving parliamentary control, and expressed the following points. "Parliament should regularly listen to the reports of the leaders of the government, sectors and regions on the work being done in the field of science and education and the development of the digital economy" [1].

At the heart of this idea put forward by the head of our state is the necessity of effective implementation of parliamentary control in order to join our country to the ranks of the most developed, modern democratic states. After all, one of the most important signs of a legal democratic state and a free civil society is the existence of parliamentary and public control mechanisms.

As we all know, the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 has been acting as a special beacon in increasing the effectiveness of the ongoing reforms and creating conditions for comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society.

The first part of the first priority direction of the action strategy - the priority directions for improving the state and society building system - is dedicated to deepening democratic reforms and strengthening the role of the Oliy Majlis and political parties in the modernization of the country.

Public control is one of the main tools for ensuring the effectiveness and success of democratic reforms implemented in our country. Therefore, it should be recognized that researching the essence, content, forms and methods of public control carried out by public organizations, as well as the theoretical and practical issues of how it manifests itself, is one of the urgent issues facing scientists today. It should be noted that these issues are being studied to a certain extent by our country's and foreign scientists as an object of research.

It is noted in the legal encyclopedia of the Republic of Uzbekistan that public control is over the activities of state power and management bodies and non-governmental organizations by citizens, their associations and self-management bodies, other structures (institutions) of civil society, as well as public bodies formed within the framework of state and non-state bodies. control carried out within the framework of the law.

Taking into account the experiences of all stages of historical development, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was developed, and special attention was paid to ensuring the de facto and de jure implementation of the institution of public control during the years of independence.

The goal of building a democratic legal state and forming a civil society in our country, in turn, imposes on public organizations the task of exercising public control not only over the activities of state authorities, but also over other institutions of the political system of society that have the ability to influence state policy to a certain extent.

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First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov said that the importance of public control, its more effective organization depends to a large extent on the structures and associations of non-governmental society, civil society institutions, and for this, it is necessary to ensure the independence of these structures in practice, to open wide opportunities for their development, and to help increase their activity and provide all-round support. Drawing attention to the fact that the full development of organizational and legal mechanisms is an extremely urgent issue, including: "enforcing the enforcement of laws, strengthening public control over the activities of state authorities in the implementation of normative documents adopted and in force in the country is of great importance. We must strictly follow the vital principle of "Justice - the rule of law". "There is no other way for us," he says[2].

In fact, public control carried out by public organizations not only ensures that human rights and freedoms are guaranteed by the state, but also ensures their priority in the activities of state bodies to a certain extent.

At this point, it is necessary to recall the speech of President Sh.M. Mirziyoev at the video selector meeting with the Oliy Majlis chambers and representatives of political parties on July 12, 2017: "Who are the main assistants of the President in controlling the activities of the executive authorities? Of course, you, honorable deputies and senators. You should come to me and provide reasonable information about the shortcomings and defects of the executive authorities, raise the issue of improving the activities of the ministries and agencies, and if necessary, make proposals up to the dismissal of ministers and governors»[3].

In fact, the analysis of the democratic development of the state shows that the higher the level of participation of the parliament in considering and solving issues related to the life of the state and society, in particular, the more improved the mechanisms of parliamentary control, the more effectively the activities of executive authorities are organized.

In the scientific literature, it is recognized that the power of control of the legislative authority is important in the process of law making. Of course, since the parliament is a representative body of the people, it is necessary to exercise certain control over the activities of other (almost all) branches of state power, especially the agencies and officials that it elects, establishes and appoints.

A supporter of the idea of a single people's sovereignty, J. J. Russo stated that "parliament, being an office that reflects the will of the nation and the people, performs the function of control and inspection on behalf of the people"[4.]. According to another French researcher, B. Shantebu, "the parliament ensures the legislative function, which is considered its primary function, through the control function" [5].

The Law on Parliamentary Oversight, adopted in 2016, was a huge step towards implementing the principle of mutual restraint and balance.

It is appropriate to focus on the analysis of comprehensive reforms implemented in the field of state and society construction in our country in recent years. Based on the studies, changes in parliamentary control can be divided into 7 directions.

First, parliamentary control over the budget process has taken on a completely new dimension:

The competences of the Oliy Majlis in the field of formation of the State budget reached a new stage of development. The practice of adopting the state budget for the next year by law has been introduced.

It is known that before this procedure was introduced, the main parameters of State budget revenues and expenses were approved by the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to implement the decisions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the State budget for the next year.

For the first time, with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020", it was established that the expenses of the republican budget will be approved



by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the expenses of local budgets will be approved by the local councils of people's deputies. The detailed procedure for consideration of the government's reports on the implementation of the State budget by the Senate was reflected in the legislation. As a result, based on territorial interests, the Senate established a procedure for parliamentary control over the implementation of the State budget.

Until then, quarterly reports on the implementation of the state budget were discussed only in the Legislative Chamber.

Secondly, cooperation with the Government and parliamentary control over its activities were strengthened:

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Parliamentary Control" consolidated the legal basis of parliamentary control over the activities of the executive power of the Oliy Majlis in a single document.

For the first time in the history of the parliament, starting from 2019, the practice of considering the report of the Cabinet of Ministers on the progress of the implementation of the state program for the relevant year, arising from the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis, was introduced in the chambers of the Oliy Majlis. On the basis of this initiative of the head of state, along with increasing the responsibility of the Government to the representatives of the people, active participation of the members of the parliament in the process of implementation of reforms is ensured.

The institution "Government Hour" was introduced to listen to the answers of the members of the Government to the questions of the deputies of the Legislative Chamber at the meetings of the Legislative Chamber. This institute has brought a new spirit to the implementation of parliamentary control and is becoming the most effective way of cooperation between the executive power and the parliament in solving a number of problems and issues that concern the local population.

In particular, 6 "Government Hour" events were held in 2018, 8 in 2019, and 9 in 2020.

The Legislative Chamber was authorized to review and approve candidates for membership of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan upon the submission of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan for their subsequent approval by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This new procedure aimed at further democratization of the sphere of public administration is a clear expression of the principle of separation of powers.

In particular, in 2019, 3 candidates for government membership were considered and approved at the meetings of the Legislative Chamber, and in 2020, this figure reached 48.

In short, in Uzbekistan, the legal basis for the implementation of public control by civil society institutions has been created. By implementing effective public control, conditions are created for the cooperation of state bodies with civil society institutions. Also, by applying the principle "From a strong state to a strong civil society" to social and political life, strengthening the local system of political authorities, carrying out decentralization reforms while giving them a part of the powers of the central authority, strong control of the executive power systems by representative bodies and non-governmental organizations implementation of reforms to create mechanisms and legal foundations are the first steps towards creating the conditions for building a civil society.

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